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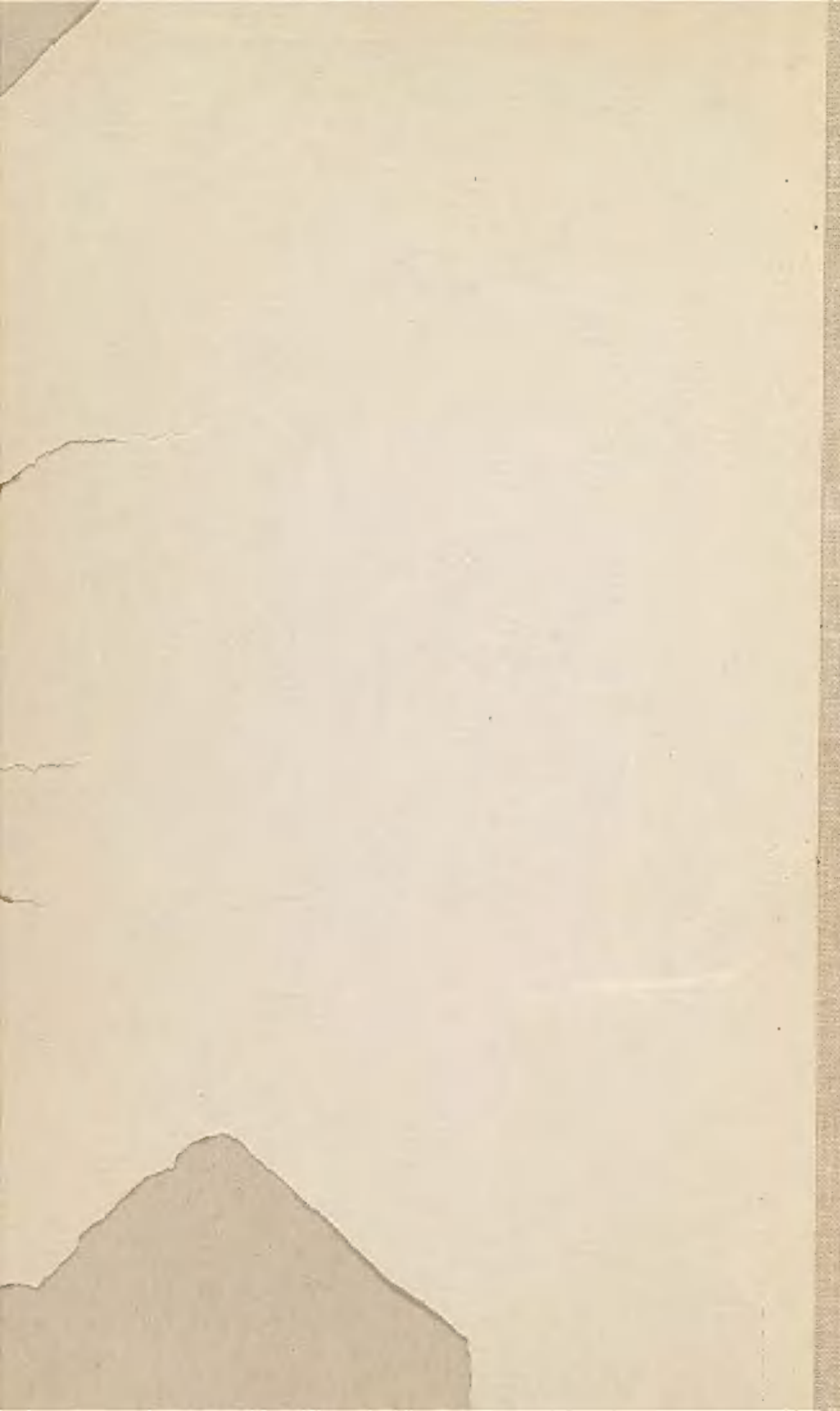
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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
BOARD OF ALDERMEN
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK.

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**FROM No. 1 TO No. 21, INCLUSIVE.**  
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VOLUME XXIV.



NEW YORK:
CHAS. W. BAKER, PRINTER, 29 BEEKMAN STREET.
1857.

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BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

CITY OF NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF THE UNIVERSITY

INDEX.

(A)

DOCUMENT No. 9.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, RELATIVE TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To reduce the several acts, relating to the District Courts in the city of New York into one act.

In relation to party walls in the city of New York.

To amend an act entitled " An act further to amend the acts in relation to insurances on property in this State, made by individuals and associations unauthorized by law.

To amend an act entitled " An act to alter the map of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place, &c.

To alter or amend the map or plan of the city of New York, so as to close Bloomingdale square in said city.

To amend an act entitled " An act to authorize the Mayor, &c., to borrow moneys for the purpose of building a new reservoir, purchasing lands," &c.

For the regulation of the government of the Central Park in the city of New York.

To provide a more certain canvass and estimate of votes at each election in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

To amend the Pilot laws.

- In relation to the Marine Court in the city of New York.
- In relation to the salaries of the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board.
- To enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.
- To legalize certain action of the Board of Supervisors in the city and county of New York.
- To legalize certain action of the Board of Supervisors in the city of New York.
- In relation to assessments in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto.
- To suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- To provide for the appointment of a commission to secure the more perfect establishment, government, regulation and economy of common schools in the city of New York.
- Relative to stage routes in the city of New York.
- To legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors in the city and county of New York, in relation to the painting and graining of the rooms of the Superior Court.
- To legalize certain action of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York.
- Authorizing the Mayor, &c., to widen Broadway on Bloomingdale road, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets.
- To provide payment for certain articles furnished and services performed for the city of New York, and to legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors, &c., relative thereto.
- In relation to the opening of the Second avenue.
- In relation to the Coles or Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third avenue.

- To confirm and legalize the resolution of the Common Council, providing for the widening of Battery place.
- To establish bulkhead and pier lines for the port of New York.
- To enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.
- To provide payment for certain surveying and mapping performed for the city and county.
- To establish a Metropolitan Police District, and provide for the government thereof.
- Relative to erection of a new City Hall, and to raise money by loan, and to appoint Commissioners for that purpose.
- To regulate use of certain piers and wharves on the East river.
- Relative to Board of Supervisors of the city of New York.
- To authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company, to discontinue a portion of their track, and to construct new tracks.
- Relative to election of certain judicial officers.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

Acts relating to the city, protest against.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

Annual Message of his Honor the Mayor.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Annual Report of the Public Administrator.

DOCUMENT No. 4

Annual Report of the Counsel to the Corporation.

DOCUMENT No. 11.

Annual Report of the City Inspector.

(B)

DOCUMENT No. 12.

Broadway, reports relative to condition of, and a new thoroughfare west of.

(C)

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Central Park, report of Chief Engineer of.

DOCUMENT No. 11.

City Inspector, annual report of.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

City Inspector, communication from, relative to cleaning streets, from May 1st to August 1st, 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Cleaning Streets, communication from the City Inspector, relative to.

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Commissioners of Central Park, transmitting report of Chief Engineer of.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

Committee on Finance, report of, relative to the Tax Levy for 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 7.

Committee on Markets, report of, relative to communication from President of the Dry Dock Company.

DOCUMENT No. 12.

Committee, Special, report of, on subject of a new avenue for relief of Broadway.

DOCUMENT No. 13.

Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to draft of an ordinance reorganizing the Croton Department.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Committee on Lands and Places, report of, allowing the Receiver of Association for Industry of All Nations until the first of May, 1858, to remove the Crystal Palace.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

Committee, Joint Special, on subject of the Gold Box, bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Committee, Special, reports of majority and minority of, on the removal of the Steamers on the North and East rivers.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Committee on Finance, report of, on communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to providing relief for the unemployed workmen.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

Committee, Special, report of, submitting an account of the books and condition of the Finance Department.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Committee, Special, reports of, relative to erection of the Monument to Major-general Worth.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

Communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to general condition of the city.

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Communication from Commissioners of the Central Park, transmitting report from their Engineer-in-Chief.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

Communication from the Mayor, relative to finances of the city, city debt, funded debt, &c.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

Communication from members of the Board of Aldermen, protesting against certain acts passed by the Legislature.

DOCUMENT No. 15.

Communication from the Comptroller, in relation to the station-houses and other property belonging to the city.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

Communication from Counsel to Corporation, relative to the Cowber judgment.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to providing relief for unemployed workmen.

DOCUMENT No. 7.

Communication from President of the Dry Dock Company, report of Committee on Markets, relative to.

DOCUMENT No. 15.

Comptroller, communication from the, in relation to the station-houses and other property belonging to the city.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

Counsel to the Corporation, Annual Report of the.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

Counsel to Corporation, communication from relative to the Lowber judgment.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Croton Aqueduct Department, Annual Report of the.

DOCUMENT No. 13.

Croton Aqueduct Department, Committee on, relative to draft of an ordinance reorganizing the Croton Department.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Crystal Palace, report of Committee on Lands and Places, allowing the Receiver of Association for Industry of All Nations until the first of May, 1858, to remove the same.

(E)

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park Improvements, report of.

(F)

DOCUMENT No. 6.

Finance Committee, report of the, relative to the Tax Levy for 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

Finances of the city, city debt, funded debt, &c., communication from the Mayor, relative to.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Finance, report of Committee on, on communication from his Honor the Mayor, relative to providing relief for the unemployed workmen.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

Finance Department, report of Special Committee, submitting an account of the books and condition of.

(G)

DOCUMENT No. 17.

Gold Box bequeathed by General Andrew Jackson, report of the Joint Special Committee on subject of.

(L)

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Lands and Places, report of Committee on, permitting the Receiver of the Crystal Palace until the first of May to remove the same.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

Legislative acts, communication from members of the Board of Aldermen, protesting against certain.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

Lowber judgment against the city, communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, relative to.

(M)

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Majority and minority of reports of the Special Committee, on the removal of the Sound and other Steamers on the North and East rivers.

DOCUMENT No. 7.

Markets, report of Committee on, relative to proposals of land on the East river for market purposes.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

Mayor, Annual Message of his Honor.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

Mayor, communication from, relative to the finances, city and funded debts, &c.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Mayor, communication from his Honor the, relative to providing relief for unemployed workmen.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Monument to Major-general Worth, report of Special Committee,
relative to erection of the.

(N)

DOCUMENT No. 18.

North and East river steamers, reports of Special Committees,
relative to removal of.

(O)

DOCUMENT No. 13.

Ordinance reorganizing the Croton Aqueduct Department, report
of Committee on draft of.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

Ordinance making appropriations for the year 1857.

(P)

DOCUMENT No. 7.

President of the Dry Dock Company, report of Committee on
communication from, offering certain grounds on East river
for market purposes.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

Protest against certain acts relating to the city.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Public Administrator, annual report of the.

(R)

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Receiver of Association for Industry of All Nations, allowed an extension of time to remove the Crystal Palace.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Report, Annual, of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Report, Annual, of the Public Administrator.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

Report, Annual, of the Counsel to the Corporation.

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Report of Engineer-in-Chief of Central Park.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

Report of Committee on Finance, relative to the Tax Levy for 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 7.

Report of Committee on Markets, on communication from the Dry Dock Company.

DOCUMENT No. 11.

Report, Annual, of the City Inspector.

DOCUMENT No. 12.

Reports relative to condition of Broadway, and a new thoroughfare west of.

DOCUMENT No. 13.

Report of Committee on Croton Aqueduct, relative to reorganizing the Department.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of allowing an extension of time for the removal of the Crystal Palace.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

Report of Counsel to Corporation, relative to lands for market sites on the East river.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

Report of Joint Special Committee, on subject of the Gold Box bequeathed by General Jackson.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Reports, majority and minority, of Special Committee, on the removal of the present steamboat landings.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Report of Committee on Finance, relative to relief for the unemployed workmen.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

Report of Special Committee, submitting a statement of the books and condition of the Finance Department.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Reports of Special Committee, relative to erection of the Worth Monument.

(S)

DOCUMENT No. 12.

Special Committee, report of, on subject of a new avenue for relief of Broadway.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

Special Committee, report of, on subject of the disposal of the General Jackson Gold Box.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Special Committee, report of, relative to changing steamboat landings.

DOCUMENT No. 20.

Special Committee, report of, on the condition of the Department of Finance.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Special Committee, report of, relative to erection of the Worth Monument.

DOCUMENT No. 15.

Station-houses, &c., belonging to the city, communication relative to condition of.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

Steamers on North and East rivers, reports relative to changing landing places of.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Streets cleaning, communication from the City Inspector, relative to.

(T)

DOCUMENT No. 6.

Tax Levy for 1857, report of Committee on Finance relative to,

(W)

DOCUMENT No. 19.

Workmen out of employ, communication relative to relief for.

DOCUMENT No. 21.

Worth Monument, report of Special Committee in relation to
erection of.

COMMUNICATION

FROM

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR,

FERNANDO WOOD.

TRANSMITTED TO THE COMMON COUNCIL OF NEW YORK,

JANUARY 5th, 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

NEW YORK:

CHAS. W. BAKER, PRINTER, 29 BEEKMAN STREET.

1857.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 5, 1857.

The following communication from his Honor the Mayor, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1857.

*Gentlemen of the Common Council
and of the Departments:*

IN assuming the high and responsible duties which devolve upon us as governors and legislators of this great Municipal Empire, let us endeavor to approach, in thought and action, the lofty, dignified and important position we should occupy. Let us realize the magnitude of the interests intrusted to our care, and the deep disgrace which is sure to follow if we fail in maintaining, with efficiency and integrity, the trusts imposed.

We have been selected as the custodians of the public interests of three quarters of a million people, and by our conduct and example affect, indirectly, the character of every municipality in the Union. We are the chosen representatives of

a community distinguished for advancement, and still advancing progress in the arts and sciences—in unexampled commercial prosperity—in public and private benevolence, probably beyond any other—and in all the elements of religion and education, which so much dignify the aspect and refine the standard of intellectual humanity. Let us, as the public agents of such a people, composing the body politic of such a city, endeavor to become equal to the duty, and in all things so conduct the government, as to fairly sustain the wishes and reflect the character of so noble a constituency.

It devolves upon us to administer the government—which, so far as we are concerned, is comprehended in the exercise of two functions—the legislative and the executive.

The Common Council have charge of the former, and the heads of the several departments, and their subordinates, of the latter. It is the province of the Common Council to enact the ordinances, and of the departments to put them into practical operation; and as the action of the legislative power is as nothing if not sustained and carried out by the executive, there can be no question that the character and efficiency of our city government is much dependent upon it. Though I would not depreciate the grave responsibilities resting upon the Common Council, yet it cannot be denied, that to the people the most important power is that which executes the laws. It is brought more directly under their cognizance; its exercise being daily felt and seen by the moving thousands who cannot escape its influence; it is a practical fact in the every-day busy world, inseparably connected with the health, comfort, pride and general well-being of the citizen. Therefore, in a city like New York, the great element of

rule is the authority which enforces the law ; and there can be no doubt that the origin and source of most of the " present discontents " may be found in its neglect or improper exercise.

Existing laws are not executed, or if executed, carried into effect negligently or improperly, and in many instances with sole reference to the interests of the agents. It too frequently occurs that the subordinate, following the example of his immediate superior in office, performs, or neglects his allotted duties, as best suits his own caprice or convenience. Responsibility, there is none ! The head of each department is elected by the people—acknowledges no accountability except to the people—holds his office for the three years for which he was elected—assumes full control and direction of that branch of the public interests which the charter places under his charge, and too often retires from his post with a full purse, though, having no character to start with, without loss of reputation.

Hence, it is seen that the departments are too sovereign and independent. Too independent in the origin of their power, as well as in the exercise of its functions, and in their responsibilities and privileges. Being without check or hindrance in the expenditure of money, they are not restricted by the limits of the appropriations. Without accountability to a higher power, they can construe and execute the laws to suit themselves, or do not execute them at all, as seems most conducive to their individual wishes. With no fear of removal or penalties before their eyes, they can avail themselves of the advantage of their positions to amass fortunes, not even giving the public, good administration in return.

Thus they constitute a truly independent and dangerous

power in the government ; partaking, in theory, more of the despotic than the republican. In my inaugural message, two years ago, I referred to these defects in the charter, stating that, in my judgment, the government of this city should be remodeled after the General Government at Washington—that there should be one governing head—a concentration of the executive power, not decentralization, as here—that the Mayor should be to the government of this city what the President is to the General Government, and that the heads of the several departments should constitute his cabinet ; perform their duties under his direction, and be appointed by him with the assent of the Aldermen, and be subjected to his removal, for cause.

The two years' experience which I have had since these views were expressed, have but confirmed me in the conviction that we shall have no relief until they are adopted. The practical acquaintance which I have since obtained with the working of the official machinery, has more than ever satisfied me of the necessity of such a change. My own exertions and personal sacrifices for the public weal, have been thwarted and defeated principally from this cause. Notwithstanding unceasing labor, in which the whole of the twenty-four hours, not passed in sleep, have been assiduously devoted to duties appertaining to my office, to the exclusion of domestic comfort and neglect of private interests, I have seen little or no return to satisfy the public or to requite my own feelings. When, two years ago, I pointed out these objections to the present charter, and described the proper remedies, there was doubt in the minds of many honest and intelligent men, whether the absorption of so much authority in the hands of the Mayor, would not be productive of harm and liable to abuse. This doctrine, when first enunciated by me, like all new proposi-

tions, was received with doubt and caution; but I am happy to say that this is not the fact now. The people of New York are generally in favor of it. Even those who would withhold all patronage from the present incumbent of the Mayoralty have been forced, by overwhelming public sentiment, to yield their opposition.

It is apparent that the general and pervading desire now is, to so alter the charter as to carry this theory into practical operation; therefore, to the exclusion of the many other topics requiring attention, I have brought this subject to your notice upon the threshold of your entrance into the service of the people, that immediate action may be taken to obtain the reform demanded.

But how can this be accomplished? Unfortunately, only by the action of the state legislature. The sovereign power to do so, it is admitted, dwells there, and to that body only can we look for relief. Conceding the necessity of this change and the general acquiescence in the mode suggested, the question presented is in what form it shall be adopted—what modifications in detail are required—what alterations, if any, in the constitution of the Common Council—how shall the legislature become acquainted with the wishes of the people of this city, on this, to them, momentous subject—and how shall it be put upon its guard against the efforts of designing men, who, under the pretext of public good, intend to take advantage of the general desire for alteration in the charter, to fasten upon us laws more odious and destructive than those already existing?

Upon due reflection, appreciating the gravity and importance of the subject, I am convinced that the constituted authorities of New York, represented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are the proper organs to make the wishes of the people known to the legislature.

We have been just clothed with the mantle of official authority—and, it must be assumed, fully conversant with the desires of those we represent.

I recommend, therefore, that the Common Council at once take action, that the details be decided upon, and that a form of charter, clothed with our official approbation, be submitted to the legislature at an early day, that that body may have before it, endorsed by this official sanction, such a project as we approve.

It appears to me that the leading features of the necessary changes are so generally understood and acquiesced in, that there can be little or no diversity of opinion among ourselves. If the subject should be referred to Special Committees of each Board, I shall be happy, if called upon, to aid in framing such a charter. The legislature cannot refuse assent, if we, the immediate representatives of the people to be affected by it, approve and sanction it—and the members of the legislature from this city co-operate with us, as I am confident they will, in asking its passage.

An additional reason is presented for our early and united action, in the fear that others, less conversant with, or more indifferent to, the public wants, will influence the enactment of a charter more obnoxious than the present. That such effort will be made, there can be no doubt. Designing men, who covet official station, are already at work in laying plans to perpetrate, through the legislature at Albany, yet greater wrongs upon this doomed city; and it will require all our energies, and most determined remonstrance, to frustrate their designs.

As described to me, some of these schemes are fraught with incalculable evils, not the least offensive of which is the contemplated transfer of the government of this city to

the state power at Albany. Against such an unwarrantable and unprovoked wrong, I now enter my earnest protest. Notwithstanding the pervading belief that the corruptions and imbecility of our present government arise, in the main, from the absence of sufficient power over the departments, and the utter inability of the Mayor to enforce obedience to the laws, there are those who design to deprive the office of much that is left to it in the way of wholesome prerogative. Instead of enlarging his powers, in compliance with the popular demand, it is in contemplation to take away pretty much all that is left. He is now the ostensible head of the police, over which, under present laws, he exercises some degree of command; but those who would use this right arm of the civic power for base and unworthy purposes, would subvert even this authority, and replace it by a commission of five persons, to be named at Albany, or to be elected by the people.

The great, and indeed, the only defect in the government of the police, is found in the distribution of the power to control it, among three several heads. If this department is not as efficient as it should be, it is because the Recorder and City Judge have each an equal voice with the Mayor in the appointments and removals—a fatal subdivision of authority.

Judicial officers are rarely qualified for executive duties; and the fact was never more clearly illustrated than in the conduct of one of the Police Board at the last election in this city. The regulations of the Mayor, for the preservation of the peace and the security of the citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage, were materially interfered with by his unwarrantable conduct—assuming, unfortunately for the welfare of this city, by virtue of his office, this power

to do mischief. Partisanism is bad enough on the Bench, and should not be allowed to extend its evil influences among our noble police, who, by good regulations and severe drilling, have been placed under a semi-military discipline, highly advantageous to its efficiency and *morale*. Rather than distract such a body, by placing it under mere partisan heads, or even to continue it under the direction of a divided authority, however chosen, it had better be dissolved. Better that we resolve society into its original elements, and protect our persons and property as best we can.

Thus, looking upon the defects in our form of government, as the great head and front of all our difficulties, and appreciating the predominant importance of providing a speedy remedy, I have brought this question now before you.

If the people expect relief from the ten thousand evils which oppress them in this city, let them join us in asking from the state legislature the necessary changes in the organic law under which we act, and must be controlled. The city charter is to the body politic what the heart is to the human frame. It is the source and origin of life; and if defective in its organization or diseased from maladministration, every function is impaired, and health, comfort and well-being is excluded forever.

It is only to a proper change in that direction, that they can look for reform. For my own part, without it, I despair of this magnificent metropolis. With all its power and wealth, and the mighty progress of its commerce, I can see nothing but decay and ruin, if its municipal heart shall continue its destructive work.

If the legislature, in whose hands is placed the power, refuse or neglect to respond to the universal demand, *let the responsibility lie there*. I have performed my duty, and will continue at my post, still struggling on against the embarrassments and restrictions which now render my exertions to reform so futile. But if, instead of the relief demanded, the legislature shall inflict further injuries upon us, by the enactment of laws more odious than those under which we now govern, and carry out the nefarious schemes of the corrupt interest which seek to control and absorb the revenues of the city, and to strip the Chief Magistrate of even the limited power he now possesses, I shall not remain in this office a single day. I can take no part in the administration of this government, and by remaining here, appear to be to the least extent responsible, if, in addition to the present want of authority, is added the schemes of decentralization, intended for plunder and partisan power, now on the political anvils at Albany and New York. If the ship must go down, let those who drive her on the rocks take the helm and command—I will not.

You will perceive that I have devoted this communication to general remarks touching the great questions of the form of the organic law. Recommendations, as to details, have been purposely omitted. Many topics of interest, requiring the action of the Common Council, have been left for another message. I hope, in that communication, to make some important suggestions of a practical character.

It must not be supposed, however, that the defects I have herein pointed out, in the organization and management of the executive branch, excludes the inference that there is not room for much improvement in the legislative department.

The neglect shown by previous Common Councils, in considering and adopting the many recommendations made for the improvement and better administration of the city government, show that the sin of omission as well as of commission, may be properly charged to your predecessors.

Let me, ask, therefore, that the present bodies do not fall into the same error, but that a respectful consideration may be given to such recommendations as may be made to them.

By the time the Boards have become organized, and the several Standing Committees have been appointed, and are prepared to proceed with their duties, I shall have the honor to submit several important subjects for their investigation and approval.

Hoping that we may so conduct the affairs of this vast metropolis as to meet the approbation of its people, and still further advance its mighty progress, I shall rely upon your co-operation, in an honest, faithful and intelligent performance of the duties which devolve upon us.

FERNANDO WOOD,

Mayor.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Croton Aqueduct Department

MADE TO THE

COMMON COUNCIL

OF THE

City of New York.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

January 5th, 1857.

NEW YORK:

CHAS. W. BAKER, PRINTER, 29 BEEKMAN STREET.

1857.

Croton Aqueduct Department,

ORGANIZED

UNDER A LAW OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Passed April 11, 1849.

Board of Management.

PRESIDENT COMMISSIONER,

MYNDERT VAN SCHAIK,

COMMISSIONER,

THEODORE R. DE FOREST;

ENGINEER,

ALFRED W. CRAVEN

Bureau of Sewers and Drains,

JOHN P. FLENDER, CHIEF, AND WATER PURVEYOR.

Bureau of Water Rents,

REVO C. HANCE, REGISTER,

WILLIAM FARDON, DEPUTY REGISTER.

DOCUMENT No. 2.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 5, 1857.

The annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
December 31, 1856.

*To the Hon. the Common Council
of the city of New York:*

The President of the Croton Aqueduct Department has the satisfaction to submit to your Honorable Body, according to law, the annual report of the department. It furnishes a short relation of the most important works which have been constructed during the year, and the principles and reasons on which some of its most interesting affairs have been conducted; also a statement of the water rents, and an exhibit of the accounts of the department since its reorganization in 1849, concluded by the statistics of the department.

The appendix consists of the petition and argument on which the claim of the city against the state is founded, for six years' supply of Croton water furnished to the prison at Sing Sing; also a second petition, with the draft of a law intended to procure payment of the account against the prison, and to settle the terms on which a future supply is proposed to be granted, and for the purpose of being enabled to procure the punctual annual payment of the water rent which may become due from and after the first of May, 1857. These papers explain the whole subject in the most ample manner, and are now laid before your Honorable Body that, in the event no reasonable arrangement with the state should be practicable, the Corporation may possess the information necessary to enable them to judge with certainty of the proper course to be pursued in the premises, and to give corresponding instructions to the department.

The engineer of the department entered into the aqueduct on the 23d October, and, accompanied by his assistant and the superintendent of each division, respectively completed his inspection in two and a half days. He reports the structure to be in perfect order, and solid throughout its whole length. In 1842-3. and for several years after the system of inspection was commenced, each inspection, together with the necessary repairs and flushings, made twice a year, consumed so much time as to suspend the flow of water through the aqueduct more than twice or three times the number of days that it is withheld from the city at the present period. The suspension of the running supply commenced at about ten, and ran down progressively to eight and six days, as successive years rolled on. The law of 1849 requires two

inspections a year; but before the President came again into the office, it had been determined that one inspection a year was sufficient.

No disaster has visited the Croton Aqueduct works during the last year, nor has even a leak or injury of any importance been discovered. The dam, the aqueduct and the High Bridge are placed under the special care and daily supervision of officers residing at intervals on the line of the works, who have become familiar with their duties in watching and protecting the works, and in conducting the necessary repairs and improvements, under the orders of the engineer of the department.

The fencing of the grounds belonging to the city has been continued on both sides of the aqueduct, and four and twenty-two one hundredths miles have been built during the past season. The whole extent of the fencing done at different places between the dam and the High Bridge, is thirty-five and seventy-two one hundredths miles.

A permanent stone cottage is being erected near the dam, for the residence of the superintendent of the first division, and to accommodate the inspecting Committees of the Common Council and other members of the city government, who may deem it their duty to visit the works.

The two thirty-six inch mains in the Fifth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fourth streets, have been let down through the solid rock a distance of thirteen hundred feet in length and eleven feet in its greatest depth, to conform to the new grade in that part of the city.

This was a work of uncommon magnitude and importance. The engineer observes that its successful accomplishment has attracted the attention of professional men in the most distant parts of the Union. To the Board it certainly has proved a source of very natural gratification.

In a report of this kind, it is deemed unnecessary to set forth the details of the work, but the general plan may be briefly stated as follows:—the pipe being well protected, by heavy and strong timber, from the shocks of the blasting which was necessary, the solid rock on the easterly side of the avenue was taken out to the level of the original bed of the pipes, and to the required width. Each line was then, by screw and wedge, gradually moved over to the vacant space, and adjusted upon the temporary bed-pieces prepared to receive it. The rock was then blasted out from below the space which the pipe had occupied, forming a trench from eight to nine feet wide. In this trench, frames of timber work were placed, at proper distances apart, strongly and accurately braced, adjusted, and brought up to the level of the former bed of the pipes. Upon these frames the mains were then placed, by a process similar to the one adopted for their first removal, and then both lines in connection were gradually lowered by means of wedges and jack-screws, to the depth required. The work was performed under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the department, and under the immediate superintendence of J. P. Kirkwood, Esq., until he was called to take charge of the Brooklyn Water Works, and afterward, under that of George S. Greene, Esq. The character of the material to be removed, solid rock, and the protection of the pipe from accident during the blasting, and from strain or break in its numerous

joints, enforced the observance of more than usual prudence and deliberation.

When it is considered that the average weight of each line of pipe thus removed, while full of water, was 1,227,978 pounds, and that these immense bodies were first moved horizontally a maximum distance of ten feet, then moved back again, and finally lowered to a maximum depth of 11 feet, without drawing the water from the pipes, or interrupting the daily supply to six hundred thousand inhabitants, the care and skill necessary in every detail of the undertaking, must be apparent to every one whose profession or habits of business enable him to appreciate the difficulties encountered or the dangers guarded against.

A similar lowering of the main pipe in the same avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-third streets, and between Seventy-fifth and Eightieth streets, is necessary. These jobs will form part of the present year's work.

The engineer reports that the preliminary surveys and arrangements having been completed, he has all the preparations advanced which are to be submitted to the Board, to enable its members to conclude upon and order ulterior proceedings, and the most suitable time to advertise for contracts and commence the construction of the *New City Reservoir*. As we had the honor to inform your predecessors in office, in October, the time for advertising for contracts will depend in some degree upon the more or less speedy passage of the law, which will enable the Comptroller to raise the money necessary to pay the requisitions of the President, to be drawn on the contracts which may be entered into, and the first of April may be

the time fixed upon for commencing the work, if no interruption of our proceedings intervenes from that cause.

The daily transactions and business of the department in the city, have been well conducted. The reports of the Water Purveyor exhibit the following total quantities of the work which has been performed during the last year. They include all the principal subjects of attention which are committed to his active management or supervision, and are—

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of pipe laid.	See schedule 13.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " sewers constructed.	" 14.
1,100 feet of old sewers repaired.	

The number of loads of dirt removed from the culverts and basins, from the first of January, 1856, to the twenty-fourth day of December, 1856, was 9,861; the amount at the last working day of the month, will probably be about 10,000.

No sewer constructed by this department has shown any defect. Those which have caved in or fallen to pieces in several places, are old sewers, and were put together in a most imperfect manner, and without attention to their durability. Their inadequacy of construction was perceived before the law of 1849 was passed, which connected the sewerage of the city with this department. That law has fully answered its purpose, and will continue to save the city from immense losses, so long as it shall be executed with intelligence and vigor.

The expectation, however, which was indulged when the law of 1849 was drawn, that by connecting the sew-

erage of the city with the laying of water pipes in the same department, all interference between them would be prevented, has not been realized, as to that purpose, in its fullest extent, because we are obliged to put into effective operation the ordinances of the Common Council for the building of sewers, as fast as they come into our hands. A decision of one of our courts establishes the right of the party first taking possession of the ground, to its unobstructed occupancy until the work is completed. As the act of 1849 was first drawn, before it was amended in the Common Council and the legislature, the department was authorized to lay the *pipes* and build the *sewers*. Under that provision no interference would have happened between the two services. But the section was stricken out, leaving the sewers to be ordered by the Common Council, and the arrangement for laying the pipes to be conducted by the Board. The two powers necessarily clash, and hence the interference between the two kinds of service.

Ordinances have been received from your Honorable Body, for the construction of ■ number of sewers, too late in the season to commence the work, (see schedule 14.) They will be advertised and put under contract, at the usual period in the spring. We have on hand applications for more than four miles of pipe, to be laid in the upper part of the city. These papers are written in urgent terms in some cases, and in others their objects have been verbally and eagerly solicited by the applicants. The department will employ all its ordinary force, and whatever may, in addition thereto, be requisite, to comply with all these solicitations, in the avenues and streets in which a supply pipe may be laid, and in which there shall be buildings erected which will pay, according to the ordi-

nance of the Common Council, a rent of ten per cent. on the cost of the pipes and laying. To enable the department to accomplish the work proposed, and to be ready for new applications, in time to answer the just expectations of all applicants before the termination of the working season, there is now stored in the pipe yard six and a half miles of pipe, together with a sufficient quantity of hydrants and stop-cocks, which are proved and paid for, and are estimated to be worth \$18,030.

A preparation so decided and unusual for the early commencement and prosecution of this branch of our duties, has enabled the Board to reduce its application for the appropriation, under this head of expenditure for the present year.

The whole property in the pipe yard is estimated to be worth \$68,199 43. Several duplicates, and generally a considerable number are kept on hand of every description and size of pipe, stop-cocks, hydrants, bends, elbows, &c., some of which are constantly required for use, and others are reserved for immediate substitution, in place of any similar instruments which may become rusted, worn or damaged. The proof, at the pipe yard, of three hundred pounds to the square inch, being perfect, none have as yet been found unreliable or out of order, excepting stop-cocks and hydrants, which are frequently damaged, because they are exposed above, or connected with the surface of the ground in the streets in which they are placed. Motives of prudence will continue to dictate to the officers of this department the policy which has been observed since its creation, in 1842, of being prepared for any unforeseen disaster to articles which are

not readily to be procured, if suddenly they should be wanted.

The daily indications of the height of water in the two reservoirs, are reported to this office, and a record thereof is preserved. Those which relate to the Distributing Reservoir have been averaged by the Assistant Commissioner, for the past eight years, and exhibit a constant tendency to a decrease of the volume of its water, except in the year immediately succeeding that in which a new addition has been made to its supply. The average depth of water in that reservoir was, during the year

1849.....	25 feet.
1850.....	30 " 7 inches.
1851.....	29 " 5 "
1852	25 " 0 "
1853.....	24 " 2 "
1854.....	24 " 4 "
1855.....	23 " 11 "
1856.....	24 " 11 "

The circumstances which caused the real increase and apparent diminution of the supply are—that in 1849, a line of thirty inch mains was laid in the Third avenue, from the Receiving Reservoir which supplied the eastern side of the city, and the water immediately rose in 1850, in the Distributing Reservoir, five feet seven inches. After that year it began to fall, in consequence of the increasing draught upon that reservoir, until in 1855 it averaged a depression equal to six feet eight inches less than it stood in 1850. In 1855, a similar line was laid in the Eighth avenue, supplying the western side of the city from the Receiving Reservoir. In 1856, the water in the Dis-

tributing Reservoir attained an average height of only one foot above its elevation the previous year. The connection of the Eighth avenue line with the Distributing Reservoir, through Forty-second street, will be completed by the introduction of an influent pipe at a period when it shall be safe to draw the water off from one of its divisions. The influent pipe will occasion no more than a moderate and temporary rise of water.

A consideration of the averages and facts which are presented, will lead to the conclusion that without a large and permanent addition to the supply, the Distributing Reservoir will, in a few years, be drawn down so low as to be rendered ineffectual to a large extent. A further supply for that purpose, and more especially to meet the general demand, and the extraordinary waste can only be expected from the new reservoir. After the completion of that very important work, some arrangement may be practicable, by which the water may be preserved in the Distributing Reservoir, at a height between thirty and and thirty-three feet. All then will have been accomplished of which the works are capable, for supplying, from that source, the upper stories, and upper grounds in the populous parts of the city.

It is intended in two or three years, to lay a line of thirty inch pipes in the Ninth avenue, commencing at Forty-second street, to be supplied from the thirty inch line in the Eighth avenue.

Applications have been made, at various times during the last four years, to the Common Council, for the purpose of procuring liberty to erect hydraulic machinery on Murray hill, to raise the water from the Croton pipes to an elevation from which it could

be distributed into the upper stories of the buildings on that high ground. A compensation was expected by the party proposing to furnish the water, to be derived from those inhabitants who should take their supply from his proposed reservoir.

The objections to the plan are invincible—because it is neither becoming nor safe for the Common Council to divide the care and responsibility of the water system between the Board and individuals or companies. A contract, binding the Corporation to terms, in this instance, would most probably lead to the formation of other contracts, applicable to other high grounds on the island, which would still further perplex the department, and divide a responsibility, which, to be effectual, must be one and undivided. Two systems of collecting rents for the same water could hardly stand the test of applications for relief. It is probable that the Corporation would, in some way, be obliged to relinquish their charges or water rents, whenever this new system should be brought into extensive operation. These objections are considered sufficient to dispose of that or any other plan which proposes to allow of any interference with the distribution of the Croton water, in a way not subject to the unrestricted control of the Board on its exclusive responsibility and under the immediate authority of the Common Council. Should the new reservoir not furnish a quantity of water adequate to all necessities of this description, then it may become not a duty but a question of propriety merely, whether the Board (by instructions from the Common Council,) shall erect forcing pumps in any or various parts of the city, to accommodate the inhabitants who reside on its most elevated and healthy grounds.

The labor of carrying water by hand, from the first to the upper stories of houses, cannot be insuperable. By that mode of supply to elevated buildings and upper stories, the expense and repairs of service pipes and faucets would be avoided; there would be no pipe to burst in winter and injure the house and furniture, and there would be none of that excessive consumption and enormous waste which it is now impossible to ascertain or prevent. It is probable, and this point has been considered with great deliberation, that the unnecessary consumption and waste in families, hotels, and boarding-houses, would not be one tenth of that which is now committed in those buildings, if the policy had been settled at the commencement of the system that service pipes should not be allowed in such premises above the first story; and it is believed that a new reservoir would not have been considered indispensable, at so early a period in the history of the water-works, for the protection of human life, and the support of all the great interests of the city. The information may at this day be viewed as a speculation merely, but it exhibits the most general and comprehensive cause of a deficient supply of water for upper stories. The only remedy which can be applied to diminish the wasteful consumption, is the water-meter. These measurers and estimators of the supply actually taken, are now affixed to about fifty large establishments, and the system may, in time, be extended to dwelling houses.

Information was communicated to this office in September last, by the Water Purveyor, that several lines of gas pipes had been laid by the Harlem Gas Company in trenches prepared by this department, and above the water pipes. The work must have been easily and rapid-

ly accomplished in trenches, from which the loose earth only had to be dug, the rock having been previously blasted and removed by this department. If a discovery had been made before the gas pipes were all laid, the progress of the company might perhaps have been arrested by an injunction. But as the Water Purveyor had been fully and actively engaged in other parts of the city, he had no occasion to visit places so distant from his daily occupation as Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, on the Third avenue, not the least apprehension existing that any company, deriving their privileges from the Corporation, would commit a trespass on the rights of the city. An examination having been immediately ordered, the following letter, descriptive of the case, and containing the views of the Croton Aqueduct Board, was transmitted to the company. No answer has been returned, and the gas pipes remain to serve as a bad example, and to be a hindrance and cause of additional expense hereafter, when the taps are to be inserted in the water pipes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
New York, September 12th, 1856.

TO BURR WAKEMAN, Esq.,

President Harlem Gas Company.

SIR:—The Water Purveyor reports, "that he has made an examination of the Croton water mains laid in a trench excavated, by this department, through rock in the Third avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street, with reference to the proximity of the gas pipes to said mains, which gas pipes have been laid by your company in said trench, above the water pipes.

“That the ground was opened in four places. at distances of about three hundred feet apart, and in each case the gas pipes were in such a position as to prevent the tapping of the main water pipes without the previous removal of the gas pipes; the distance, between the two lines of pipes, being only from five to eleven inches.

“That in the cross streets, although the gas pipes have been laid in the same trenches as the water pipes, their size is so reduced as not to interfere with tapping the water pipes.”

On this representation, the Croton Water Board remark, that under a law of the state, and an ordinance of the Common Council, they are charged with the care of the water works, and are not invested with any power to permit the water trenches to be made use of for conducting any lines of pipes not belonging to the city and the Croton water works.

This is the first attempt of any company, by lines of pipes for gas, to infringe upon the exclusive right of the Corporation to occupy the trenches prepared at the expense of the city for the water works.

If such a misuse of the trenches were once allowed to be practiced, there would be no end to its abuse.

We believe it indispensably necessary not to allow of any gas pipes being laid in the trenches occupied by the water pipes; we, therefore, require you to remove your gas pipes into trenches of your own construction, and to restore the ground over the water pipes to the condition in which it was when you entered upon it.

Respectfully,

M. VAN SCHAICK, *President.*

No power is given to this department to remedy an infringement of the rights of the Corporation so novel and unexpected, and no appropriation exists to cover the expense which must be incurred in removing the gas pipes; nor would the Board consider it their duty to ask for such an appropriation. The matter is, therefore, laid before your Honorable Body, by whose authority permission is given to open the streets, and whose ability to redress the error is undoubted.

Having been informed by the Water Purveyor, that the President of the company had said that the offence had not been committed by the company, but by their contractor, and that the gas pipes should be removed, it was supposed, for some time, that a representation of the case would be rendered unnecessary.

It has been the design of the President, in relating the most important of the occurrences which transpire in this department, to furnish in detail, and for future reference, the leading principles and reasons on which some of the most interesting of its affairs have been conducted.

Preparatory to the commencement of this purpose, the general arrangement of the powers and duties of the officers and principal clerks employed in the transaction of its affairs, was described in the last annual report.

Should this design be carried out for a number of years in succession, with due attention, a body of information will be recorded, in relation to the security of the works, the preservation of the water and the proper management of the department, of lasting utility to successive officers, and advantage to the public.

A book has been ordered to be kept in the office of the engineer, which will contain a record of the original rights of way across the aqueduct, to which the parties, owning the farm lands on both sides of it, were entitled at the time of its construction. The names of the proprietors, and the location of their respective rights, with a profile of the ground are to be inserted; also, the rights of way which have been granted by the Croton Aqueduct Board, to parties owning the farm lands on both sides of the aqueduct, restricted by such rules as may prevent so great an increase of their number as too much to endanger the safe keeping of the works, or to incommode the department in their preservation and repair.

A book has been provided which is kept by the Water Purveyor, and in which has been recorded all the public buildings in the city, and on the islands which are supplied with Croton water, and the quantities furnished to those institutions, as far as the same can be ascertained. Some description of these investigations will be found in the reports of the Water Purveyor, and it is intended to furnish a corrected statement in the next annual report.

A novel and an exceedingly interesting incident occurred on the 28th day of July last.

The Board was served with a resolution passed by the Commissioners of Health, requesting "the Croton Aqueduct Board to allow the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps the free use of the Croton water, so that he may, in accordance with the suggestions of the Commissioners of Health, cause the gutters in the streets of the city to be thoroughly cleansed every night." The request having been considered in all its aspects and bearings by the

President, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Water Purveyor, it was determined that the department would not be justifiable in acceding to it, in any form or degree. The most convincing and decided reasons were furnished against compliance with the request, and the apprehension or certainty that its execution would not leave sufficient water for families, was paramount to all other considerations.

On his return from the dam, with the latest intelligence respecting the decrease of water in the lake, the engineer produced the following answer to the request of the Commissioners of Health, which, corresponding with the judgment and opinion of the officers named, was adopted by the Board, and transmitted to the Commissioners of Health.

After acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, the answer proceeds:

"The Croton Aqueduct Board beg leave to say, that they have considered the resolution with the deepest attention, and with the greatest anxiety to meet any effort for the preservation of the public health. After the fullest deliberation, however, the Croton Aqueduct Board cannot feel justified in acceding to your request.

"In the first place, even assuming that there was an abundance of water for this purpose, this Board does not think that it should be so used. There is an annual appropriation made to enable the department, having the matter in charge, to keep the streets and gutters perfectly clean.

"If all the materials in the gutters were removed, there would be nothing to wash from them. If this material be not removed, and is washed into the basins and sewers, it is only carried out of sight for the time - it is not effectually taken away.

The sewers are not intended, nor are they constructed for the purpose of carrying off the surface filth or deposit—else there would be no necessity for a department for keeping the streets clean.. The cleansing the streets and washing their surface deposit into the sewers would be the most expensive method which could be adopted. To throw the materials gathered in heaps on the surface into carts, is a comparatively cheap process. Let us assume, for the argument, that it costs as high as ten cents per yard for thus loading the carts. Now, if this material, instead of being immediately taken from the streets, be washed into the basins and sewers, it will, after all, be necessary to remove it from them. It needs little argument to prove that to send men into sewers only four feet high, with shovels and barrows, to collect the deposit; to wheel that deposit to the nearest man-hole; to place it in buckets, and then to draw it up to the surface, would cost some twenty times as much as the mere throwing it into carts from the pavements.

But, granting that the chief portion of the materials is lodged in the basins, and that the expense of removing it therefrom is less than from the sewer, still the cost, even from the basins, is ten times that of loading from the surface.

But the expense does not end here. An especial ordinance, and the rules of the City Inspector, forbid the

placing of any material from the sewers or basins upon the streets, and requires that it be put directly into water-tight carts, and taken away to places much more distant than the ordinary dumping ground for street manure. The great distance to be carried, and the unavoidable waste of time when the laborers are occasionally waiting for a cart, makes the cost of every cubic yard, thus removed, amount to upward of two dollars, and in many cases to double that sum.

This is the estimate for the materials from the basins alone. Could any more effectual plan of adding to the expense of cleaning the streets be devised ?

This additional expense would, by the plan proposed, be thrown upon this department. This Board cannot consent to do work which another department is paid to perform, and which can be done by that department at less than one fifteenth the cost.

They object to it, on the score of propriety, and they object to it also because of the want of means to do the labor.

Our annual appropriations are based on the experience of former years, and have already been fixed for the current year; should this additional work be thrown upon us, we have no funds to meet the expense.

It is deemed not out of place to say here, that since its reorganization in 1849, this department has never yet overrun the amount appropriated by the Common Council for its yearly expenses, but on the contrary, it has every year returned into the city treasury an unexpended balance under every head of expenditure. Is it proper

that the department should this year be obliged to over-run its appropriation and ask for more money, in order to do work in no manner within the sphere of its duties?

These are the arguments which cou'd be used even were there an abundance of water, but the contrary is the case; and this brings us to what, we consider, an unanswerable reason for declining to accede to the request contained in your resolution.

We have not the water to spare. For the last twelve days there has not a drop of water passed over the Croton Dam. In nine days the water in Croton Lake has fallen eleven inches, or 1 2-9 inches per day. From this it is demonstrable that, making the most liberal deduction for the quantity lost by evaporation, we are now bringing to the city, daily, upward of nine million imperial gallons more than the Croton river supplies. The overplus of draught beyond the supply, will increase in a greater ratio every day that the present dry season continues.

Already we have complaints from every part of the city, that the water does not rise in different localities sufficiently high to supply consumers who have paid for its use for the current year; and already the energies of this department are taxed to the utmost, to keep up a sufficient head in the reservoir, to preserve the city from fire, and to answer the legitimate demands of the inhabitants. It is indisputable, that we have not a gallon of water for any other purpose than its present uses.

The Board, by exacting the legal fines for waste and abuses, are doing all within their power, to keep up the necessary head. Citizens are fined every day at this

office. Such efforts and such penalties on the part of the Board, would be rendered useless the moment the hydrants were open to cleanse the gutters, no matter how carefully they should be used.

Exercise what control they might, there would be an extraordinary waste. The rapidity with which the water would fall in our reservoir, even were the hydrants used to one tenth the extent to be provided for by your resolution, would set at naught every exertion of this Board to keep up the head absolutely necessary, and the consequence to the citizens generally, and the disastrous results, in case of large fires, could not be calculated.

Under these circumstances, the Board cannot feel justified in acceding to your request. There is no water to spare; and in view of this fact and of the purposes for which you ask it, the Board does not feel it out of place to say, that if the police, whose duty it is, would prevent citizens from throwing garbage in the streets, and the proper department would remove the other deposits which must daily accumulate on the surface, there would be no necessity for the use of water to keep the streets and gutters clean.

The Croton Aqueduct Board could enlarge upon the reasons and arguments which, in their opinion, imperatively force them to the judgment they have now formed, but they trust that what is here set forth is sufficient to convince your Honorable Board of the justice and necessity of the position they have assumed."

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,

July 31, 1856.

The Assistant Commissioner has prepared the following statement, which has been drawn from the books of the department. These books have been kept with remarkable beauty and accuracy. The office of Assistant Commissioner was created for the purpose of establishing an assistant to the President, and a permanent guard over the internal conduct of affairs. His long experience in the management and details of the offices and bureaux, his perfect rectitude of purpose, and his close attention to his duties, entitle him to the special confidence and regard of every citizen who desires the welfare of the city.

“The general accounts of the department are classified under the heads of—

1. Aqueduct Construction.
2. Water-works Extension.
3. Repairs and Improvements.
4. Water Pipes and Laying.
5. Repairing and Cleaning Sewers.
6. Statistical Tables.
7. Salaries.

The sixth in the above list, being of minor account, and the appropriations drawn by a single requisition, and disbursed by the department as occasion for expenditure may, from time to time, arise; and the seventh not based on a specific but general appropriation in the accounts of the Comptroller, I shall confine my remarks to the first five, on which expenditure is made every day, and requisitions drawn every fortnight.

The first two are paid from the proceeds of water stock, and the other three enter into, and have their bearing on, the annual tax levy.

The total appropriation asked for, and made, under these heads, for the past eight years—1849 to 1857—

amounts to two millions two hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-four cents, and the expenditures, for the same period, to one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-nine cents, leaving undrawn, and lapsing into the city treasury, three hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-five cents, (for the amounts under each head, see schedule 19;) and in no case have the appropriations ever been overdrawn, or an extra amount been asked for, except in that of the unforeseen and unavoidable casualty at the dam, by the storm of April 30th, 1854. In making up the requirements for the year's service, a close calculation is entered into by the department, based on the work intended to be accomplished, the labor and material required, at their current value, with an addition of ten per cent. for contingencies; and generally, the amount estimated is at less than the estimator would undertake to perform the work by contract, as no calculation is made for profits. Now, as the department has performed all, and even more work than it premised or promised at the time of making these several applications, and there remains more than one third of a million of the amount unexpended, it is but fair to consider this amount as the profits of an economical administration; but as the officers of the department never drew the amount from the treasury, this balance must have inured to some party—and to whom? certainly not to the department, for they never received it, but to the tax payers, many of whom assert that the city government is so corrupt that no integrity can be found in any part of it.

I shall now exhibit some facts in connection with the collecting bureau, and which I premise by stating that

the Board, by the authority conferred on them by the law of 1849, possess the power to employ clerks *ad libitum*. In 1851, the salaries paid to the Register, Deputy and six clerks, amounted to six thousand one hundred dollars, and the amount of revenue collected was four hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents; and in 1856, the amount collected was six hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents, with the same official force, and the salary list increased to eight thousand two hundred dollars; the policy of the Board being in favor of an increase of compensation to a faithful employee, rather than a numerical increase in the force employed. It will be observed by your Honorable Body that the cost of collection, in 1851, was about one and one third per cent., and in 1856, less than one and a quarter; and while it is remembered that the amounts received vary from two dollars to a thousand, and that by far the largest part is in bills for rents of less than twelve dollars, I ask, with confidence, where is the establishment, public or private, that can do better? I have one more view to present in relation to this matter, and that is, that the penalties of five and ten per cent., collected from defaulting water payers, more than covers the whole expense of the collection, stationery and statistics included, as will be seen from the annexed table:

Year.	Salaries.	Stationery.	Ward Maps and Statistics.	Total.	Penalties.
1850.....	\$4,708 42	\$261 50	\$2,251 74	\$7,221 66	\$9,217 97
1851.....	6,100 00	910 07	1,071 20	8,081 27	7,124 83
1852.....	6,100 00	887 71	1,145 25	8,132 96	11,809 17
1853.....	6,100 00	921 31	715 00	7,766 31	10,949 51
1854.....	7,300 00	769 13	437 75	8,506 88	11,992 87
1855.....	7,833 36	1,005 09	2,314 30	11,152 75	12,694 33
1856.....	8,200 00	1,173 93	1,100 00	10,474 48	12,367 61
	\$46,341 78	\$5,931 79	\$9,065 74	\$61,339 31	\$76,146 29

I shall dismiss the subject with the remark, that under the system of checks and counter-checks adopted by the department, fraud is impossible, and the entire management is characterized by a diligence and economy which could not be exceeded were the Croton water works the private property of the officers, instead of the city, of which they are the agents or trustees.

I am informed that no inspection is made of the books, accounts and vouchers of any other department. This department has been inspected every year by a Committee of the Common Council, by order of a section in the law of 1849. The provision was inserted in that act by the president, under the influence of a conviction, obtained from long experience in business, that a prudent vigilance required that all transactions relating to the receipt and expenditure of money by agents, should be frequently and closely scrutinized and reviewed, and that in the administration of public affairs, such examinations should be instituted by law. These examinations have been regularly made since that period, and have in no instance resulted in finding any discrepancy, error or injustice in any part of the system of business pursued in this department, or in any of its details. I insert the last report of the committee:"

*" To the Honorable the Common Council
of the city of New York.*

"The undersigned, Chairmen of the Committee on Croton Aqueduct, respectfully report: That in pursuance of the directions of the sixth section of the act of the legislature of the 11th April, 1849, entitled an act to create the Croton Aqueduct Department in the city of New York, they have visited the works, and have examined all the books, accounts and vouchers of the department, and carefully verified all the entries by satisfactory and legal vouchers, for the year commencing on the 1st day

of November, 1855, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1856. During the investigation, they have received every facility and aid from the officers of the department.

"The undersigned have no doubt of their correctness, and from the thorough examination they have made, by the urgent invitation of its officers, are well satisfied that the affairs of the Croton Aqueduct Department are managed for the best interests of the city, and the strictest economy, and is entitled to the high regard in which it has been held by the municipal authorities and the public at large.

"NATHAN C. ELY,

"Chairman Committee Board of Aldermen.

"SAMUEL HOPPER,

"Chairman Committee Board of Councilmen.

"NEW YORK, December 26, 1856."

BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.

The water year runs from May 1 to April 30, ensuing.
The financial year from January 1 to December 31.

The revenue from Croton water, during the financial year of 1855, was..... \$674,736 42

The amount collected during 1856, is.... 662,949 57

\$11,786 85

The difference in the collections of the two years, arises from the circumstance that, in the months of Jan'y, Feb'y and March, 1856, the collections were thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars less than during the same months the previous year. This is attributed to the effect produced by the cold weather, in diminishing the productions of industry, the sales of goods, and the circulation of money among classes who pay, with difficulty, when any contraction of the market occurs.

The state of the books, in the Bureau of Collection, on

the 1st of January 1857, as furnished by the Assistant Commissioner, was as follows :

Amount of rents collected and uncollected, as standing on the books, for the water year of 1856-7.....	\$731,457 55
Of which there has been collected.....	629,951 66
Leaving uncollected.....	\$101,505 8

From this uncollected amount the apparent deficiency in the revenue of the financial year of 1856, will be more than made up, and the balance remaining unliquidated at the close of the water year, will be returned to the clerk of arrears.

The accounts on schedules 1 and 2, are made up in accordance with the financial year, from January 1st to December 31st, and the statistical account of revenue, in schedule 21, is made up for the water year, from May 1 to April 30.

The department having, from the perfection of its working statistics in the collecting bureau, now nearly gained the maximum of revenue derivable from buildings already erected, material increase can only be expected from the natural growth of the city, and bringing in new streets, by the introduction of distributing pipes.

The President looks back upon his connection with this department, since 1842, with pleasure. In the six years of his absence from the circle of its business the progress of the department has kept pace with the prosperity of the city, under the administration of officers possessing experience and fidelity, and who, in the exercise of their duties, adorn the stations which they occupy.

MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK,

President.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

SHOWING THE WEEKLY RECEIPTS FOR WATER RENTS.

1856.		
Jan. 3.....	\$1,681 99	Brought up..\$194,697 19
" 10.....	2,395 03	July 10 17,007 92
" 17.	875 00	" 17..... 33,484 52
" 24.....	1,030 04	" 24..... 51,455 53
" 31.....	1,519 54	" 31..... 88,061 44
Feb. 7.....	1,642 81	Aug. 7..... 55,020 13
" 14.....	1,096 40	" 14..... 7,722 19
" 21.....	735 50	" 21..... 5,937 77
" 28.....	1,973 55	" 28..... 4,958 26
Mar. 6.....	814 68	Sept. 4..... 6,245 53
" 13.....	1,343 67	" 11..... 5,368 19
" 20.....	1,306 42	" 18..... 5,767 92
" 27.....	2,237 45	" 25..... 5,646 04
Apl. 3.....	1,771 34	Oct. 2..... 11,427 00
" 10.....	1,971 45	" 9..... 10,270 78
" 17.....	1,810 80	" 16..... 15,888 17
" 24.....	1,773 43	" 23..... 14,134 14
May 1.....	4,787 66	" 30..... 16,474 17
" 8.....	14,478 34	Nov. 6..... 16,176 61
" 15.....	23,703 24	" 13..... 12,180 30
" 22.....	16,841 64	" 20..... 14,805 14
" 29.....	19,582 06	" 27..... 8,804 15
June 5.....	19,222 80	Dec. 4..... 10,263 70
" 12.....	17,417 03	" 11..... 9,571 30
" 19.....	20,867 04	" 18..... 12,144 49
" 26.....	18,488 46	" 26..... 10,835 36
July 3.....	13,329 82	" 31..... 6,244 02
Carried up..	\$194,697 19	Total..... <u>\$650,591 96</u>

SCHEDULE No. 2.

SHOWING THE WEEKLY RECEIPTS FOR PENALTIES ON
UNPAID WATER RENTS.

1856.			
Jan. 3.....	\$166 30	Brought up ..	\$3,010 66
" 10.....	107 45	July 10.....	48 80
" 17.....	71 70	" 17.....	64 80
" 24	55 20	" 24.....	76 35
" 31.....	122 90	" 31.....	86 05
Feb. 7.....	137 60	Aug. 7.....	351 10
" 14.....	90 60	" 14.....	290 59
" 21.....	88 65	" 21.....	148 80
" 28.....	93 45	" 28.....	158 55
Mar. 6.....	93 75	Sept. 4.....	193 52
" 13.....	81 00	" 11.....	144 16
" 20.....	104 85	" 18.....	122 40
" 27.....	105 95	" 25.....	144 35
Apl. 3.....	173 72	Oct. 2.....	279 65
" 10.....	159 90	" 9.....	278 89
" 17.....	121 50	" 16.....	337 46
" 24.....	145 65	" 23.....	396 71
May 1.....	310 98	" 30.....	524 25
" 8.....	131 78	Nov. 6.....	676 80
" 15.....	115 60	" 13.....	690 60
" 22.....	84 75	" 20.....	584 65
" 29.....	96 75	" 27.....	573 53
June 5.....	82 50	Dec. 4.....	782 90
" 12.....	44 01	" 11.....	573 81
" 19.....	71 65	" 18.....	786 23
" 26.....	59 77	" 26.....	532 70
July 3.....	92 70	" 31	499 30
Carried up...	\$3,010 66	Total.....	\$12,357 61

SCHEDULE 3.

SHOWING THE WEEKLY RECEIPTS FOR PERMITS TO CONNECT
WITH PUBLIC SEWERS.

1856.		
Jan. 3.....	\$40 00	Brought up...\$11,152 00
" 10.....	50 00	July 10..... 451 00
" 17.....	70 00	" 17..... 730 00
" 24.....	60 00	" 24..... 706 00
" 31.....	40 00	" 31..... 400 00
Feb. 7.....	15 00	Aug. 7..... 773 00
" 14.....	—	" 14..... 670 00
" 21.....	30 00	" 21..... 400 00
" 28.....	—	" 28..... 590 00
Mar. 6.....	80 00	Sept. 4..... 755 00
" 13.....	206 00	" 11..... 661 00
" 20.....	170 00	" 18..... 322 00
" 27.....	470 00	" 25..... 746 00
Apl. 3.....	338 00	Oct. 2..... 615 00
" 10.....	690 00	" 9..... 470 00
" 17.....	840 00	" 16..... 380 00
" 24.....	1,056 00	" 23..... 560 00
May 1.....	983 00	" 30..... 320 00
" 8.....	1,022 00	Nov. 6..... 470 00
" 15.....	810 00	" 13..... 500 00
" 22.....	720 00	" 20..... 520 00
" 29.....	670 00	" 27..... 286 00
June 5.....	663 00	Dec. 4..... 360 00
" 12.....	527 00	" 11..... 460 00
" 19.....	682 00	" 18..... 445 00
" 26.....	450 00	" 26..... 260 00
July 3.....	470 00	" 31..... 120 00
Carried up...\$11,152 00		Total.....\$24,122 00

SCHEDULE No. 4.

SHOWING THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR OLD MATERIALS SOLD
AND WORK DONE FOR INDIVIDUALS.

Feb. 12,	Received from R. Underwood, for damage to pipes in 25th street.....	\$28 00
" 15,	" from U. S. Mail S. S. Company, for repairing hydrant foot of Warren street.....	15 00
Mar. 19,	" from contractor of sewer in Hammersley street, for damage to pipes.	25 30
" "	" from contractor of sewer in 49th street, between Third and Lexington avenues, damage to pipes....	52 90
April 24,	" from Geo. Chesire, for removing hydrant from 367 Houston street..	25 00
" 30,	" from J. Fowler, for removing hydrant, cor. Greenwich and Murray streets.....	65 00
May 3,	" from Street Commissioner, for cleaning sewer 30th street.....	73 99
" 16,	" from H. A. Warts, for scrap iron	30 00
" 14,	" from M. Bishop, for 5-8 water metre	28 00
" 27,	" from B. Lavender, for old materials sold.....	100 00
June 18,	" from J. Grosvenor, removing hydrant, Broadway and Murray st..	25 00
" 21,	" from R. Simpson, damage to pipes	16 50
" 24,	" from M. Livingston, removing hydrant	25 00
Carried forward		\$509 69

	Brought forward.....	\$509 69
June 27,	Received from O. M. Rogers, removing hydrant	75 00
July 2,	" from W. R. Beebe, damage to pipes	20 40
" 12,	" " B. Lavender, old materials sold	58 75
" 14,	" " Jersey City water works, two 1 inch taps.....	5 50
" 21,	" from J. Flanagan, chang'g hydrant	20 00
" 31,	" " E. H. Tracy, old materials..	125 00
Aug. 2,	" " Philbin & Quin, chang'g hydr't	65 00
" 12,	" " A. Kennedy, damage to pipes	8 40
" 18,	" " T. Hunt, do do..	6 75
Nov. 13,	" " M. Lawrence, remov'g hydrant	25 00
Dec. 17,	" " Geo. Harris, damage to pipe	10 75
" 19,	" " Gov's Alms-house, sleeve....	5 00
" 20,	" " Sewer contractor in Walker street, damage to pipe.....	13 45
" "	" " Sewer contractor in Ludlow st, for do..	8 90
" "	" " " " Fourth av'e, for do..	14 08
" "	" " " " 28th street, for do..	27 10
" "	" " " " 44th street, for do..	43 82
" "	" " " " Pell street, for do..	11 04
" "	" " " " 37th street, for do..	21 00
" "	" " " " 44th street, for do..	99 50
Total.....		\$1,177 13

SCHEDULE No. 5.

SHOWING THE PAYMENTS INTO THE CITY TREASURY, AS PER
THE RECEIPTS OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

1856.		
Jan. 3.....	\$1,888 29	Brought up..\$209,328 04
" 10.....	2,552 48	July 10..... 17,507 72
" 17.....	1,016 70	" 17..... 34,279 32
" 24.....	1,145 24	" 17..... 201 15
" 31.....	1,682 44	" 24..... 52,237 88
Feb. 7.....	1,795 41	" 31..... 88,547 49
" 14.....	1,187 00	Aug. 7..... 56,144 23
" 21.....	854 15	" 14..... 8,682 78
" 28.....	2,067 00	" 21..... 6,486 57
Mar. 6.....	988 43	" 21..... 225 15
" 13.....	1,630 67	" 28..... 5,706 81
" 20.....	1,581 27	Sept. 4..... 7,194 05
" 27.....	2,813 40	" 11..... 6,173 35
April 3.....	2,283 06	" 18..... 6,212 32
" " P. C....	121 20	" 25..... 6,536 39
" 10.....	2,821 35	Oct. 2..... 12,321 65
" 17.....	2,772 30	" 9..... 11,019 67
" 24.....	2,975 08	" 16..... 16,605 63
May 1.....	6,081 64	" 23..... 15,090 85
" 8.....	15,632 12	" 30..... 17,318 42
" 15.....	24,628 84	Nov. 6..... 17,323 40
" 22.....	17,646 39	" 13.... 13,370 90
" 29.....	20,348 81	" 21..... 15,909 79
June 5.....	19,968 30	" 27..... 9,663 68
" 12.....	17,988 04	Dec. 4..... 11,406 60
" 19.....	21,620 69	" 11..... 10,605 11
" " P. C....	346 99	" 18. 13,375 72
" 26.....	18,998 23	" 26..... 11,628 06
July 3.....	13,892 52	" 31..... 7,145 96
Carried up..	\$209,328 04	Total.....\$688,248 70

SCHEDULE No. 6.

AQUEDUCT REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Appropriation by the Common Council for

year 1856.....\$20,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Blacksmiths' work.....	\$ 51 59
Cartage.....	1,672 94
Casualties.....	100 00
Fencing.....	2,923 83
Hardware.....	245 45
High Bridge.....	529 64
Horse hire.....	264 29
Iron work.....	7 38
Labor.....	10,126 19
Lime, cement and sand.....	477 73
Lumber.....	2,090 03
Oil.....	34 75
Paint.....	26 41
Plumbing.....	21 38
Powder.....	4 27
Reservoir, Receiving.....	150 90
Repairs to Superintendent's Dwellings.....	1,846 91
Seed.....	32 11
Stone and brick.....	806 05
Sundry bills.....	345 18
Surveying.....	163 00
Taxes.....	614 21
Tools and repairing.....	127 07
Carried forward.....	<u>\$22,661 31</u>

Brought forward.....	\$22,661 31
Superintendent Daniel Adamson.....	600 00
" James Scott.....	548 00
" Barney See.....	470 00
" James Bremner.....	470 00
" James Berwick.....	470 00
" John L. Berrian.....	470 00
" Jacob Moore.....	470 00
" John Geary.....	730 00
Total.....	<u>\$26,889 31</u>

SCHEDULE No. 7.

AQUEDUCT CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

Appropriation by the Common Council for the year 1856.....	\$5,000 00
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No expenditures having been incurred under
this head of appropriation, the whole amount
remains undrawn in the city treasury.

	<u>\$5,000 00</u>
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SCHEDULE No. 8.

CROTON WATER WORKS EXTENSION,

Appropriation by the Common Council for the
 year 1856.....\$108,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Blasting.....	\$1,091 52
Cartage.....	655 50
Casualties.....	2 00
Iron castings.....	196 14
James P. Kirkwood, Superintendent.....	216 66
George S. Greene, ".....	341 65
Law expenses.....	5,302 70
Lead.....	716 75
Miscellaneous bills.....	774 60
Pipes.....	8,305 72
Stop-cocks.....	5,571 73
Surveying.....	4,119 93
Timber.....	2,225 39
Tools and repairs.....	1,126 09
Wages.....	15,496 94
Total.....	<u>\$46,143 32</u>

SCHEDULE No. 9.

WATER PIPES AND LAYING.

Appropriation by the Common Council for
the year 1856..... \$165,700 00

Disbursements.

Advertising.....	\$30 00
Blasting.....	395 94
Brass cocks	28 60
Cartage.....	898 45
Casualties.....	244 21
Cleaning up streets.....	58 00
Engineer's office.....	481 56
Excavations.....	110 52
Fire hydrants.....	8,287 00
Fire hydrants repairing.....	1,036 33
Fuel.....	218 50
Hydrant and stop-cock boxes.....	2,006 28
Iron pipe.....	36,404 59
Lead.....	4,387 07
Lumber.....	17 91
Miscellaneous bills.....	489 54
Office expenses.....	1,673 76
Oil.....	273 65
Paving.....	242 35
Paving sand.....	47 60
Postage.....	42 17
Proving yard.....	239 34
Repairing fountains.....	20 14
Reservoir, Distributing.....	3,067 89
Carried forward.....	<u>\$60,701 40</u>

Brought forward.....	\$60,701 40
Reservoir, Receiving.....	\$32 50
Small castings.....	4,514 77
Stationery.....	1,173 98
Stop-cocks.....	9,005 00
Stop-cocks, repairing.....	573 09
Tapping pipes.....	1,465 25
Tools and repairing.....	747 36
Wages.....	40,775 82
Wagon hire.....	639 98
Water Metres.....	612 36
Yarn.....	410 64
Total.....	<u>\$120,652 15</u>

SCHEDULE No. 10.

SEWERS REPAIRING AND CLEANING.

Appropriation by the Common Council, for
the year 1856..... \$24,000 00

Disbursements.

Cartage.....	\$3,845 83
Casualties.....	100 00
Iron man-holes and culvert covers.....	1,023 57
Rebuilding sewer in Eighth street.....	4,218 49
Repairing basins and culverts... ..	716 37
Do. man-holes.....	640 95
Do. sewers.....	259 07
Sundry bills.....	65 00
Tools and repairing.....	91 46
Wages.....	9,805 20
Total.....	<u>\$20,765 94</u>

SCHEDULE No. 11.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Balance on hand from former appro-		
priation.....	\$1,349	11
Appropriation by Common Council		
for the year 1856.....	1,500	00
	<hr/>	\$2,849 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Ward Maps—

Paid for copy of 14th Ward Map..	225	00
“ “ 12th “ ..	700	00

For returns of new buildings—

Paid Captain 20th Police District..	21	75	
“ 3d “	13	00	
“ 17th “	10	75	
“ 21st “	48	25	
“ 18th “	8	50	
“ 16th “	16	00	
“ 22d “	57	25	\$1,100 50
	<hr/>		
Balance in Mechanics' Bank.....			\$1,748 61

SCHEDULE No. 12.

SALARIES.

Paid	Myndert Van Schaick, President.....	\$2,000 00
"	Theodore R. De Forest, Commissioner.	2,000 00
"	Alfred W. Craven, Engineer.	2,000 00
"	George A. Lucas, Assistant do.....	1,087 50
"	John C. Winder, do	300 00
"	John P. Flender, Purveyor.....	1,500 00
"	Revo C. Hance, Register.....	1,500 00
"	William Fardon, Deputy do.....	1,000 00
"	Henry L. Robertson, Clerk to Board...	1,400 00
"	Alex. F. Dodge, Contract Clerk.....	1,200 00
"	John M. Morenus, Clerk to Register...	83 33
"	William V. Le Count, " ...	666 68
"	Jacob E. Howard, " ...	1,000 00
"	Edmund E. Dean, Clerk to Department.	1,000 00
"	Gilbert H. White, "	1,000 00
"	Seymour V. Moody, "	1,000 00
"	Thomas Hook, "	750 00
"	Charles R. Fleet, "	200 00
"	John J. Conklin, Messenger.....	700 00
"	Alex. H. Thompson, do	180 00
"	Accountant.....	700 00
Total.....		<u>\$21,267 51</u>

SCHEDULE No. 13.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF PIPES AND SEWERS,

December 31st, 1856.

The Water Purveyor, respectfully reports, that the following lines of Croton Water Main Pipes have been laid during the present year:

Four inch.

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Eighth avenue.....	54th street, 43 feet north....	43
130th street.....	3d avenue, 86 feet east.....	86
Total.....		129

Six inch.

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Park place.....	Church st. and College pl....	544
Canal street.....	Centre and Mulberry sts....	697
Third avenue.....	129th and 130th streets....	272
Fourth ".....	52d and 53d streets.....	238
Fifth ".....	125th and 129th streets.....	1,037
Seventh ".....	42d and 43d streets.....	245
Eighth ".....	55th street, intersection.....	59
Do. ".....	56th street, ".....	58
Do. ".....	57th street, ".....	87
Do. ".....	58th street, ".....	105
Ninth ".....	52d street, ".....	114
Do. ".....	53d street, ".....	114
Do. ".....	51st and 54th streets.....	772
Eleventh ".....	48th and 49th streets.....	246
Do. ".....	51st and 52d streets.....	270
Carried forward.....		4,858

Brought forward.....4,858

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Eighteenth.....	2d and 3d avenues.....	884
Do.	11th avenue, easterly.....	425
Thirty-second.....	11th avenue, 298 feet east...	298
Thirty-fourth.....	3d and Lexington avenues...	416
Thirty-sixth.....	Do. " ..	255
Do.	10th avenue, west.....	187
Thirty-seventh.....	10th and 11th avenues.....	782
Forty-third.....	7th and 8th " ..	310
Forty-fifth.....	1st and 2d " ..	750
Do.	9th and 10th " ..	1,003
Forty-second.....	2d and 3d " ..	884
Forty-sixth.....	9th avenue, and 300 ft. west.	300
Forty-seventh.....	3d avenue and East river...	1,955
Do.	Broadway and 6th avenue...	1,040
Do.	8th avenue and Broadway...	425
Forty-ninth.....	6th avenue, westerly.....	238
Do.	11th and 12th avenues.....	748
Fiftieth.....	Broadway and 8th avenue...	472
Fifty-first.....	8th and 9th avenues.....	930
Do.	10th and 11th " ..	1,040
Fifty-second.....	4th and 5th " ..	510
Do.	11th and 12th " ..	839
Fifty-third.....	3d and 5th " ..	1,530
Fifty-fourth.....	3d and 5th " ..	2,052
Do.	9th and 10th " ..	875
Fifty-eighth.....	Broad'y and 7th " ..	540
Eighty-second.....	2d avenue, westerly,.....	306
Eighty-third.....	2d and 3d avenues.....	850

Total length in feet.....25,702

Twelve inch.

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Second avenue.....	82d and 83d streets.....	255
Do. ".....	41st and 43d ".....	559
Sixth ".....	46th and 47th ".....	40
Do. ".....	48th and 50th ".....	527
Eighth ".....	54th and 59th ".....	1,350
Total length in feet.....		<u>2,731</u>

Twenty inch.

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Thirty-eighth.....	2d avenue and 102 feet east	102
Total length in feet.....		<u>102</u>

Thirty inch.

STREET.	BETWEEN	FEET.
Ninth avenue.....	37th and 42d streets.....	1,319
Total length in feet.....		<u>1,319</u>

RECAPITULATION.

	FEET.
Four inch mains.....	129
Six " ".....	25,702
Twelve " ".....	2,731
Twenty " ".....	102
Thirty " ".....	1,319
Total.....	<u>feet 29,983</u>

or five miles and 3,583 feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER,

SCHEDULE No. 14.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF PIPES AND SEWERS,

December 31, 1856.

The Water Purveyor respectfully presents the annexed abstract, showing the localities, length and sizes of all sewers for which contracts have been made, from January 1st, 1856, to date, together with the number of receiving basins and culverts attached to each, respectively.

STREET.	BETWEEN.	LENGTH.	SIZE.	BASINS AND CULVERTS.
Pk pl. & Robinson	Church and Greenwich.....	685	4x2 ft. 8 in.	1
Walker	Ludlow and Eldridge.....	755	"	5
Do.....	Eldridge and Bowery.....	680	"	1
Second	West Broadway and Hudson.....	400	"	
Fifteenth.....	Avenue A and First avenue.....	610	"	
Spring.....	Mulberry and 100 feet west.....	133	"	
Eleventh avenue.	Forty-second to Forty-fourth....	490	"	4
Fifth.....	Bowery and Second avenue, Fifth and Sixth streets.....	925	"	2
Henry.....	Rutgers and Ward School No. 2....	470	"	
Walker	Bowery, through Canal to Centre....	1166	"	8
East Broadway...	Montgomery and Conventer.....	309	"	1
Thirty-fifth.....	Madison and Fifth avenue.....	405	"	
Essex.....	Broome and Grand.....	330	"	1
Forty-fifth.....	Ninth avenue and 200 feet west....	215	"	
Eldridge.....	Rivington and Stanton.....	440	"	
Washington.....	Canal and Spring, Washington and Greenwich.....	435	"	2
Spring	Third and Fourth avenues.....	960	"	2
Forty-eighth.....	Thompson and Sullivan.....	202	"	
Houston.....	Greenwich and Hudson.....	280	"	1
Duane.....	Houston and Stanton.....	385	"	
Pitt.....	Third and Fifth avenues.....	2000	"	4
Forty-seventh.....	Hudson river and Tenth avenue....	1462	"	2
Broome.....	Bowery and Eldridge.....	760	"	4
Pell.....	Mott and Bowery.....	430	"	2
Harrison.....	Hudson street and Hudson river....	963	"	6
Broadway.....	Fortieth and Forty first streets....	288	"	
Thompson.....	Bleecker and Amity.....	231	"	
Eighth.....	Fifth and Sixth avenues.....	1010	4 ft. cir.	
Twenty-eighth.....	Eighth avenue and 400 feet west....	400	4x2 ft. 8 in.	1
Barrow.....	Washington and 200 ft. E Hudson....	885	"	4
Fifth avenue.....	12th street and Harlem river.....	3140	"	17
Fifty-seventh.....	Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	774	"	
Forty-ninth.....	Lexington and Fifth avenues.....	1470	"	4
Ludlow.....	Broome and Grand.....	244	"	
Ridge.....	Stanton and Rivington.....	468	"	
Twenty-eighth.....	Ninth and Tenth avenues, Twen- ty-seventh & Twenty-eighth sts....	1151	"	2
Hudson	Dominick and Spring.....	215	"	1
Madison.....	Jefferson and Montgomery.....	810	"	3

STREET.	BETWEEN.	LENGTH.	SIZE.	BASINS AND CULVERTS.
Worth.....	West Broadway and Hudson.....	365	4x2 ft. 8 in.	1
Broome.....	Wooster and Greene.....	190	"	
Wooster.....	Bleecker and Amity.....	508	"	
Forty-third.....	Ninth and Tenth avenues.....	770	"	
Greenwich.....	Troy and Hammond.....	520	"	
Thirty-fourth.....	Third and Lexington avenues.....	375	"	
Do.....	Second and Third avenues.....	600	"	
Fortieth.....	Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	750	"	
Fiftieth.....	Third and Lexington avenues.....	458	"	
Forsyth.....	Grand and Hester.....	389	"	
Twenty-ninth.....	First and Second avenues.....	629	"	1
Ludlow.....	Hester and Grand.....	380	"	1
Carlisle.....	Washington and Greenwich.....	175	"	
Fifty-fifth.....	Eighth avenue and Broadway.....	448	"	
Lexington avenue.....	Forty-second and Forty-ninth sts.	1525	"	4
Thirtieth.....	Third and Second avenues.....	710	"	1
Fourth avenue.....	Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.	257	"	
Thirty-eighth.....	Third and Fourth avenues.....	930	"	4
Duane, north side.....	Hudson and Greenwich.....		"	
Hudson.....	Lower side Duane park.....	480	"	1
Forty-third.....	Tenth and Eleventh avenues.....	800	"	
Vestry.....	Greenwich st. and Hudson river.		"	
Greenwich.....	Vestry and Laight.....	735	"	5
Forty-second.....	Sixth and Eighth avenues.....	1740	"	1
King.....	Hudson river and Macdougall st..	2150	"	10
Bowery.....	Broome and Sixth sts., west side..	2880	"	3
Fourth avenue.....	Ninth and Tenth streets.....	195	"	1
Horatio.....	Eighth and Greenwich avenues.....	176	"	
Second avenue.....	Fourth and Fifth streets.....	204	"	
Thirteenth.....	Fourth street and Eighth avenue.....	200	"	
Bedford.....	Caroline and Hammersley streets..	500	"	3
Thirty-second.....	Broadway and Fifth avenue.....	152	"	1
Thirty-fifth.....	Third and Lexington avenues.....	400	"	
Bowery.....	Fifth and Sixth streets.....	286	"	
Southwest corner..	Grand and Forsyth.....			1
Northeast corner..	Stanton and Ludlow.....			1
Southeast corner..	First street and Second avenue.....			1
Easterly corner....	Liberty and West streets.....			2
Northeast corner..	Gansevoort and Washington.....			1

SEWERS BUILT AT PRIVATE EXPENSE.

Twenty-first street, Avenue A and First avenue.....	560
Twentieth street, extension to Thirteenth avenue.....	841

Total..... 49,280 121

RECAPITULATION.

Total length of sewers, 49,280 lineal feet, or nine and one third miles.

Total number of receiving basins..... 121

Length of culverts to do..... 2,420 lineal feet.

JOHN P. FLENDER,
Water Purveyor.

S U P P L E M E N T

TO

SCHEDULE No. 14.

Ordinances for the construction of sewers in the following named streets, have been received, the work under which will, where practicable, be commenced early in the ensuing spring:

Third avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-first sts.	
Do	" Eighty-fourth & Eighty-sixth sts.
Eighty-sixth street,	" Third avenue and East river.
Monroe street,	" Market and Catharine streets.
Forty-seventh street,	" Fifth and Seventh avenues.
Eighty-fifth street,	" Third and Fourth avenues.
Second avenue,	" Fifty-third and Sixtieth streets.
Greene street,	" Amity and Bleecker streets.
Bowery,	" Franklin square and Oak street.
Forty-ninth street,	" Second and Third avenues.
Mulberry street,	" Bayard and Canal streets.
Barrow street,	" West Washington place and Bleecker street.
Clinton street,	" Broome and Grand streets.
Walker street,	" Centre and Baxter streets.
Sixteenth street,	" Seventh avenue, through Ninth avenue to Fifteenth street.
Sheriff street,	" Houston and Stanton streets.
Marion street,	" Broome and Spring streets.

Forty-sixth st.,	between	Second and Third avenues.
Thirty-second street,	"	Tenth avenue and Hudson river.
Thirty-seventh st.,	"	100 feet east Seventh avenue and Broadway.
Bowery,	"	East Broadway and James street.
Spring street,	"	Macdougall and Hudson streets.
Thirty-seventh st.,	"	Lexington and Fourth avenues.
Fifty-fourth street,	"	Fourth avenue and 450 west Fifth avenue.
Eldridge street,	"	Stanton and 200 feet north.
Allen street,	"	Hester and 200 feet north.
Bowery,	"	Oak and Roosevelt streets.
East Broadway,	"	Gouverneur, through Grand to Lewis street.
Beach street,	"	West and Greenwich streets.

RECEIVING BASINS.

Easterly	corners	Chambers and Washington streets.
"	"	Watts and West streets.
Easterly	corner	Broadway and Thirtieth street.
"	"	do and Thirty-seventh street.
Northeasterly	corner	Clarkson and Greenwich streets.

SCHEDULE No. 15.

SEWERS,

Constructed under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department since its organization in 1849.

1849.	Number of sewers.....	25	
	" basins and culverts.....	58	
	Lineal feet in length.....		16,165
1850.	Number of sewers.....	70	
	" basins and culverts.....	173	
	Lineal feet in length.....		61,579
1851.	Number of sewers.....	105	
	" basins and culverts.....	157	
	Lineal feet in length.....		63,009
1852.	Number of sewers.....	100	
	" basins and culverts.....	196	
	Lineal feet in length.....		65,689
1853.	Number of sewers.....	85	
	" basins and culverts.....	256	
	Lineal feet in length.....		73,542
1854.	Number of sewers.....	88	
	" basins and culverts.....	244	
	Lineal feet in length.....		73,519
1855.	Number of sewers.....	65	
	" basins and culverts.....	110	
	Lineal feet in length.....		38,679
1856.	Number of sewers.....	73	
	" basins and culverts.....	121	
	Lineal feet in length.....		49,280
	Total—83 miles, 2,172 feet.		

SCHEDULE No. 16.

PIPE OF ALL SIZES, FOR THE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CROTON WATER, TO DECEMBER 31, 1856.

TIME.	48.	36.	30.	24.	20.	16.	12.	10.	6.	4.	TOTALS.
Prev. to July 1849,		60,333	25,796	5,400	20,275	13,125	225,140	5,875	668,107	.....	1,024,051 ft., or 193 miles 5,011 ft.
July to Dec'r "						958	2,430	.....	9,402	7,451	20,236 " " 3 " 4,396 "
Jan'y to Dec'r 1850		545	2,040	.....	4,860	.....	2,375	.....	30,539	969	41,328 " " 7 " 4,368 "
" " 1851					2,721	.....	18,739	.....	42,817	923	65,199 " " 12 " 1,839 "
" " 1852					3,650	.....	12,171	.....	47,714	.....	63,535 " " 12 " 175 "
" " 1853	3,500		5,125	.....	.....	.....	996	.....	24,161	.....	33,782 " " 6 " 2,102 "
" " 1854	587				1,765	.....	5,000	.....	23,223	.....	30,575 " " 5 " 4,275 "
" " 1855			10,582	.....	1,492	.....	6,063	.....	18,784	.....	36,921 " " 6 " 5,141 "
" " 1856			1,319	.....	102	.....	2,731	.....	25,702	129	29,983 " " 5 " 3,583 "
	4,087	60,878	44,862	5,400	34,864	14,078	275,645	5,875	899,445	9,472	1,345,610 ft., or 254 miles 4,490 ft.

The present department was organized in July, 1849. The first line in the table gives the quantity in use at that time; the others, the quantity laid each year since. The figures at the head of the columns indicate the internal diameter of pipes, in inches.

SCHEDULE No. 17.

The following table exhibits the yearly revenue derived from Croton Water as collected by the Department, from its introduction into the city, in 1842, with the annual increase or decrease thereof.

TIME.	RECEIPTS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Oct. 5, 1842 to May 1, 1843.	\$32,053 74	—	—
May 1, 1843 " " 1, 1844.	84,444 68	52,390 94	—
" 1, 1844 " " 1, 1845.	117,277 86	32,833 18	—
" 1, 1845 " " 1, 1846.	163,900 52	46,622 66	—
" 1, 1846 " " 1, 1847.	193,346 24	29,445 72	—
" 1, 1847 " " 1, 1848.	219,416 72	26,070 48	—
" 1, 1848 " " 1, 1849.	250,081 51	30,664 79	—
" 1, 1849 " Dec. 31, 1849.	259,532 97	9,451 46*	—
Jan. 1, 1850 " " 31, 1850.	458,951 87	199,418 90†	—
" 1, 1851 " " 31, 1851.	458,789 78		\$162 09‡
" 1, 1852 " " 31, 1852.	533,965 16	75,175 38	—
" 1, 1853 " " 31, 1853.	579,956 30	45,991 14	—
" 1, 1854 " " 31, 1854.	608,966 15	29,009 85	—
" 1, 1855 " " 31, 1855.	674,736 42	65,770 27	—
" 1, 1856 " " 31, 1856.	662,949 57		11,786 85
Total.....	\$5,298,369 49		

* Eight months.

† Under the operation of the laws of 1849.

‡ A reduction in the rents, equal to about 10 per cent., was made this year.

SCHEDULE No. 18.

Exhibiting the average depth of Water in the Distributing Reservoir, for each month, in each year, from 1848 to 1857.

MONTH.	1849	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
January	26.4	30.11	26.11	20.02	27.2	16.05	23.10	25.02
February	26.1	33.00	29.06	21.01	24.9	17.05	20.02	23.06
March	27.1	33.06	31.00	24.10	26.4	23.00	23.02	25.02
April	28.2	33.02	31.10	24.10	21.7	26.05	24.00	26.08
May	24.9	33.10	31.04	28.03	27.3	29.05	26.00	26.09
June	25.4	31.11	29.05	25.05	25.2	27.10	25.07	23.03
July	25.9	28.01	28.00	22.10	24.3	25.04	24.00	23.09
August	26.2	27.08	29.00	24.04	23.4	25.08	24.01	23.10
September	25.8	29.03	27.03	23.02	22.0	26.08	23.10	25.00
October	27.2	28.10	29.03	24.09	24.2	27.06	19.03	25.02
November	24.0	30.11	30.04	26.04	23.6	25.00	23.05	26.06
December	26.8	26.01	29.06	24.06	20.6	24.04	29.05	24.08
Average	25.0	30.07	29.05	25.00	24.2	24.07	23.11	24.11

SCHEDULE No. 19.

General Appropriations, Expenditures and Balances, from 1849 to 1857, as referred to on page 27.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	APPROPRIATION.	DISBURSEMENTS.	BALANCES.
Aqueduct Construction....	\$68,334 87	\$47,392 60	\$20,942 27
Croton Water-Works Exten.	750,330 48	557,892 28	192,438 20
Repairs and Improvements..	215,123 87	173,327 30	41,796 57
Water Pipes and Laying....	1,093,717 98	995,641 59	98,076 39
Sewers, Repairing & Cleaning	114,118 28	101,110 22	13,008 02
Totals	\$2,241,625 44	\$1,875,363 99	\$366,261 45

SCHEDULE No. 20.

Exhibiting the Ledger Balance, December 31, 1856.

GENERAL BALANCE.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	\$26,889 31	\$35,000 00
Croton Water Works Extension	46,143 32	108,000 00
Aqueduct Construction Acct.		5,000 00
Water Pipes and Laying....	120,653 15	165,700 00
Sewers, Repairing and Cleaning.....	20,765 94	24,000 00
Statistical Tables	1,100 50	2,849 11
Salaries.....	21,267 51	21,267 51
Water Rents.....		650,591 96
" " Penalties thereon		12,357 61
Permits to enter sewers.....		24,122 00
Petty Cash.....		1,177 13
City Chamberlain.....	688,248 70	—
Unexpended Balances.....	124,996 89	—
	\$1,050,065 32	\$1,050,065 32

SCHEDULE No. 21.

Statement of the sources of revenue arranged under the following heads:

- 1st. Regular and extra rents, arranged under the heads of the several wards.
- 2d. Recapitulation of the whole in one general list.
- 3d. Amount collected from the city at large, for specific purposes.
- 4th. Buildings under the charge of the several departments of the City Government, from which no revenue is received, and the value of the water supplied.

FIRST WARD.

Regular Rents.

2 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$8 00
54 ".....	5.....	270 00
36 ".....	6.....	216 00
60 ".....	7.....	420 00
128 ".....	8.....	1,024 00
451 ".....	9.....	4,059 00
728 ".....	10.....	7,280 00
446 ".....	11.....	4,906 00
312 ".....	12.....	3,744 00
250 ".....	13.....	3,250 00
117 ".....	14.....	1,638 00
84 ".....	15.....	1,260 00
43 ".....	16.....	688 00
35 ".....	17.....	595 00
33 ".....	18.....	594 00
2 ".....	19.....	38 00
4 ".....	20.....	80 00
2 ".....	24.....	48 00
3 ".....	25.....	75 00
3 ".....	27.....	81 00
2 ".....	30.....	60 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	42.....	42 00
1 ".....	50.....	50 00
1 ".....	60.....	60 00
1 ".....	85.....	85 00
1 ".....	90.....	90 00
3 ".....	100.....	300 00
1 Church.....		39 56

2805\$31,040 56

FIRST WARD.

Extra Rents

■ Bakeries*.....	\$87 00
20 Barbers.....	105 00
115 Bars†.....at \$3.....	345 00
281 ".....5.....	1,405 00
19 Baths.....5.....	95 00
2 Bottling and Soda establishments.....	15 00
950 Extra persons.....	237 50
28 Fountains.....\$7.....	196 00
9 Factories.....	749 08
Horses.....	203 50
9 Horse troughs.....	45 00
7 Hotels.....	245 00
34 Refectories.....	860 00
18 Steam engines.....	690 00
242 Street-washers.....	484 00
1158 Water closets.....	2,316 00
	<u>\$8,078 08</u>

* BAKERIES—For the average daily use of flour, for each barrel, the sum of three dollars per annum.

† PORTER HOUSES, TAVERNS AND GROCERIES, shall be charged an extra rate of from three to thirty dollars.

SECOND WARD.

Regular Rents.

3 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$12 00
27 ".....	5	135 00
15 ".....	6.....	90 00
67 ".....	7.....	469 00
105 ".....	8.....	840 00
368 ".....	9.....	3,312 00
283 ".....	10.....	2,830 00
196 ".....	11.....	2,156 00
310 ".....	12.....	3,720 00
65 ".....	13.....	845 00
64 ".....	14.....	896 00
21 ".....	15.....	315 00
39 ".....	16.....	624 00
10 ".....	17.....	170 00
19 ".....	18.....	342 00
5 ".....	20.....	100 00
2 ".....	21.....	42 00
1 ".....	24.....	24 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
1 ".....	35	35 00
■ ".....	36.....	72 00
1 ".....	48.....	48 00
2 ".....	56.....	112 00
1 ".....	100.....	100 00
4 Churches.....		59 60

1612\$17,373 60

SECOND WARD.

Extra Rents.

2 Bakeries.....	\$111 00
10 Barbers.....	50 00
21 Bars.....at \$3.....	63 00
87 ".....5.....	435 00
10 Baths*.....5.....	50 00
120 Extra persons.....	30 00
5 Factories.....	435 00
10 Fountains.....	70 00
Horses.....	7 00
1 Horse trough.....	5 00
7 Hotels.....	672 00
24 Refectories.....	698 00
43 Steam engines.....	2,460 00
5 Soda fountains.....	45 00
96 Street-washers.....	192 00
631 Water closets.....	1,262 00
	<u>\$6,585 00</u>

* BATHING TUBS in private houses, beyond one, at three dollars per annum each, and five dollars per annum each, in public houses, boarding houses, bathing establishments and barbers' shops.

THIRD WARD.

Regular Rents.

30 Buildings, at.....	\$5.....	\$150 00
30 ".....	6.....	180 00
70 ".....	7.....	490 00
88 ".....	8.....	704 00
319 ".....	9.....	2,871 00
181 ".....	10.....	1,810 00
141 ".....	11.....	1,551 00
277 ".....	12.....	3,324 00
52 ".....	13.....	676 00
109 ".....	14.....	1,526 00
11 ".....	15.....	165 00
11 ".....	16.....	176 00
4 ".....	17.....	68 00
30 ".....	18.....	540 00
1 ".....	20.....	20 00
1 ".....	24.....	24 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
1 ".....	42.....	42 00
1 ".....	45.....	45 00
1 ".....	70.....	70 00
2 Churches.....		39 87

1359\$14,496 87

THIRD WARD.

Extra Rents.

6 Bakeries.....	\$170 63
15 Barbers.....	85 00
21 Bars at \$3.....	63 00
96 " " \$5.....	480 00
36 " " \$5.....	180 00
3 Distilleries.....	274 56
1 Dyer.....	15 00
110 Extra persons*.....	27 50
8 Factories.....	114 00
21 Fountains.....	147 00
23 Hotels.....	1,913 78
Horses.....	143 00
1 Horse-trough.....	5 00
20 Refectories.....	525 00
1 Sugar refinery.....	1,191 70
10 Steam engines.....	300 00
156 Street-washers.....	312 00
1 Soda water establishment.....	30 00
767 Water closets.....	1,534 00
	<u>\$7,511 17</u>

* In the apportionment of regular rents upon a dwelling-house, the family or families occupying the same, to number not more than fifteen persons; for every ten persons beyond that number, an additional rent of two dollars and fifty cents per year shall be charged.

FOURTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

6 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$24 00
282 ".....	5.....	1,410 00
139 ".....	6.....	834 00
138 ".....	7.....	966 00
165 ".....	8.....	1,320 00
219 ".....	9.....	1,971 00
139 ".....	10.....	1,390 00
714 ".....	11.....	1,254 00
104 ".....	12.....	1,248 00
51 ".....	13.....	663 00
45 ".....	14.....	630 00
18 ".....	15.....	270 00
16 ".....	16.....	256 00
5 ".....	17.....	85 00
16 ".....	18.....	288 00
1 ".....	19.....	19 00
3 ".....	20.....	60 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
1 ".....	26.....	26 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	48.....	48 00
1 ".....	50.....	50 00
1 ".....	52.....	52 00
1 ".....	75.....	75 00
1 ".....	100.....	100 00
1 ".....	200.....	200 00
5 Churches ..		70 28

1,475\$13,374 28

FOURTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

19 Bakeries.....	\$275 54
32 Barbers.....	154 00
183 Bars, at \$3.....	549 00
318 " \$5.....	1,590 00
5 Baths, at \$3.....	15 00
3 Breweries.....	252 00
2 Distilleries.....	99 00
3,304 Extra persons.....	826 00
15 Factories.....	1,774 12
56 Fountains.....	392 00
9 Hotels.....	580 00
Horses.....	158 00
3 Horse-troughs.....	15 00
1 Laundry.....	15 00
6 Refectories.....	113 00
21 Steam engines.....	1,286 00
3 Soap factories.....	65 00
116 Street-washers.....	232 00
1 Sugar refinery.....	285 38
202 Water closets.....	404 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,080 04
	<hr/>

FIFTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

19 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$76 00
218 ".....	5.....	1,090 00
10 ".....	6.....	618 00
297 ".....	7.....	2,079 00
344 ".....	8.....	2,752 00
458 ".....	9.....	4,122 00
278 ".....	10.....	2,780 00
110 ".....	11.....	1,210 00
131 ".....	12.....	1,572 00
31 ".....	13.....	403 00
26 ".....	14.....	364 00
17 ".....	15.....	255 00
10 ".....	16.....	160 00
■ ".....	17.....	102 00
7 ".....	18.....	126 00
5 ".....	20.....	100 00
2 ".....	24.....	48 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
4 ".....	30.....	120 00
1 ".....	36.....	36 00
2 ".....	40.....	80 00
1 ".....	50.....	50 00
1 ".....	80.....	80 00
6 Churches.....		88 88

2,078

\$18,336 88

FIFTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

20 Bakeries.....	\$110 00
13 Barbers	65 00
129 Bars, at \$3.....	387 00
165 " " \$5.....	825 00
16 Baths. \$5.....	90 00
1 Brewery	125 00
1 Dyer	15 00
1,392 Extra persons.....	348 00
5 Factories.....	658 18
16 Fountains.....	112 00
9 Hotels.....	986 83
Horses.....	640 00
5 Horse-troughs	25 00
■ Refectories.....	769 00
18 Steam engines.....	840 00
1 Soap factory.. .	22 50
2 Soda water establishments.....	48 00
277 Street-washers.....	554 00
4 Sugar refineries.....	4,300 83
244 Water closets.....	488 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,399 34

SIXTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

9 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$36 00
283 ".....	5.....	1,415 00
70 ".....	6.....	420 00
113 ".....	7.....	791 00
175 ".....	8.....	1,400 00
268 ".....	9.....	2,412 00
210 ".....	10.....	2,100 00
98 ".....	11.....	1,078 00
123 ".....	12.....	1,476 00
33 ".....	13.....	429 00
45 ".....	14.....	630 00
11 ".....	15.....	165 00
6 ".....	17.....	102 00
4 ".....	18.....	72 00
2 ".....	20.....	40 00
2 ".....	25.....	50 00
2 ".....	30.....	60 00
1 ".....	35.....	35 09
1 ".....	39.....	39 00
1 ".....	42.....	42 00
4 ".....	44.....	176 00
6 Churches.....		77 60
<u>1,467</u>		<u>\$13,045 60</u>

SEVENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

64 Buildings, at.....	\$4.	\$256 00
390 "	5.	1,950 00
218 "	6.	1,308 00
243 "	7.	1,701 00
402 "	8.	3,216 00
596 "	9.	5,364 00
388 "	10.	3,880 00
142 "	11.	1,562 00
176 "	12.	2,112 00
43 "	13.	559 00
29 "	14.	406 00
18 "	15.	270 00
8 "	16.	128 00
1 "	17.	17 00
6 "	18.	108 00
3 "	20.	60 00
2 "	24.	48 00
3 "	25.	75 00
1 "	26.	26 00
5 "	30.	150 00
1 "	35.	35 00
3 "	50.	150 00
7 Churches.....		86 13
<u>2,749</u>		<u>\$23,467 13</u>

SEVENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

32 Bakeries.....	\$260 00
26 Barbers.....	126 00
193 Bars, at \$3.....	579 00
133 " " \$5.....	665 00
2 Baths, at \$3.....	6 00
1 Bottling establishment.....	7 50
2 Breweries.....	152 00
1 Distillery.....	100 00
6 Dry docks.....	420 00
4,760 Extra persons.....	1,190 00
4 Factories.....	348 40
4 Fish stands, at \$6.....	24 00
29 Fountains.....	201 00
Horses.....	1,102 25
3 Horse troughs, \$5.....	15 00
3 Refectories.....	40 00
4 Soap factories.....	103 50
35 Steam engines.....	2,854 93
513 Street-washers.....	1,026 00
1 Sugar refinery.....	379 98
110 Water closets.....	220 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$9,820 62</u>

EIGHTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

35 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$140 00
591 ".....	5.....	2,955 00
159 ".....	6.....	954 00
450 ".....	7.....	3,150 00
660 ".....	8.....	5,280 00
615 ".....	9.....	5,535 00
348 ".....	10.....	3,480 00
101 ".....	11.....	1,111 00
114 ".....	12.....	1,368 00
19 ".....	13.....	247 00
21 ".....	14.....	294 00
9 ".....	15.....	135 00
12 ".....	16.....	192 00
5 ".....	17.....	85 00
6 ".....	18.....	108 00
4 ".....	20.....	80 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
2 ".....	30.....	60 00
1 ".....	36.....	36 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	42.....	42 00
15 Churches.....		150 44
<u>3,170</u>		<u>\$25,467 44</u>

EIGHTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

37 Bakeries.....	\$189 00
16 Barbers.....	90 00
160 Bars, at \$3.....	480 00
121 " at \$5.....	605 00
6 Baths, at \$3.....	18 00
45 " at \$5.....	225 00
3 Bottling and soda establishments.....	45 00
1 Baptistery.....	10 00
1 Brewery.....	488 00
1 Dyer.....	15 00
1,860 Extra persons.....	465 00
5 Factories.....	129 50
1 Fire risk.....	50 00
21 Fountains.....	147 00
Horses.....	880 75
7 Horse troughs, at \$5.....	35 00
11 Hotels.....	3,098 50
3 Packing-houses.....	92 00
26 Refectories.....	295 00
2 Smoke-houses.....	45 00
20 Steam engines.....	997 50
421 Street-washers.....	842 00
3 Sugar refineries.....	1,605 26
319 Water closets.....	638 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$11,485 51</u>

NINTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

89 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$356 00
645 ".....	5.....	3,225 00
277 ".....	6.....	1,662 00
538 ".....	7.....	3,766 00
973 ".....	8.....	7,784 00
804 ".....	9.....	7,236 00
418 ".....	10.....	4,180 00
173 ".....	11.....	1,903 00
90 ".....	12.....	1,080 00
43 ".....	13.....	559 00
39 ".....	14.....	546 00
30 ".....	15.....	450 00
19 ".....	16.....	304 00
3 ".....	17.....	51 00
4 ".....	18.....	72 00
14 ".....	20.....	280 00
1 ".....	21.....	21 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
4 ".....	30.....	120 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
22 Churches.....		265 97

4,188

\$33,925 97

NINTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

34 Bakeries.....	\$187 50
21 Barbers.....	101 00
137 Bars, at \$3.....	411 00
88 " 5.....	440 00
20 Baths, 3.....	60 00
9 " 5.....	45 00
1 Baptistery.....	10 00
1 Bottling and soda establishment.....	36 00
3 Breweries.....	309 00
1 Conservatory.....	15 00
3 Dyers.....	60 00
2 Distilleries	191 40
590 Extra persons.....	147 50
10 Factories.....	283 22
Horses	1,679 25
9 Horse-troughs	45 00
1 Hotel	18 00
6 Packing-houses.....	200 00
1 Refectory	7 50
6 Soap factories.....	186 50
17 Slaughter-houses.....	323 68
37 Steam engines.....	2,109 50
916 Street-washers.....	1,832 00
386 Water closets.....	772 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,470 05

TENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

13 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$52 00
452 " 	5.....	2,260 00
127 " 	6.....	762 00
228 " 	7.....	1,596 00
477 " 	8.....	3,816 00
364 " 	9.....	3,276 00
186 " 	10.....	1,860 00
102 " 	11.....	1,122 00
92 " 	12.....	1,104 00
13 " 	13.....	168 00
10 " 	14.....	140 00
6 " 	15.....	90 00
9 " 	16.....	144 00
3 " 	17.....	51 00
5 " 	18.....	90 00
1 " 	20.....	20 00
2 " 	30.....	60 00
11 Churches.....		114 49
<u>2,101</u>		<u>\$16,726 49</u>

TENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

29 Bakeries	\$120 00
22 Barbers	104 00
80 Bars, at \$3	240 00
112 " 5	560 00
1 Bath, 3	3 00
33 " 5	165 00
3 Breweries	272 00
1 Distillery	30 00
5 Dyers	57 50
3,160 Extra persons	790 00
17 Fountains	119 00
3 Fish stands	18 00
Horses	325 25
1 Horse-trough	5 00
4 Hotels	90 00
3 Packing-houses	85 00
9 Refectories	120 00
1 Sugar refinery	30 00
4 Soap factories	174 00
8 Steam engines	265 00
166 Street-washers	332 00
160 Water closets	320 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,234 75

ELEVENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

37 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$148 00
480 ".....	5.....	2,400 00
145 ".....	6.....	870 00
288 ".....	7.....	2,016 00
512 ".....	8.....	4,096 00
502 ".....	9.....	4,518 00
365 ".....	10.....	3,650 00
315 ".....	11.....	3,465 00
80 ".....	12.....	960 00
58 ".....	13.....	754 00
11 ".....	14.....	154 00
20 ".....	15.....	300 00
13 ".....	16.....	208 00
3 ".....	17.....	51 00
2 ".....	18.....	36 00
4 ".....	20.....	80 00
1 ".....	23.....	23 00
1 ".....	24.....	24 00
3 ".....	25.....	75 00
1 ".....	32.....	32 00
1 ".....	36.....	36 00
2 ".....	40.....	80 00
12 Churches.....		132 25

2,856\$24,108 25

ELEVENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

60 Bakeries.....	\$253 50
30 Barbers.....	132 00
189 Bars, at \$3.....	567 00
153 " 5.....	765 00
1 Bath, at 3.....	3 00
16 " 5.....	80 00
4 Breweries.....	82 50
3 Bottling and soda establishments.....	77 50
1 Dyer.....	36 00
8,848 Extra persons.....	2,212 00
7 Factories.....	1,246 98
18 Fountains.....	126 00
Horses.....	1,247 25
7 Horse-troughs*.....	35 00
1 Laundry.....	22 50
7 Refectories.....	46 00
7 Slaughter-houses.....	142 50
1 Soap factory.....	7 50
33 Steam engines.....	2,352 50
243 Street-washers.....	486 00
44 Water closets.....	88 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,008 73

* HORSE TROUGHS—For each trough on sidewalks, the sum of five dollars per annum.

TWELFTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

15 Buildings, at	\$4	\$60 00
48 "	5	240 00
42 "	6	252 00
71 "	7	497 00
169 "	8	1,352 00
145 "	9	1,305 00
50 "	10	500 00
12 "	11	132 00
13 "	12	156 00
18 "	13	234 00
6 "	14	84 00
27 "	15	405 00
3 "	16	48 00
2 "	17	34 00
1 "	25	25 00
1 "	40	40 00
1 "	43	43 00
1 "	60	60 00
1 "	75	75 00
2 Churches		7 15

628\$5,549 15

TWELFTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

4 Bars, at \$3.....	\$12 00
6 " 5.....	30 00
1 Brewery.....	30 00
3 Factories.....	733 28
1 Fountain.....	7 00
100 Extra persons.....	25 00
Horses.....	168 00
1 Horse-trough.....	5 00
2 Steam engines.....	90 00
50 Street-washers.....	100 00
1 Water closet.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,202 28
Commissioners of Emigration, Ward's Island.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,202 28
	<hr/>

HORSES, PRIVATE—For two horses there shall be charged the sum of six dollars per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of two dollars.

HORSES, LIVERY—For each horse up to, and not exceeding thirty in number, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents each per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of one dollar.

HORSES, OMNIBUS AND CART—For each horse the sum of one dollar per annum.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

41 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$164 00
360 ".....	5.....	1,800 00
119 ".....	6.....	714 00
230 ".....	7.....	1,610 00
366 ".....	8.....	2,928 00
336 ".....	9.....	3,024 00
162 ".....	10.....	1,620 00
81 ".....	11.....	891 00
18 ".....	12.....	216 00
13 ".....	13.....	169 00
6 ".....	14.....	84 00
8 ".....	15.....	120 00
14 ".....	16.....	224 00
1 ".....	20.....	20 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	42.....	42 00
5 Churches.....		68 38
<u>1,763</u>		<u>\$13,759 38</u>

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents

25 Bakeries.....	\$123 00
13 Barbers.....	53 00
93 Bars at \$3.....	279 00
79 " 5.....	395 00
22 Baths 5.....	110 00
1 Brewery	176 88
2 Bottling and soda water establishments.	65 00
1 Distillery	42 00
1 Dyer.....	25 00
1,810 Extra persons.....	452 50
6 Fountains	42 00
Horses.....	659 25
1 Packing-house	22 50
3 Soap and candle factories	52 50
2 Slaughter-houses	22 50
17 Steam engines	1,049 50
115 Street-washers*	230 00
18 Water closets.....	36 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,835 63

* STREET WASHERS.—For each street-washer on the sidewalk, the sum two dollars per annum.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

8 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$32 00
431 " 	5.....	2,155 00
115 " 	6.....	690 00
162 " 	7.....	1,134 00
248 " 	8.....	1,984 00
290 " 	9.....	2,610 00
184 " 	10.....	1,840 00
115 " 	11.....	1,265 00
126 " 	12.....	1,512 00
36 " 	13.....	468 00
21 " 	14.....	294 00
13 " 	15.....	195 00
10 " 	16.....	160 00
5 " 	17.....	85 00
5 " 	18.....	90 00
1 " 	19.....	19 00
4 " 	20.....	80 00
1 " 	22.....	22 00
2 " 	24.....	48 00
1 " 	27.....	27 00
2 " 	30.....	60 00
1 " 	40.....	40 00
1 " 	50.....	50 00
1 " 	54.....	54 00
1 " 	88.....	88 00
2 " 	100.....	200 00
10 Churches		165 31
<u>1,796</u>		<u>\$15,367 31</u>

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

25 Bakeries.....	\$158 00
16 Barbers.....	76 00
147 Bars, at \$3.....	441 00
184 " 5.....	920 00
5 Baths, 5.....	25 00
1 Bottling and soda water establishment.	15 00
2 Distilleries.....	306 26
4,270 Extra persons.....	1,067 50
2 Factories.....	30 00
3 Fish stands.....	18 00
10 Fountains.....	86 00
Horses.....	381 50
4 Hotels.....	1,449 26
1 Laundry.....	77 75
8 Refectories.....	98 00
6 Slaughter-houses.....	137 50
2 Smoke-houses.....	45 00
3 Soap and candle factories.....	116 00
18 Steam engines.....	662 50
178 Street-washers.....	356 00
201 Water closets.....	402 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,868 27
Peoples' Washing and Bathing Establishment	457 75
	<hr/>
	<u>\$7,326 02</u>

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

13 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$52 00
310 ".....	5.....	1,550 00
108 ".....	6.....	648 00
237 ".....	7.....	1,659 00
457 ".....	8.....	3,656 00
494 ".....	9.....	4,446 00
601 ".....	10.....	6,010 00
771 ".....	11.....	1,881 00
255 ".....	12.....	3,060 00
94 ".....	13.....	1,228 00
50 ".....	14.....	700 00
33 ".....	15.....	495 00
30 ".....	16.....	480 00
24 ".....	17.....	408 00
6 ".....	18.....	108 00
1 ".....	20.....	20 00
1 ".....	22.....	22 00
2 ".....	25.....	50 00
1 ".....	26.....	26 00
1 ".....	27.....	27 00
1 ".....	36.....	36 00
2 ".....	40.....	80 00
1 ".....	43.....	43 00
1 ".....	44.....	44 00
1 ".....	46.....	46 00
1 ".....	50.....	50 00
1 ".....	75.....	75 00
1 ".....	126.....	126 00
16 Churches ..		274 93

2,914

\$27,294 93

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

9 Bakeries.....	\$71 00
8 Barbers.....	45 00
59 Bars, at \$3....	177 00
57 " \$5.....	285 00
208 Baths, at \$3.....	624 00
67 " at \$5.....	335 00
3 Bottling & soda water establishments..	136 00
890 Extra persons.....	222 50
1 Factory.....	15 00
16 Fountains.....	186 00
3 Green-houses.....	22 00
Horses.....	1,701 00
6 Horse-troughs, at \$5.....	30 00
20 Hotels.....	1,793 40
1 Laundry.....	30 00
4 Refectories.....	25 00
2 Slaughter-houses.....	30 00
1 Soap and candle factory.....	36 00
6 Steam engines.....	210 00
1,279 Street-washers.....	2,558 00
1,074 Water closets.....	2,148 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,679 90

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

55 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$220 00
535 ".....	5.....	2,675 00
217 ".....	6.....	1,302 00
368 ".....	7.....	2,576 00
717 ".....	8.....	5,736 00
717 ".....	9.....	6,453 00
595 ".....	10.....	5,950 00
246 ".....	11.....	2,706 00
60 ".....	12.....	720 00
35 ".....	13.....	455 00
19 ".....	14.....	266 00
26 ".....	15.....	390 00
11 ".....	16.....	176 00
5 ".....	17.....	85 00
1 ".....	25.....	25 00
1 ".....	26.....	26 00
1 ".....	30.....	30 00
2 ".....	33.....	66 00
1 ".....	35.....	35 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	75.....	75 00
2 ".....	100.....	200 00
14 Churches.....		170 83

3,630

\$30,377 83

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

34 Bakeries	\$183 00
15 Barbers	75 00
160 Bars, at \$3	480 00
121 " 5	605 00
114 Baths, 3	342 00
4 " 5	20 00
2 Bottling, or soda water establishments.	58 50
5 Breweries	284 50
5 Distilleries	1,490 00
4 Dyers	109 50
3 Factories	65 00
22 Fountains	246 00
1,250 Extra persons	312 50
Horses	1,384 75
8 Horse-troughs	40 00
1 Laundry	15 00
6 Slaughter-houses	489 50
1 Smoke-house	5 00
6 Soap and candle factories	147 00
27 Steam engines	1,350 50
3 Stone-dressing establishments	45 00
908 Street-washers	1,816 00
848 Water closets	1,696 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,259 75

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

66 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$264 00
657 " 	5.....	3,285 00
162 " 	6.....	972 00
313 " 	7.....	2,191 00
589 " 	8.....	4,712 00
655 " 	9.....	5,895 00
526 " 	10.....	5,260 00
472 " 	11.....	5,192 00
205 " 	12.....	2,460 00
130 " 	13.....	1,690 00
78 " 	14.....	1,092 00
7 " 	15.....	105 00
16 " 	16.....	256 00
4 " 	17.....	68 00
4 " 	18.....	72 00
4 " 	20.....	80 00
1 " 	25.....	25 00
1 " 	28.....	28 00
3 " 	30.....	90 00
1 " 	40.....	40 00
1 " 	250.....	250 00
20 Churches.....		294 13
<u>3,915</u>		<u>\$34,321 13</u>

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

55 Bakers.....	\$303 00
20 Barbers.....	86 00
229 Bars, at \$3.....	980 00
196 " 5.....	687 00
42 Baths. 3.....	126 00
19 " 5.....	95 00
6 Bottling & soda water establishments.	202 00
10 Breweries.....	295 00
2 Distilleries.....	22 50
1 Dyer.....	15 00
1 Drove yard.....	50 00
11,890 Extra persons.....	2,972 50
3 Factories.....	37 50
24 Fountains.....	178 00
Horses.....	1,180 50
6 Horse-troughs.....	30 00
Hotels.....	54 00
9 Packing-houses.....	227 00
1 Refectory.....	20 00
52 Slaughter-houses.....	1,709 65
2 Soap and candle factories.....	136 50
23 Steam engines.....	967 50
897 Street-washers.....	1,794 00
424 Water closets.....	848 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,016 65

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

64 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$256 00
237 ".....	5.....	1,185 00
87 ".....	6.....	522 00
191 ".....	7.....	1,337 00
586 ".....	8.....	4,688 00
590 ".....	9.....	5,310 00
570 ".....	10.....	5,700 00
702 ".....	11.....	7,722 00
160 ".....	12.....	1,920 00
256 ".....	13.....	3,328 00
46 ".....	14.....	644 00
58 ".....	15.....	870 00
42 ".....	16.....	672 00
22 ".....	17.....	374 00
3 ".....	18.....	54 00
8 ".....	20.....	160 00
3 ".....	25.....	75 00
1 ".....	26.....	26 00
1 ".....	27.....	27 00
1 ".....	28.....	28 00
1 ".....	29.....	29 00
6 ".....	30.....	180 00
2 ".....	36.....	72 00
1 ".....	39.....	39 00
1 ".....	40.....	40 00
1 ".....	45.....	45 00
1 ".....	48.....	48 00
3 ".....	50.....	150 00
1 ".....	90.....	90 00
1 ".....	100.....	100 00
23 Churches.....		448 47

3,669\$36,139 47

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

31 Bakeries	\$153 00
12 Barbers.....	68 00
175 Bars.....at \$3	525 00
144 "	\$5 720 00
365 Baths.....	\$3 1,095 00
71 "	\$5 355 00
1 Brewery	52 50
2 Distilleries	78 00
5,740 Extra persons.....	1,435 00
10 Factories.....	3,237 90
25 Fountains.....	301 00
5 Green-houses.....	37 00
Horses.....	1,979 00
11 Horse-troughs.....	55 00
6 Hotels.....	1,021 40
2 Laundries.....	46 00
1 Refectory.....	10 00
11 Slaughter-houses.....	330 00
1 Soap and candle factory.....	22 50
22 Steam engines.....	1,392 50
1 Stone-dressing shop.....	15 00
1,614 Street-washers.....	3,228 00
1,888 Water closets.....	3,776 00
	<u>\$19,932 80</u>

NINETEENTH WARD.

Regular Rents.

16 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$64 00
101 ".....	5.....	505 00
82 ".....	6.....	492 00
184 ".....	7.....	1,288 00
224 ".....	8.....	1,792 00
241 ".....	9.....	2,169 00
115 ".....	10.....	1,150 00
80 ".....	11.....	880 00
8 ".....	12.....	96 00
12 ".....	13.....	156 00
6 ".....	14.....	84 00
23 ".....	15.....	345 00
7 ".....	16.....	112 00
3 ".....	17.....	51 00
3 ".....	20.....	60 00
1 ".....	24.....	24 00
3 ".....	25.....	75 00
1 ".....	27.....	27 00
1 ".....	30.....	30 00
3 ".....	50.....	150 00
1 ".....	69.....	69 00
2 Churches.....		11 75
1 State Arsenal.....		100 00

1,118

\$9,730 75

NINETEENTH WARD.

Extra Rents.

5 Bakeries.....	\$33 00
1 Barber.....	5 00
29 Bars, at \$3.....	87 00
29 " 5.....	145 00
1 Bath.....	3 00
9 Breweries.....	290 00
1 Dyer.....	15 00
3 Drove yards.....	313 00
110 Extra persons.....	27 50
2 Factories.....	51 00
4 Fountains.....	28 00
2 Gardens.....	32 00
Horses.....	1,374 00
5 Horse-boxes.....	25 00
4 Laundries.....	85 00
1 Refectory*.....	6 00
1 Soap factory.....	22 50
2 Slaughter-houses.....	27 50
7 Steam engines.....	344 00
56 Street-washers.....	112 00
31 Water closets.....	62 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,087 50

* REFECTORIES shall be charged at such rates as may be determined in the discretion of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Regular Rents.

67 Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$268 00
629 ".....	5.....	3,145 00
219 ".....	6.....	1,314 00
448 ".....	7.....	3,136 00
667 ".....	8.....	5,336 00
893 ".....	9.....	8,037 00
597 ".....	10.....	5,970 00
299 ".....	11.....	3,289 00
53 ".....	12.....	636 00
27 ".....	13.....	351 00
15 ".....	14.....	210 00
24 ".....	15.....	360 00
14 ".....	16.....	224 00
■ ".....	17.....	136 00
1 ".....	18.....	18 00
7 ".....	20.....	140 00
1 ".....	24.....	24 00
2 ".....	25.....	50 00
3 ".....	30.....	90 00
2 ".....	32.....	64 00
1 ".....	65.....	65 00
9 Churches.....		98 72

3,986

\$32,961 72

TWENTIETH WARD.

Extra Rents.

58 Bakeries.....	\$285 00
14 Barbers	68 00
217 Bars, at \$3.....	651 00
204 " " \$5.....	1,020 00
32 Baths, " \$3.....	96 00
14 " " \$5.....	70 00
4 Bottling and soda establishments.....	75 00
6 Breweries.....	155 50
2 Dyers.....	45 00
2,610 Extra persons.....	652 50
8 Factories.....	410 50
21 Fountains.....	147 00
Horses	1,710 00
8 Horse-troughs	40 00
2 Laundries.....	81 50
1 Packing-house	30 00
14 Slaughter-houses.....	242 00
49 Steam engines.....	3,465 50
4 Soap factories.....	77 50
2 Stone dressing.....	109 00
551 Street-washers, at \$2.....	1,102 00
643 Water closets.....	1,286 00
	<u>\$11,819 00</u>

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Regular Rents.

71	Buildings, at.....	\$4.....	\$284 00
204	"	5	1,020 00
75	"	6.....	450 00
194	"	7.....	1,358 00
446	"	8.....	3,568 00
762	"	9.....	6,858 00
462	"	10.....	4,620 00
395	"	11.....	4,345 00
58	"	12.....	696 00
60	"	13.....	780 00
23	"	14.....	322 00
43	"	15.....	645 00
23	"	16.....	368 00
4	"	17.....	68 00
2	"	18.....	36 00
5	"	20.....	100 00
1	"	22.....	22 00
2	"	25.....	50 00
1	"	26	26 00
2	"	30.....	60 00
1	"	40.....	40 00
1	"	100.....	100 00
1	"	131.....	131 00
11	Churches.....		179 23
<u>2,847</u>			<u>\$26,126 23</u>

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Extra Rents.

11 Bakeries.....	\$69 00
8 Barbers.....	40 00
127 Bars at \$3.....	381 00
107 " " 5.....	535 00
156 Baths at 3.....	468 00
5 " " 5.....	25 00
1 Brewery.....	30 00
1 Dyer.....	165 00
800 Extra persons.....	200 00
9 Factories.....	943 50
22 Fountains.....	235 00
Horses.....	1,627 00
5 Horse-troughs.....	25 00
3 Hotels.....	124 00
1 Packing-house.....	36 00
12 Slaughter-houses.....	186 50
18 Steam engines.....	1,495 00
874 Street-washers.....	1,748 00
1,287 Water closets.....	2,574 00
	<u>\$10,907 00</u>

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Regular Rents.

54 Buildings, at.....	\$4.	\$216 00
245 "	5.....	1,225 00
117 "	6.....	702 00
222 "	7.....	1,554 00
287 "	8.....	2,296 00
415 "	9.....	3,735 00
297 "	10.....	2,970 00
145 "	11.....	1,595 00
10 "	12.....	120 00
8 "	13.....	104 00
1 "	14.....	14 00
9 "	15.....	135 00
1 "	16.....	16 00
4 "	17.....	68 00
1 "	20.....	20 00
1 "	25.....	25 00
1 "	33.....	33 00
2 "	40.....	80 00
4 Churches.....		51 41
<u>1,824</u>		<u>\$14,959 41</u>

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Extra Rents.

15 Bakeries.....	\$54 00
1 Barber.....	5 00
76 Bars, at \$3.....	228 00
48 " " 5.....	240 00
2 Baths, at 5.....	10 00
8 Breweries.....	177 50
110 Extra persons.....	27 50
1 Fire risk.....	50 00
8 Fountains.....	56 00
Horses.....	691 00
5 Horse-troughs.....	25 00
3 Laundries.....	102 50
5 Factories.....	1,252 50
14 Slaughter-houses.....	210 00
1 Soap factory.....	30 00
11 Steam engines*.....	880 00
114 Street-washers.....	228 00
114 Water closets.....	228 00
	<u>\$4,495 00</u>

* STEAM ENGINES shall be charged by the horse power, as follows, for each horse power up to, and not exceeding ten, the sum of ten dollars per annum; for each exceeding ten, and not over fifteen, the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents each; and for each horse power over fifteen, the sum of five dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

Regular Rents.

747 Buildings, at \$4.....		\$2,988 00
7,209	" 5.....	36,045 00
2662	" 6.....	15,972 00
5,112	" 7.....	35,784 00
8,758	" 8.....	70,280 00
10,502	" 9.....	94,518 00
7,683	" 10.....	76,830 00
4,656	" 11.....	51,216 00
2,775	" 12.....	33,300 00
1,347	" 13.....	17,511 00
787	" 14.....	11,018 00
516	" 15.....	7,740 00
351	" 16.....	5,616 00
162	" 17.....	2,754 00
153	" 18.....	2,754 00
4	" 19.....	76 00
80	" 20.....	1,600 00
3	" 21.....	63 00
3	" 22.....	66 00
1	" 23.....	23 00
13	" 24.....	312 00
34	" 25.....	850 00
6	" 26.....	156 00
7	" 27.....	189 00
2	" 28.....	56 00
1	" 29.....	29 00
39	" 30.....	1,170 00
3	" 32.....	96 00
53,643		\$469,012 00

REGULAR RENTS—Continued.

53,643	amounts brought forward.....	469,012 00
3	Buildings, at \$33.....	\$99 00
4	" 35.....	140 00
8	" 36.....	288 00
2	" 39.....	78 00
19	" 40.....	760 00
5	" 42.....	210 00
2	" 43.....	86 00
5	" 44.....	220 00
2	" 45.....	90 00
1	" 46.....	46 00
3	" 48.....	144 00
14	" 50.....	700 00
1	" 52.....	52 00
1	" 54.....	54 00
2	" 56.....	112 00
2	" 60.....	120 00
1	" 65.....	65 00
1	" 69.....	69 00
1	" 70.....	70 00
4	" 75.....	300 00
1	" 80.....	80 00
1	" 85.....	85 00
1	" 88.....	88 00
2	" 90.....	180 00
12	" 100.....	1,200 00
1	" 126.....	126 00
1	" 131.....	131 00
1	" 200.....	200 00
1	" 250.....	250 00
207	Churches.....	2,895 38
53,952		\$477,950 38

RECAPITULATION.

Extra Rents.

531 Bakeries.....	\$3,327 17
2 Baptisteries.....	20 00
340 Barbers.....	1,671 00
2,725 Bars, at \$3.....	8,175 00
2,986 " 5.....	14,930 00
954 Baths, 3.....	2,862 00
407 " 5.....	2,035 00
34 Bottling or soda establishments.....	910 50
60 Breweries.....	3,224 88
11 Conservatories.....	106 00
22 Distilleries.....	2,663 72
4 Drove yards.....	363 00
6 Dry docks.....	420 00
22 Dyers.....	573 00
59,274 Extra persons.....	14,818 50
120 Factories.....	12,791 72
2 Fire risks.....	100 00
10 Fish-stands.....	60 00
384 Fountains.....	3,134 00
Horses.....	19,538 25
101 Horse-troughs.....	505 00
115 Hotels.....	12,437 17
17 Laundries.....	475 25
24 Packing-houses.....	692 50
162 Refectories and saloons.....	3,827 50
147 Slaughter-houses.....	3,936 33
5 Smoke-houses.....	95 00
5 Soda fountains.....	45 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$113,737 49</u>

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Amount brought forward.....	\$113,737 49
41 Soap and candle factories.....	1,199 50
467 Steam engines.....	27,337 43
6 Stone dressing establishments.....	169 00
9,867 Street-washers.....	19,734 00
11 Sugar refineries.....	7,793 15
Ward's Island.....	1,000 00
1 Washing and bathing establishment...	457 75
10,834 Water closets.....	21,668 00
	<hr/>
	\$193,096 32
	<hr/>

AMOUNT COLLECTED FROM THE CITY AT LARGE FOR SPECIFIC
PURPOSES.

For 97,185,500 brick laid, at 10 cents per M...	\$9,718 55
" 1,793 taps granted.....	3,998 00
" Steamboats supplied.....	28,226 12
" Water supplied to shipping, (by contract.)	12,660 00
" 160,271 hogsheads of water supplied to licensed street sprinklers.....	4,808 13
	<u>\$59,410 80</u>

Buildings under charge of the several departments of the city government, from which no revenue is received, and the estimated value of the water supplied, at the rent paid by individuals.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

89 Buildings, for educational purposes.....	\$2,424 00
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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

111 Buildings for fire apparatus, &c.....	1,370 00
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POLICE DEPARTMENT.

18 Buildings, as Station-houses, &c.....	385 00
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ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

2 Buildings as hospitals and dead-houses....	2,500 00
16 " on Blackwell's Island.....	3,000 00
13 " on Randall's Island.....	1,500 00
3 " as prisons.....	1,000 00

MARKETS.

11 Buildings as public markets.....	1,250 00
Amount carried forward.....	<u>\$13,429 00</u>

Amount brought forward..... \$13,429 00

IN THE PARK.

4 Buildings as public offices, &c..... 335 00

\$13,764 00

Institutions supplied under resolution of the Common
Council, without charge:

House of Refuge on Randall's Island..... \$750 00

New York Hospital 2,500 00

\$3,250 00

SCHEDULE No. 22.

Exhibiting an Alphabetical List of all the Sewers in the City, with the Date of the Contract for the Construction, Size, and Length of the same.

NOTE.—All sewers, bearing date after July 18, 1849, were constructed under the supervision of this Department; and all prior to that date, under the Street Department.

ABBREVIATIONS—Ell., elliptical; egg., egg-shaped; cir., circular; P., Private.

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.	Length in feet.
July, 1838..	Anthony.....	Centre and Little Water streets.....	ell. 3 in. by 4 in.	175
May, 1849..	do.	Elm street and Broadway.....	ell. 3 6 by 4	450
Aug. " ..	do.	West Broadway and Broadway.....	" "	828
Oct. " ..	do.	Centre and Elm streets.....	" "	287
" 1855..	do.	Orange and Centre streets.....	4 by 2 8	470
" 1842..	Albany.....	Washington street and bulkhead.....	cir. 4	275
Aug. 1850 ..	do.	Washington and Greenwich streets.....	egg. 3 7 by 2 5	170
May, 1849..	Ann.....	Park row and William street.....	cir. 4	825
June, " ..	Amity.....	Sixth avenue and Broadway.....	ell. 3 6 by 4 6	2150
Sept. 1853..	Amos.....	Fourth street and Hudson river.....	4 by 2 8	2060
May, 1855..	do.	Fourth street and Greenwich avenue.....	" "	820
Mar., 1854..	Allen.....	Hester street, and 115 feet south.....	" "	115
May, " ..	do.	Grand and Broome streets.....	" "	280
Sept. 1855..	Attorney.....	Division and Grand streets.....	" "	256

"	1847..	Avenue, First	Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets	cir..4			750
April	1849..	do.	Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets	"			300
May,	"	do.	Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets	"			250
Aug.	1850..	do.	Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets	egg.4	by 2 8		250
Oct.	1851..	do.	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets	"	"		208
"	1852..	do.	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	ell..4	by 2 8		205
Nov.	1852..	do.	Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets—P	"	"		515
Jan.	1840..	Avenue, Second	Tenth and Twenty-second streets	4	by 4 6		3000
"	1843..	do.	Twenty-second and Twenty-seventh streets	cir..4			1325
"	1849..	do.	Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets	ell..4	by 5		260
Sept.	"	do.	Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets	cir..5			535
July,	1850..	do.	Thirty-sixth and Thirty-ninth streets	egg.4	by 5		800
April	1850..	do.	Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third streets	egg.3	by 4 8		1000
Aug.	1850..	do.	Sixth and Seventh streets	egg.4	by 2 8		210
Apl.	1852..	do.	Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets	ell.."	"		195
July,	"	do.	Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets	"	"		207
Mar.	"	do.	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets—P	cir..4			247
		do.	Ninth and Tenth streets—P	"			200
Aug.	1854.	do.	Forty-ninth and Fifty-third streets	9	by 8 6		1040
Sept.	"	do.	Third and Fourth streets	4	by 2 8		185
July,	1855..	do.	Seventh and Eighth streets	"	"		200
June,	1835..	Avenue, Third	Seventeenth and Twenty-second streets	cir..2			1250
Dec.	1835..	do. (east side)	Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets	ell..3	by 4		1075
"	"	do. (west side)	do. do.	"	"		1075
July,	1838..	do.	Thirteenth and Seventeenth streets	"	"		1075
Jan.	1849..	do.	Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets	5	by 4		250
Sept.	"	do.	Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second streets	cir..4			1025
"	"	do.	Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets	4			1000
Apl.	1850..	do.	Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets	egg.3	by 4 8		455
July,	"	do.	Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets	ell..2 6	by 3 6		1050
"	"	do.	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets—P	cir..2 6			260

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
June, 1853..	Avenue, Third	Forty-ninth and Fifty-third streets.....	5		by	3 4	1030
" " ..	do.	Forty-second and Forty-fourth streets.....	4		by	5	492
July, 1853..	do.	Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.....	4		by	2 8	279
" 1854..	do.	Forty-fourth and Forty-ninth streets	"		"		1270
Aug. " ..	do.	Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth streets.....	9		by	■ 6	664
" 1856..	do.	Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.....	4		by	2 8	1300
July, 1837..	Avenue, Fourth	Twentieth and Twenty-second streets	ell. 3		by	4	500
	do.	Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets—P	egg. 4		by	2 8	220
Mch. 1853..	do.	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets.....	ell. 4		by	2 8	426
1855..	do.	Seventh street, and 318 feet south—P.....	"		"		318
Nov. 1847..	Avenue, Fifth.....	Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets	cir. 4				250
" 1849..	do.	Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.....	ell. 3		by	4	230
Mch. 1855..	do.	Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets.....	4		by	2 8	228
June, 1820..	Avenue, Sixth.....	Carmine and Fifth streets.....	7 2		by	6	675
Apl. 1834..	do.	Fifth and Sixteenth streets	cir. 6				2675
" 1839..	do.	Sixteenth and Twentieth streets	cir. 4				950
" 1845..	do.	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.....	cir. 4				275
May, 1849..	do.	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh streets.....	cir. 4				800
Oct. " ..	do.	Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.....	ell. 3		by	4	250
Sept. 1850..	do.	Fortieth and Forty-third streets	egg. 4		by	2 8	836
June, " ..	do.	Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets	ell. 3		by	4	685
" 1851..	do.	Thirty-seventh and Fortieth streets.....	egg. 4		by	2 8	749
Sept. 1850..	do.	Fortieth and Forty-third streets	"		"		836
June, 1854..	do.	Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.....	ell. "		"		206
" ..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets—P.....	"		"		290
Oct. 1855..	do.	Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets—P.....	"		"		200

	Avenue, Seventh.....	Twentieth and Twenty-first streets.....	3	by 4	250
Mch. 1851..	do.	Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets.	egg. 4	by 2 8	750
Sept. " ..	do.	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.....	"	"	196
Apl. 1852..	do.	Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets.....	ell. 4	by 5	1330
Mch. 1853..	do.	Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets.....	4	by 2 8	537
July, " ..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	"	"	217
Sept. 1854..	do.	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.....	"	"	190
Apl. 1845..	Avenue, Eighth.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh streets.....	cir. 7		} 3800
" " ..	do.	Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first streets.....	cir. 6 4		
" " ..	do.	Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth streets.....	cir. 5 8		
" " ..	do.	Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh streets.....	cir. 5		
Mch. 1847..	do.	Thirty-seventh and Forty-second streets.....	"		1260
June, 1848..	do.	Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets.....	ell. 5	by 4	540
	do.	Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets.....	4		800
	do.	Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets.....	4		525
	do.	Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets.....	4		1575
Aug. 1850..	do.	Thirteenth and Jane streets.....	egg. 3	by 4	450
" 1851..	do.	Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.....	5	by 3 4	200
May. 1854..	do.	Troy and Bleecker streets.....	4	by 2 8	257
July, " ..	do.	Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets.....	"	"	1280
Sept. 1845..	Avenue, Ninth.....	Twenty-third and Thirtieth streets.....	cir. 5		1820
1849..	do.	Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets.....	5		525
" ..	do.	Thirty-sixth and Forty-second streets.....	5		1575
∞ " ..	do.	Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets.....	7		800
	do.	Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth streets.....	4		1030
July, 1851..	do.	Forty-fifth and Fifty-first streets.....	egg. 5	by 3 4	1575
Mar. 1852..	do.	Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	280
July, 1851..	Avenue, Tenth.....	Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	190
Aug. " ..	do.	Thirty-sixth and Forty-second streets.....	egg. 5	by 3 4	1550
" ..	do.	Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets.....	"	"	1060
Mch. 1852..	do.	Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	258

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.	Length in feet.
Mch. 1852..	Avenue Tenth	Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets	ell. 4 ^{n. 10} by 2 ^{n. 10} 8	500
Sept. 1854..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	" " "	280
" 1839..	Avenue A	Eighth and Ninth streets.....	3 by 4	220
Apl. 1846..	do.	Second and Houston streets.....	cir. 4	350
Sept. 1849..	do.	Ninth and Tenth streets.....	ell. 3 by 4	204
Aug. 1850..	do.	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	egg. 3 7 by 2 5	199
Oct. " ..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	" " "	260
Apl. 1851..	do.	Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets	egg. 4 by 2 8	480
June, 1851..	do.	Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets.....	" " "	1004
Mch. 1853..	do.	Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets.....	ell. " " "	503
Apl. 1849..	Avenue B	Ninth and Tenth streets.....	ell. 3 by 4	150
Nov. 1851..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	4 by 2 8	220
Aug. 1852..	do.	Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	" " "	215
Oct. 1854..	do.	Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	" " "	200
May, 1837..	Avenue C	Fourth and Thirteenth streets., (double).....	cir. 5 by 6	2230
July, 1853..	do.	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, do.	cir. 6 by 7	285
Feb. 1842..	Avenue D	Second and Fifth streets.....	cir. 2 by 6	725
Nov. 1844..	do.	Fifth and Eighth streets.....	" " "	720
Oct. 1851..	do.	Eighth and Tenth streets	egg. 4 by 2 8	480
" 1850..	Batavia	James and Roosevelt streets.....	egg. 3 7 by 2 5	325
Nov. 1847..	Battery place	Broadway and Hudson river	cir. 4	650
July, 1850..	Beach	West Broadway and Hudson street	ell. 3 by 4	809
" ..	do.	Hudson and Greenwich streets.....	" " "	357
Oct. 1845..	Beaver	Broad and Hanover streets.....	cir. 4	675
" ..	do.	Hanover and Wall streets.....	" " "	325
Nov. 1845..	do.	Broad street and Broadway.....	" " "	450

Apl. 1849..	Beekman..	Theatre alley and William street.....	"	"	525
Oct. 1851..	do.	Gold and William streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	310
Apl. 1854..	do.	Gold and Pearl streets.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	650
June, 1847..	Bleecker	Carminc street and Broadway.....	cir. 5		2285
Aug. 1851..	do.	Bowery and Broadway.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	1010
May, 1854..	do.	Carminc and Christopher streets.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	1130
June, 1847..	Bond	Broadway and Bowery.....	cir. 4		960
" 1844..	Bowery	Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.....	ell. 2	by 3	310
Aug. 1847..	do.	Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	275
June, 1849..	do.	Grand and Broome streets.....	cir. 5		425
Aug. 1852..	do.	Chatham and Walker streets.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	838
June, 1853..	do. (east side)	Broome and Rivington streets.....	"	"	793
Aug. 1853..	do. "	First and Second streets.....	"	"	200
Mch. 1854..	do.	Grand and Walker streets.....	"	"	865
Apl. " ..	do. (east side)	Rivington and Stanton streets.....	"	"	365
June, 1854..	do. (west side)	Bond and Great Jones streets.....	"	"	248
Feb. 1833..	Bridge	Whitehall and Broad street.....	cir. 2	by 3	360
Apl. 1852..	do.	Whitehall and State street.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	295
Aug. 1845..	Broad	East river and Wall street.....	cir. 5		1995
" 1837..	Broadway	Fulton and Vesey streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	225
June, 1844..	do.	Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.....	ell. 2	by 3	250
" 1847..	do.	Bleecker and Bond streets.....	cir. 4		260
Sept. " ..	do.	Bleecker street, and 150 feet south.....	ell. 3	by 4	150
June, 1848..	do.	Cortlandt and Dey streets—P.....	cir. 4		275
" " ..	do.	Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	250
Nov. 1848..	do.	150 feet s'th of Bleecker, and 152 feet s'th of Houston	"	"	450
May, 1849..	do.	Waverley place and Eighth street.....	"	"	430
June, 1849..	do.	Ninth and Tenth streets.....	"	"	250
Aug. " ..	do.	Fulton and Dey streets.....	"	"	256
" " ..	do.	Grand and Canal streets.....	ell. 3 6	by 4 6	641
Oct. " ..	do.	Amity and Fourth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	250

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Apl. 1850.	Broadway	Pine and Cedar streets	egg.	3	by	4	170
Aug. "	do.	Eighth and Ninth streets	egg.	3	7	by 2	200
" "	do.	Fourth street and Washington place	"	"	"	"	285
July, 1850.	do.	Grand and Spring streets	ell.	3	by	4	950
	do.	Eleventh street, and 175 feet north	"	"	"	"	175
Mch. 1851.	do.	Canal and White streets	egg.	4	by	2	536
" "	do.	Spring and Houston streets	"	"	"	"	872
Nov. 1852.	do.	Franklin street, and 94 feet south	"	"	"	"	100
Apl. 1854.	do.	Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth streets	ell.	"	"	"	480
" "	do.	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets	"	"	"	"	233
Sept. 1854.	do.	Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets	"	"	"	"	194
Feb. 1855.	do.	Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets	"	"	"	"	300
Aug. 1847.	Barclay	College place and Broadway	cir.	4			850
May, 1844.	do.	College place and Greenwich street—P	cir.	4			200
Apl. 1855.	do.	Greenwich street and Hudson river	ell.	4	by	2	600
" 1845.	Broome	Laurens and Thompson streets	ell.	3	by	4	250
Sept. "	do. and Hudson	Canal street, and 100 feet west of Varick	"	"	"	"	675
Aug. 1849.	do.	Varick, and 70 feet east	cir.	4			120
" "	do.	Columbia street and East river	cir.	4	8		1580
	do.	Laurens and Wooster streets	ell.	3	by	4	250
May, 1854.	do.	Crosby street and Broadway	egg.	4	by	2	124
Nov. "	do.	Crosby and Elm streets	ell.	"	"	"	200
June, 1852.	do.	Greene street and Broadway	"	"	"	"	400
Mch. 1853.	do.	Columbia and Eldridge streets	"	"	"	"	3100
May, "	do.	Sullivan and Varick streets	"	"	"	"	330
Aug. 1839.	Burling slip	Front street and bulkhead	cir.	5			315

May, 1847.	do.	Front and Pearl streets	cir .4		425
Mch. 1853.	Bayard	Orange street and Bowery	ell .4	by 2 8	905
" 1854.	do.	Bowery and Chrystie streets	"	"	278
July, "	Barrow	Bleecker street, and 250 feet west	"	"	277
Sept. "	Bank	Factory street and Hudson river	"	"	2215
June, 1855.	Bedford	Carmine and Leroy streets	"	"	225
Oct. "	do.	Grove and Leroy streets	"	"	780
Dec. 1825	Canal	Hudson river and Centre street	8	by 9	4500
	Carlisle	Washington and West streets	sqr. 20	by 12	250
June, 1820.	Carmine	Clarkson street and Sixth avenue	7 10	by 6 6	1100
" 1845.	Cedar	Trinity place and Hudson river	ell .3	by 2 9	850
Oct. 1848.	do.	do. Nassau street	ell .3	by 4	350
June, 1849.	do.	Nassau and Pearl streets	cir .4		1000
July, 1838.	Centre	Canal and Grand streets	cir .5 6		800
" "	do.	Canal and Pearl streets	cir .5	and 4	1430
Apl. 1852.	do.	City Hall place and Tryon row	ell .4	by 2 8	180
Aug. "	do.	Grand and Broome streets	"	"	450
Nov. 1855.	do.	Duane and Chambers streets	"	"	343
1797.	Chambers	Hudson river and Greenwich street	cir .4		2550
	do.	Greenwich street and Broadway	3	by 4	
	do.	Broadway, eastwardly	2	by 6	
Apl. 1852.	do.	Court house and Centre street	ell .4	by 2 8	207
Sept. "	do.	Greenwich street and Broadway—P	"	"	1406
June, 1847.	Charlton	Hudson street and Hudson river	4	by 5	925
" 1854.	do.	Hudson and Macdougall streets	4	by 2 8	1103
" 1848.	Chatham	James and Mott streets	cir .4		200
Sept. "	do.	Pearl and Roosevelt streets	cir .5 6		160
July, 1851.	do.	Pearl and North William streets	egg .4	by 2 8	815
Oct. 1850.	do.	Tryon row and North William street	egg .2	by 3	165
May, 1852.	do.	Mulberry and Roosevelt streets	ell .4	by 2 8	150
Aug. "	do.	Mott street and Bowery	"	"	312

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.	Length in feet.
Mch. 1850..	Church	Park place and Barclay street.....	ell. 2 by 3	218
June, 1822..	Clarkson	Carminc street and Hudson river.....	9 by 6 7	1630
July, 1847..	Cliff	Fulton and Beekman streets	cir. 4	270
Sept. 1850..	Cliff	Frankfort and Hague streets.....	egg. 3 7 by 2 5	120
June, 1848..	Cortlandt.....	Broadway and Hudson river	cir. 4	1230
Oct. 1846..	Cortlandt alley	Walker and Canal streets.....	ell. 3 by 4	250
July, 1850..	Crosby.....	Houston and Howard streets.....	" "	2306
June, 1849..	Cross	Pearl and Duane streets.....	4	250
Sept. 1852..	do.	Pearl and Orange streets	ell. 4 by 2 8	415
Apl. 1851..	Columbia.....	Stanton and Rivington streets.....	egg. " "	328
Nov. " ..	do.	Rivington street, and 200 feet south.....	" "	225
Apl. " ..	City Hall place.....	Duane and Chambers streets	" "	200
Sept. " ..	do.	Duane and Pearl streets.....	" "	374
Oct. " ..	Chrystie.....	Grand and Walker streets.....	" "	835
Aug. 1852..	do.	Walker and Bayard streets.....	ell. " "	450
	Cherry	Roosevelt street, and 150 feet south—P.....	egg. " "	150
Sept. 1853..	do.	Roosevelt street and Franklin square.....	" "	350
June, 1855..	do.	Catharine and Market streets	ell. " "	600
July, 1852..	Charles	Greenwich avenue and North river.....	" "	2804
" " ..	Cannon	Houston and Stanton streets.....	" "	380
Mch. 1853..	Christopher	Greenwich avenue and North river.....	" "	3020
June, 1855..	Catharine	East river and Division street	" "	1670
Jan. " ..	Delancey.....	Sheriff street and East river	cir. 4 6	1580
July, 1850..	do.	Sheriff and Essex streets	egg. 3 by 4 6	2000
Sept. 1851..	do.	Bowery and Essex street	egg. 4 by 2 8	1640
July, 1853..	Dover.....	Franklin square and East river.....	ell. " "	685

Sept. 1847..	y.....	Greenwich street and Broadway	ell..3	by 4	830
May, 1849..	Division.....	Jefferson and Suffolk streets.....	ell..4	by 5	175
Sept. " ..	do.	Suffolk and Clinton streets	cir .4		320
Oct. 1852..	do.	Clinton and Gouverneur streets.....	ell..4	by 2 8	816
" 1854..	do.	Chatham square and Allen street	"	"	1260
" " ..	do.	Ludlow and Rutgers streets.....	"	"	275
Sept. 1855..	do.	Ludlow and Orchard streets.....	"	"	200
June, 1849..	Duane	Elm street and Broadway	cir .4		380
" " ..	do.	Cross street and City Hall place.....	"		225
Oct. 1850..	do.	Broadway and West Broadway.....	egg.3 7	by 2 5	900
June, 1851..	do.	Hudson street and do.	egg.4	by 2 8	201
Apl. 1852..	do.	do river.....	ell.."		876
Sept " ..	do.	City Hall place and Chatham street.....	"	"	176
June, 1855..	Dominick.....	Hudson and Varick streets	"	"	388
May, 1849..	Elm	Anthony and Pearl streets.....	cir .4	by 3 6	230
June, " ..	do	Reade and do.	cir .4 6		470
July, 1851..	do.	Canal and Howard streets.....	egg.4	by 2 8	340
Nov. " ..	do.	Broome and Spring streets.....	"	"	494
Mar. 1852..	do.	Anthony and Leonard streets.....	ell.."	"	160
Apl. 1854..	do.	Howard and Grand streets	"	"	305
Nov. 1846..	Edgar	Greenwich street and Trinity place.....	3	by 4	150
" 1845..	Exchange place.....	New and Broad streets—P	cir .2		200
	do.	William and Hanover—P	cir .3		100
	do.	William and Broad streets—P	cir .3		420
Mch. 1853..	Elizabeth	No. 226 to Houston street.....	4	by 2 8	320
Oct. " ..	do.	Bleecker and Houston streets.....	"	"	340
Mch. 1854..	do.	Grand and Prince streets.....	"	"	1520
Sept. " ..	do.	Houston and Prince streets.....	"	"	330
Apl. 1855..	do.	Grand and Hester streets.....	"	"	395
June, 1854..	Eldridge	Hester street and No. 23	"	"	540
Nov. 1855..	do.	Hester and Grand streets.....	"	"	474

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.	Length in feet.
Apl. 1855..	Essex.....	Grand and Hester streets.....	cir. 4 ft. by 2 ft. 8 in.	380
" "	East Broadway.....	Jefferson and Montgomery streets.....	" " "	960
June, "	Elizabeth.....	Hester and Walker streets.....	" " "	315
Apl. 1847..	Ferry.....	Gold and Pearl streets.....	cir. 3 by 6	680
June, 1850..	Fletcher.....	Pearl and Water streets.....	ell. 2 6 by 3 9	239
Apl. 1854..	Forsyth.....	Stanton and Houston streets.....	4 by 2 8	222
Oct. "	do.....	Division and Walker streets.....	" "	500
July, 1856..	do.....	Hester street, and 75 feet north of Walker.....	" "	380
June, 1848..	Frankfort.....	Jacob and Nassau streets.....	cir. 4	870
Sept. 1850..	do.....	Jacob and Cliff streets.....	egg. 3 7 by 2 5	180
July, 1838..	Franklin.....	Orange and Elm streets.....	ell. 3 by 4	510
June, 1851..	do.....	Chapel street and Broadway.....	egg. 4 by 2	857
May, 1852..	do.....	Elm do. do.....	ell. 4 by 2 8	327
Sept. 1854..	do.....	Hudson street and river.....	" "	959
May, 1847..	Fulton.....	Nassau street and East river.....	cir. 4	2420
Nov. 1849..	do.....	Nassau street and Broadway.....	ell. 3 by 4	310
Mch. 1851..	do.....	Greenwich street and Broadway.....	egg. 4 by 2 8	1000
July, 1853..	do.....	West street and bulkhead, (wood).....	sqr. 4	475
Sept. 1854..	Front.....	Peck slip and Beckman street.....	4 by 2 8	340
" 1848..	Gold.....	Ferry and Spruce streets.....	cir. 4	120
May, 1850..	do.....	Platt street and Maiden lane.....	ell. 2 by 3 8	247
July, 1851..	do.....	Ferry and Frankfort streets.....	egg. 4 by 2	200
" "	do.....	Spruce and Fulton streets.....	" "	440
Apl. 1822..	Grand.....	Thompson and Wooster streets.....	sqr. 4	500
" 1845..	do.....	Bowery and Centre streets.....	cir. 5 6	1150
Aug. 1846..	do.....	Sullivan and Varick streets.....	cir. 4	150

Oct. 1851..	do.	Bowery and Chrystie.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	250
Apl. 1852..	do.	Crosby and Elm streets.....	ell. "	" "	255
June, " ..	do.	Essex and Suffolk streets.....	" "	" "	558
Aug. " ..	do.	Suffolk and Ridge streets.....	" "	" "	630
May, 1854..	do.	Chrystie and Allen streets.....	" "	" "	705
" " ..	do.	Greene and Wooster streets.....	" "	" "	197
April 1855..	do.	East river and Lewis street.....	" "	" "	920
" " ..	do.	Mercer street and Broadway.....	" "	" "	186
June, 1849..	Great Jones	Broadway and Bowery.....	3	by 4	925
Aug. 1853..	Gansevoort.	Fourth street and Hudson river ..	4	by 2 8	1606
Oct. 1849..	Greene	Fourth street and Waverley place ..	3	by 4	389
Sept. 1850..	do.	Clinton place and Waverley place ..	egg. 3 7	by 2 5	265
July, 1851..	do.	Canal and Houston streets.....	ell. 3 6	by 4 6	2500
Nov. " ..	do.	Houston and Bleecker streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	308
Oct. 1844..	Greenwich	Edgar and Rector streets.....	cir. 4	"	390
Dec. " ..	do.	Fulton and Vesey streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	250
Sept. 1845..	do.	Barclay and Vesey streets.....	"	"	250
" 1847..	do.	Fulton and Dey streets	"	"	210
Nov. " ..	do.	Morris street and Battery place.....	cir. 4	"	520
June, 1848..	do.	Cortlandt street, and 125 feet north.....	"	"	125
July, " ..	do.	Jane and Horatio streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	225
Sept. " ..	do.	Albany and Rector streets.....	cir. 4	"	430
Nov. 1849..	do.	Morris and Edgar streets.....	"	"	312
July, 1850..	do.	Bench and Hubert streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	200
Apl. 1851..	do.	Warren and Murray streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	257
Sept. " ..	do.	Canal and Spring streets.....	"	"	490
Apl. 1852..	do.	Jay and Warren streets.....	ell. "	"	824
Sept. " ..	do.	Spring and Vandam streets.....	"	"	225
Mar., 1853..	do.	Vandam and Charlton streets.....	"	"	265
Sept. 1853..	do.	Cortlandt and Liberty streets.....	"	"	170
April 1855..	do.	Murray and Barclay streets.....	"	"	390

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			ft. in.	ft. in.	
Apl. 1852..	Gouverneur slip	Front street and bulkhead.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	260
July, " ..	Greenwich avenue.....	Twelfth street and Sixth avenue.....	ell. 4	by 3	1445
Oct. 1855..	Grove	Bleecker and Bedford streets.....	4	by 2 8	350
May, 1849..	Hester	Essex and Suffolk streets.....	cir. 4		500
June, 1851..	do.	Centre and Orange streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	255
Oct. " ..	do.	Bowery and Chrystie streets.....	"	"	225
Apl. 1853..	do.	Essex and Eldridge streets.....	ell. "	"	910
Mch. 1854..	do.	Forsyth and Eldridge streets.....	"	"	226
Apl. " ..	do.	Orange and Mott streets.....	"	"	450
" 1855..	do.	Elizabeth and Mott streets	"	"	240
Aug. 1845..	Houston	East river and Pitt street.....	cir. 5		2000
Apl. 1846..	do.	Avenue A and do.	"	"	1470
Nov. 1849..	do.	Broadway and Mulberry street.....	ell. 3	by 4	547
July, 1851..	do.	do. Greene street.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	492
June, 1852..	do.	Avenue A and Mulberry street.....	ell. "	"	2544
July, 1850..	Howard	Crosby street and Broadway.....	ell. 3	by 4	275
" 1851..	do.	Crosby and Elm streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	200
Aug. 1856 ..	Horatio	Eighth avenue, and Hudson river.....	ell. "	"	2212
	Hubert.....	Hudson street and Hudson river.....	cir. 4		925
Oct. 1850..	Hudson	Thomas and Jay streets.....	egg. 5	by 3 4	150
Apl. 1851..	do.	Clarkson and Leroy streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	300
May, 1852..	do.	Leroy and Morton streets	ell. "	"	300
June, 1855..	do.	Dominick and Broome streets.....	"	"	220
Oct. " ..	do.	Bank and Hammond streets.....	"	"	196
8	Henry	Rutgers and Jefferson streets.....	"	"	374
Aug. 1852..	do.	Clinton do.	"	"	403

Apl. 1854.	do.	Clinton and Montgomery streets	"	"	500
Nov. 1856.	do.	Market and Birmingham streets	"	"	308
June, 1853.	Hammond	Greenwich avenue and North river	"	"	2545
" 1855.	Hamilton	Catharine and Market streets	"	"	620
" 1854.	Hamersley	Houston street and Hudson river	"	"	2270
Jan. 1836.	Irving place	Sixteenth and Nineteenth streets	cir. 4		730
Apl. 1847.	James	East river and Chatham street	"	"	1600
June, "	Jane	Hudson street and Hudson river	ell. 3	6 by 4 6	1160
Aug. 1850.	do.	Eighth avenue and Hudson street	egg. 3	by 4	266
May, 1854.	do.	West street and new bulkhead	4	by 2 8	510
Oct. 1850.	Jay	Hudson street and Hudson river	egg. 5	by 3 4	1000
July, 1845.	Jefferson	East river and Division street	cir. 5		1580
May, 1847.	John	Pearl street and Broadway	cir. 4		1525
	Jacob	Frankfort and Ferry streets—P	cir. 3		350
" 1849.	Lafayette place	Fourth and Eighth streets	cir. 4		930
" 1850.	do.	Fourth and Great Jones streets	ell. 2	by 3 4	222
July, 1838.	Leonard	Elm and Centre streets	ell. 3	by 4	290
Oct. "	do.	Centre and Orange streets	"		340
Sept. 1851.	do.	Chapel street, and 144 feet east	egg. 4	by 2 8	191
July, 1853.	do.	Broadway and West Broadway	ell. "	"	690
Jan. 1845.	Liberty	Trinity place and Hudson river	3	by 4	875
Sept. 1847.	do.	Nassau street and Broadway	cir. 4		350
Oct. "	do.	Broadway and Trinity place	ell. 3	by 4	310
July, 1848.	do.	Nassau street and Maiden lane	cir. 4		350
June, 1844.	Lispenard	Church and Chapel streets	ell. 2	6 by 3 6	425
Sept. 1851.	do.	Church street, and opposite No. 41	"	"	190
July, 1854.	do.	Church street and Broadway	4	by 2 8	405
Oct. 1845.	Lumber	Rector and Edgar streets—P	2	6 by 1 6	150
Apl. 1851.	Leroy	Hudson street, and 300 feet east	egg. 4	by 2 8	300
June, 1853.	do.	Hudson street and Hudson river	ell. "	"	915
" 1852.	Lewis	Broome and Grand streets	"	"	284

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			ft. in.	ft. in.	
Dec. 1852..	Laurens.....	Canal street, and 250 feet north.....	4	by 2 8	285
June, 1853..	do.	Bleecker and Amity streets.....	"	"	440
Sept. 1854..	do.	do. Spring streets.....	"	"	1309
Nov. 1837..	Lexington avenue.....	Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth streets.....	cir. 4		1570
July, 1850..	do.	Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	525
Mar. 1850..	do.	Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.....	egg. "	"	525
" 1852..	do.	Thirty-second and Thirty-sixth streets.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	1110
" 1853..	do.	Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	907
Apl. 1855..	do.	Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	450
Mch. 1847..	Maiden lane.....	East river and Broadway.....	cir. 5		2200
May, 1844..	Mercer.....	Canal and Grand streets.....	ell. 2	by 3	520
Oct. 1845..	do.	Washington place and Eighth street—P.....	cir. 2 6	by 1 6	410
June, 1851..	do.	Bleecker and Houston streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	340
" 1852..	do.	Grand and Spring streets.....	ell. "	"	938
Aug. 1853..	do.	Bleecker and Amity streets.....	"	"	495
Oct. " ..	do.	Spring and Prince streets.....	"	"	440
Mch. 1854..	do.	Prince and Houston streets.....	"	"	427
Feb. 1842..	Morris.....	Washington street and bulkhead.....	cir. 4		225
Nov. 1845..	do.	do. Broadway—P.....	2	by 1	550
July, 1847..	Murray.....	Broadway and Hudson river.....	cir. 4		1820
1850..	Macdougal.....	Amity street and 160 feet north—P.....	cir. 1 4		130
June, 1854..	do.	Bleecker and Amity streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	467
Oct. " ..	do.	Houston and Spring streets.....	"	"	1100
" " ..	do.	do. Bleecker streets—P.....	"	"	400
Sept. 1851..	Mulberry.....	Prince and Houston streets.....	"	"	550
Apl. 1853..	do.	Grand and Hester streets.....	ell. "	"	390

June, 1854..	do.	Hester street, and 212 feet south.....	"	"	240
Sept " ..	do.	Chatham and Bayard streets.....	"	"	930
Apl. 1855..	do.	Grand and Prince streets.....	"	"	1484
May, 1852..	Morton	Hudson street, and 300 feet east.....	"	"	335
Sept. " ..	Marion.....	Prince street, northerly	"	"	225
Sept. 1853..	Mott.....	Pell and Walker streets.....	ell..4	by 2 8	688
" " ..	do.	do. Chatham streets.....	"	"	531
" 1854..	do.	Grand and Houston streets	"	"	2040
June, 1855..	do.	Hester and Walker streets.....	"	"	250
May, 1845..	Madison avenue	Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third streets.....	cir .4		1275
" " ..	do.	Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth streets.....	"	"	775
June, 1849..	do.	Thirty-third and Thirty-seventh streets.....	"	"	1100
Apl. 1850..	do.	Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets.....	egg.3	by 4	460
June, 1853..	do.	Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.....	4	by 2 8	220
Aug. 1852..	Madison street.	Roosevelt and James streets.....	ell..4	by 2 8	260
Apl. 1853..	do.	Rutgers and Jefferson streets.....	"	"	375
Sept. " ..	do.	Rutgers street, and to No. 175 Madison	"	"	400
" 1854..	do.	Oliver and Market streets.....	"	"	885
July, 1855..	do.	Market and Birmingham streets	"	"	280
May, 1851..	Monroe	Jefferson and Rutgers streets.....	"	"	354
Sept. " ..	Market.....	Division street and East river.....	"	"	1754
"	Minetta lane	Carmine and Minetta streets	3	by 4	400
" 1847..	Nassau.....	Maiden lane and Liberty street.....	cir .4		190
July, 1848..	do.	Cedar and Wall streets	"	"	450
May, 1849..	do.	John and Fulton streets.....	"	"	325
"	do.	Maiden lane and John street	"	"	200
Aug. 1852..	do.	Ann and Beekman streets	ell..4	by 2 8	225
Aug. 1834..	New	Exchange place and Beaver street.....	cir .2		530
Dec. 1845..	do.	do. Wall street—P.....	"	"	160
Mch. 1854..	North Moore.....	Hudson street and river	4	by 2 8	929
Sept. 1821..	Oak	Oliver and Roosevelt streets	ell... 18	by 24	400

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			n. in.	s. in.	
Nov. 1848.	Oak	Chestnut and Roosevelt streets	3	by 4	180
June, 1854.	do.	Oliver and Catharine streets	4	by 2 8	196
June, 1847.	Old slip	East river and Pearl street	cir. 4		800
" "	Oliver	do. Madison street	"		1125
Aug. 1851.	do.	South and Water streets—P	"	"	200
" 1850.	Orange	Chatham and Cross streets	egg. 4	by 2 8	450
Oct. "	do.	Walker and do.	"	"	1120
Nov. 1852.	do.	do. Grand streets	ell. 4	by 2	690
Mch. 1850.	Park place	Broadway and Church streets	ell. 2	by 3	450
Aug. 1847.	Peck slip	East river and Pearl street	5	by 4	640
Dec. 1848.	Pine	Nassau and Pearl streets	3	by 4	950
June, 1849.	do.	do. Broadway	ell. 3	by 4	360
" 1848.	Platt	William and Pearl streets—P	"	"	620
Aug. 1847.	Pearl	Broad and Whitehall streets	cir. 4		360
Nov. "	do.	Maiden Lane and Wall street	"	"	500
June, 1848.	do.	Platt and John streets—P	"	"	150
Sept. "	do.	Elm and Chatham streets	cir. 5		1000
Dec. "	do.	Platt and Fletcher streets—P	3	by 4	170
May, 1849.	do.	Broadway and Elm street	cir. 4		440
June, "	do.	Fulton and Beekman streets	"	"	260
" 1851.	do.	Broad street and Coenties alley	egg. 4	by 2 8	400
Apl. 1852.	do.	State and Whitehall streets	ell. "	"	365
" 1853.	do.	Ferry and Frankfort streets	"	"	475
May, 1851.	Prince	Crosby and Marion streets	egg. 4	by 2 8	160
Sept. "	do.	Marion and Mulberry streets	"	"	221
Oct. "	do.	Broadway and Greene streets	"	"	400

Apl. 1853..	do.	Thompson and do.	ell.. "	"	630
Sept. "	do.	do. Macdougall streets.	"	"	483
July, 1852..	Perry	Greenwich avenue and Hudson river	"	"	2654
Oct. 1854..	Pitt	Delancey and Rivington streets.	"	"	440
June, 1849..	Reade	Elm street and Broadway	cir. 4		375
Oct. 1844..	Rector	Trinity place and Hudson river	ell. 3	by 4	690
Apl. 1854..	Rutgers	East river and Division street.	ell. 4	by 2 8	1665
Mch. 1845..	Rivington	Sheriff street and East river	cir. 4 6		1520
Apl. 1854..	do.	Intersection of Sheriff street—P	4	by 2 8	123
" "	do.	Sheriff and Clinton streets.	"	"	1250
Sept. 1854..	do.	Clinton street and Bowery	"	"	2480
" 1848..	Roosevelt.	Chatham street and East river.	cir. 6		1800
Apl. 1846..	Rutgers place	Jefferson and Clinton streets	cir. 4		400
Nov. 1848..	Rutherford place.	Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets	"		275
Oct. 1851..	Renwick.	Canal and Spring streets.	egg. 4	by 2 8	530
Sept. 1853..	Ridge.	Houston and Stanton streets.	"	"	381
Oct. 1847..	South William	Broad and William streets.	cir. 4		525
Sept. 1848..	Spruce	Nassau and Gold streets.	"	"	700
Jan. 1838..	Stanton	Mangin street and East river.	cir. 5		350
Mch. 1845..	do.	Mangin and Pitt streets.	cir. 4		1700
Oct. 1851..	do.	Suffolk do	ell. 4 6	by 3	1000
Mch. 1852..	do.	do. Bowery	3	by 4	2200
Aug. 1846..	State	Whitehall and	cir. 4		1250
Mch. 1846..	Stone	do Broad street.	"	"	400
Oct. "	do.	Hanover and do.	ell. 3	by 4	600
May, 1849..	Suffolk	Grand and Division streets	4	by 5	580
Apl. 1853..	Spring	Thompson and Greene streets	4	by 2 8	630
May, 1854..	do.	do. Sullivan streets	"	"	237
Apl. 1855..	do.	Mulberry and Mott streets.	"	"	212
Aug. 1846..	Sullivan	Canal and Grand streets.	cir. 4		330
May, 1853..	do.	Grand and Broome streets.	4	by 2 8	500

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Sept. 1854..	Sullivan.....	Prince and Houston streets.....	4		by 2	8	542
Apl. 1855..	do.	Bleecker and do.	"		"		350
Oct. 1850..	Thomas	West Broadway and Hudson street.....	egg.	"	"	"	300
Nov. 1845..	do.	do. Church street—P	ell.	5	by 4		500
Apl. 1822..	Thompson.....	Canal and Broome streets.....	cir.	4	6		975
Oct. 1852..	do.	Bleecker street, and No. 219.....	ell.	4	by 2	8	298
Apl. 1853..	do.	do. Broome	3		by 4		1809
Dec. 1849..	Trinity place.....	Edgar street, and 130 feet south—P.....	"		"		130
Oct. 1852..	Thames	Greenwich and Temple streets.....	ell.	4	by 2	8	443
Aug. 1852..	Troy	Greenwich avenue and Hudson river.....	"		"		2335
" 1849..	Varick.....	Broome and Canal streets	cir.	4			644
" 1851..	do.	do. and 100 feet south of Lighthouse street.....	egg.	4	by 2	8	411
Oct. 1854..	do.	Broome and Spring streets	"		"		414
Sept. 1845..	Vesey.....	Greenwich street and Hudson river	ell.	3	by 4		675
May, 1854..	do.	do. Broadway.....	ell.	4	by 2	8	920
Mar. 1852..	Vestry	Canal and Hudson streets	"		"		416
Aug. " ..	Vandewater.....	Frankfort and Pearl streets.....	"		"		575
July, 1838..	Walker	Centre and Elm streets.....	ell.	3	by 4		200
Oct. 1846..	do.	West Broadway and Church street.....	"		"		425
" " ..	do.	Cortlandt alley and Broadway.....	"		"		175
Sept. 1851..	do.	Church street and "	egg.	4	by 2	8	477
Oct. 1855..	do.	Elm street and Cortlandt alley	"		"		190
	Wall	Beaver street and East river	4		by 5		700
Mch. 1846..	do.	Broad and New streets.....	cir.	4			200
" " ..	do.	Broad and William streets.....	"		"		420
June, 1848..	do.	New street and Broadway.....	ell.	3	by 4		125

Sept. 1850..	Warren	Broadway and West Broadway.....	egg. 3 7	by 2 5	800
Apl. 1851..	do.	Greenwich street and do.	egg. 4	by 2 8	411
July, 1850..	Washington place.....	Mercer and Greene streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	220
June, 1847..	Water	Burling slip and Fletcher street	cir. 4		250
Aug. 1850..	do.	Maiden Lane and Wall street	ell. 2	by 3 6	460
	do.	Old slip and Gouverneur lane—P.....	cir. 2 6		260
" 1852..	do.	Fulton and Beekman streets	ell. 4	by 2 8	247
Nov. 1847..	Waverley place.....	Fifth and Sixth avenues.....	ell. 3	by 4	1000
Nov. 1845..	do.	Fifth avenue and Broadway	"	"	1200
Aug. 1852..	do.	Sixth avenue and Grove street	4	by 2 8	492
Jan. 1837..	West Broadway	Thomas and Canal streets	cir. 4 8		1730
Sept. 1850..	do.	Warren and Murray streets.....	egg. 3 7	by 2 5	284
Oct. " ..	do.	Duane and Thomas streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	250
June, 1854..	do.	Duane and Reade streets	"	"	211
July, 1846..	West Washington place..	Sixth avenue and Macdougall street.....	cir. 4		450
Aug. " ..	do. do	" Barrow street.....	"	"	440
July, 1838..	White	Elm and Centre streets.....	ell. 3	by 4	200
June, 1847..	do.	Chapel and Church streets.....	cir. 4		430
Apl. 1849..	do.	Broadway and do.	"	"	530
	Whitehall	Pearl street and East river	"	"	625
July, 1854..	do.	State street and Bowling Green	4	by 2 8	830
Aug. 1847..	William	Maiden lane and John street.....	cir. 4		325
Sept. 1848..	do.	Frankfort and Chatham streets.....	"	"	400
Dec. " ..	do.	Fulton and Beekman streets	"	"	375
May, 1849..	do.	John and Fulton streets.....	"	"	400
Aug. 1850..	do.	Exchange place and Wall street.....	egg. 2	by 3 6	148
Oct, " ..	do.	Liberty and Cedar streets	egg. 3 7	by 2 5	129
	do.	Exchange place and Beaver street—P.....	cir. 3		240
Oct. 1851..	do.	Spruce and Frankfort streets.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	226
May, 1854..	do.	Frankfort and Duane streets.....	"	"	500
Aug. 1852..	Washington.....	Battery place and Morris street.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	550

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			ft. in.	ft. in.	
Aug. 1852..	Washington	Morris and Rector streets	ell..4	by 2 8	686
Oct. 1853..	do.	Charlton and Spring streets	4	by 2 8	480
June, 1854..	do.	Rector and Carlisle streets	"	"	312
June, 1855..	do.	Leroy and Christopher streets	"	"	730
Mch. 1853..	Wooster	Canal and Houston streets	3	by 4	2524
Aug. " ..	First	Avenue A and Bowery	4	by 2 8	1927
Feb. 1845..	Second	Avenues C and D	ell..3	by 4	800
May, 1847..	do.	do C and A	"	"	1380
" 1852..	do.	Avenue A, and 50 feet west of First avenue	ell..4	by 2 8	765
" 1855..	do.	Bowery and First avenue	"	"	1075
Apl. 1849..	Third	East river and Avenue A	cir..4 6		3380
Apl. 1852..	do.	Bowery and do.	ell..3	by 4	1960
June, 1855..	do.	Mangin street and East river	sqr..4	by 6	224
	Fourth	Macdougall street and Sixth avenue	cir..4		430
Mch. 1842..	do.	Avenue D and bulkhead	cir..2 6		975
Aug. 1845..	do.	Avenues B and C	cir..4		750
	do.	do. C and D	cir..2 6		340
Apl. 1850..	do.	Lafayette place and Macdougall street	egg..3	by 4	} 1915
" " ..	do.	Avenues C and D	and 2	by 3	
Aug. " ..	do.	Bowery and Avenue B	ell..2	by 3 4	} 384
	do.	do. Lafayette place	egg..4	by 2 8	
Apl. 1851..	do.	Troy and Jane streets	and 2 5	by 3 6	} 2884
Oct. 1853..	do.	Avenues A and C	egg..4	by 2 8	
Nov. 1845..	Fifth	do. C and D	ell..3	by 4	1400
Apl. 1847..	do.	do. C and D	"	"	400

Aug. 1850..	do.	Avenue D and bulkhead.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	1259
Oct. 1853..	do.	" A and 50 feet west of First avenue	"	"	763
June, 1848..	Sixth	" First and Avenue B.....	cir. 4	"	1400
" " ..	do.	" D and East river.....	"	"	1125
Oct. " ..	do.	Avenues C and D.....	"	"	350
Nov. 1845..	do.	" C and B.....	"	"	720
Oct. 1850..	do.	" Second and Third.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	650
Sept. 1853..	do.	" First and Second.....	"	"	605
Apl. 1844..	Seventh	" First and ".....	cir. 2 6	"	1350
Aug. " ..	do.	" C and D.....	ell. 3	by 4	560
" 1848..	do.	" First and Fourth.....	cir. 4	"	1600
Nov. 1850..	do.	" B and C.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	772
Oct. 1855..	do.	" D and East river.....	"	"	705
Sept. 1839..	Eighth	" A and C.....	ell. 3	by 4	1440
May, 1845..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth.....	"	"	1000
Aug. " ..	do.	" Fifth and Broadway.....	cir. 4	"	1225
" " ..	do.	" Third and A	"	"	2200
June, 1849..	do.	" D and East river.....	"	"	1060
	do.	" Fourth and Broadway	"	"	250
Oct. 1851..	do.	" C and 234 feet east.	ell. 4	by 2 8	270
" 1853..	do.	" C and D.....	"	"	292
Feb. 1844..	Ninth	" C and D.....	cir. 3	"	575
" 1845..	do.	" B and C.....	ell. 3	by 4	700
Nov. " ..	do.	Avenue Sixth and University place.....	"	"	1480
Sept. " ..	do.	Broadway and do.	cir. 4	"	730
June, 1850..	do.	Broadway and Fourth avenue.....	ell. 2	by 3 8	350
July, " ..	do.	Avenues Third and A.....	ell. 3	by 4	2070
May, 1851..	do.	" Third and Fourth	egg. 4	by 2 8	340
Dec. 1844..	Tenth	" A and C.....	ell. 3	by 4	1430
Oct. 1845..	do.	" Sixth and Broadway.....	cir. 4	"	2180
June, 1847..	do.	" First and A.....	ell. 3	by 4	700

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			n.	in.	ft.	in.	
June, 1848..	Fifth	Avenues First and Second	ell.	3	by	4	750
Oct. 1849..	do.	" Second and Fourth	"	"	"	"	1129
May, 1850..	do.	" C, and Dry Dock street	2		by	3 4	403
Feb. 1844..	Eleventh	" Second and Third	cir.	3			700
Dec. 1845..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth	ell.	3	by	4	1000
Sept. 1846..	do.	" Fifth, and University place	"	"	"	"	550
June, 1847..	do.	" C and A	cir.	4			1460
Aug. 1847..	do.	" Third, and Bowery	ell.	3	by	4	520
July, 1849..	do.	Broadway and University place	"	"	"	"	575
	do.	" and Eighty-fourth street, west	"	"	"	"	84
Oct. " ..	do.	Avenues Sixth and Seventh	cir.	4			860
Aug. 1850..	do.	" C, and Dry Dock street	egg.	2	by	3 6	442
Sept. 1851..	do.	" A, and First	egg.	4	by	2 8	710
Mch. 1852..	do.	" First and Second	ell.	"	"	"	575
Apl. 1835..	Twelfth	Avenue Sixth and Broadway	cir.	4			2000
Mch. 1842..	do.	" Third, and Bowery	cir.	2 6			625
June, 1847..	do.	" Second, and Sixth	cir.	4			2670
Nov. 1850..	do.	" C, and Dry Dock street	egg.	3 6	by	2 8	440
Sept. 1851..	do.	" Sixth, and Seventh	egg.	4	by	2 8	820
" 1837..	Thirteenth	" Sixth, and Wooster street	ell.	3	by	4	1550
June, 1844..	do.	University place and Bowery	ell.	2	by	"	760
Nov. 1844..	do.	Avenue Third, and "	ell.	3	by	4	615
Aug. 1850..	do.	Avenues Sixth and Eighth	ell.	2 4	by	3 9	1750
Oct. " ..	do.	" Second and A	ell.	3 7	by	2 5	1336
" 1851..	do.	" A and C	egg.	4	by	2 "	1416
	do.	" Second and Third—P	cir.	1 7			650

Sept. 1854..	do.	"	Tenth, and Hudson street.....	4	by 2 8	1067
June, 1835..	Fourteenth	"	Sixth, and Union place.....	cir .4 6		1580
Aug. 1842..	do.	Broadway and University place	cir .2			300
Oct. 1855..	do.	Avenues Third and Fourth	ell..3	by 4		676
July, 1848..	do.	" Eighth and Tenth	cir..5 6			2650
Sept. " ..	do.	" First, and East river	cir..4			3225
" 1849..	do.	" Sixth and Eighth.....	cir .5 6			1750
Dec. " ..	do.	" First and Second—P.....	egg.3	by 4		612
June, 1851..	do.	" Tenth, and Hudson river.....	cir .5 6			420
" ..	do.	" Third and Second—P.....	cir..2			650
" 1852..	do.	" B and C—P.....	4 6	by 3 6		800
July, 1853..	do.	" C, and East river.....	6	by 7		1185
Oct. 1844..	do.	" Sixth, and 400 feet east—P.....	4	by 2 8		550
Mch. 1843..	Fifteenth	" Third, and Irving place	cir .2 6			450
May, 1845..	do.	" Sixth, and Union place	ell..3 6	by 5		1550
Nov. 1848..	do.	" Second and Third.....	cir..4			500
Apl. 1849..	do.	" First and Second	"	"		500
Mch. 1852..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth.....	ell..3	by 4		900
Sept. " ..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	ell..4	by 2 8		800
May, 1853..	do.	" A and C	"	"		1382
June, " ..	do.	" First and Second	"	"		315
" 1854..	do.	" Seventh and Eighth	"	"		700
" 1856..	do.	" Third, and Irving place—P.....	"	"		400
Apl. 1839..	Sixteenth	" Sixth, and Union place	ell..3	by 4		1560
Feb. 1844..	do.	" Fourth and Irving place	"	"		475
Oct. 1845..	do.	" Third, and	"	"		430
Nov. 1848..	do.	" " Rutherford place	cir..4			460
Apl. 1851..	do.	" A, and Livingston place.....	egg.4	by 2 8		1090
June, " ..	do.	" A, and East river.....	"	"		756
Sept. " ..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	"	"		800
Jan. 1836..	Seventeenth.....	" Fourth, and Irving place.....	cir..4			500

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			n. in.	by	n. in.		
Dec. 1837..	Seventeenth.....	Avenue Third, and Irving place	ell..3	by 4			475
Oct. 1845..	do.	" Sixth, and Union place	cir..4				1525
Nov. " ..	do.	" Fourth, and Broadway	ell..3	by 4			325
" 1849..	do.	Avenues Second and Third	egg.3	4 by 4	6		550
Aug. 1850..	do.	" First and Second	egg.4	by 2	8		635
Mch. 1851..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	"	"			800
Apl. 1851..	do.	" A and First	"	"			630
" 1839..	Eighteenth.....	" Sixth, and Union place	ell..3	by 4			1400
Jan. 1840..	do.	" Second, and bulkhead	ell..8	by 6			2100
June, 1847..	do.	" Ninth and Eleventh	ell..5	by 4			1725
Sept. 1849..	do.	" Third, and Irving place	ell..3	by 4			440
Apl. 1851..	do.	" Fourth, and Broadway	egg.4	by 2	8		390
	do.	" Fourth, and Irving place	cir..2				350
	do.	" Second and Third	"	"			650
Mch. 1853..	do.	" Seventh and Ninth	4	by 2	8		1780
June, " ..	do.	" Tenth, and Hudson river	5	by 4			770
May, 1854..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	4	by 2	8		900
Dec. 1835..	Nineteenth.....	" Second, and Bloomingdale road	cir..4				2180
Mch. 1845..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	ell..3	by 4			750
Aug. 1846..	do.	" Sixth and Broadway	cir..4				1400
Apl. 1849..	do.	" Eighth and Eleventh	cir..4	6			2625
Mar. 1850..	do.	" First and Second	ell..3	by 4			700
" 1852..	do.	" Seventh and Eighth	"	"			1000
June, 1853..	do.	" First and A	4	by 2	8		670
1855..	do.	" Tenth and Eleventh—P	"	"			450
Oct. 1836..	Twentieth.....	" Eighth, and Hudson river	ell..3	by 4			2625

May, 1838.	do.	"	Seventh and Eighth	"	"	875
Sept. 1839.	do.	"	Sixth and Seventh	cir . 4		875
Jan. 1840.	do.	"	Second and Third	ell . 3	by 4	650
Oct. 1843.	do.	"	Fourth, and Broadway	"	"	600
May, 1845.	do.	"	Fifth, and "	"	"	375
Oct. "	do.	"	Third, and Irving place	"	"	460
May, 1849.	do.	"	First and Second	"	"	725
Oct. 1850.	do.	"	Fifth and Sixth	egg . 4	by 2 8	970
Sept. 1852.	do.	"	A, and near First avenue	ell . "	"	538
May, 1838.	Twenty-first	"	Fifth and Seventh	3	by 4	1850
Nov. 1840.	do.	"	Second and Third	"	"	650
" 1846.	do.	"	Fourth, and Broadway	cir . 4		700
Sept. 1847.	do.	"	First and Second	"	"	740
June, 1848.	do.	"	Seventh and Eighth	ell . 4	by 5	875
Mch. 1851.	do.	"	Eighth, and Hudson river	cir . 4		2151
May, 1851.	do.	"	Third and Lexington	egg . 4	by 2 8	400
" 1835.	Twenty-second	"	Second and Fourth	cir . 4		1675
July, 1848.	do.	"	Fifth and Eighth	"		2725
Oct. 1849.	do.	"	Second, and East river	egg . 4 6	by 3 4	1616
	do.	"	Eighth and Hudson river—P	cir . 2 6		2625
Apl. 1845.	do.	"	Fourth, and Broadway—P	ell . 3	by 4	775
" 1854.	do.		Intersection of Second avenue	4	by 2 8	160
1855.	do.		400 feet west of Tenth avenue and Hudson river—P	"	"	1000
Jan. 1845.	Twenty-third		Avenue Fourth and Lexington	ell . 3	by 4	500
Sept. "	do.	"	" " Broadway	"	"	900
Apl. "	do.	"	Fifth, and Hudson river	cir . 8		5375
				ell . 5	by 4	
				and 3	by 4	
Nov. 1847.	do.	"	Lexington and East river	ell . 4	by 5	2650
1855.	do.	"	Tenth, and 350 feet west—P	ell . 4	by 2 8	450
Oct. 1845.	Twenty-fourth		Avenues Madison and Lexington	ell . 3	by 4	1000

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			R. in.	R. in.	
Sept. 1846..	Twenty-fourth	Avenue Sixth, and Broadway	cir..4		925
Nov. 1846..	do.	" Sixth and Eighth	"	"	1730
Apl. 1847..	do.	" Second and Third	ell..3	by 4	650
June, 1848..	do.	" Second, and East river	cir..4		1400
July, 1851..	do.	" Tenth, and 475 feet east	egg..4	by 2 8	490
Nov. 1837..	Twenty-fifth	Avenues Lexington and Madison	cir..4		980
Oct. 1846..	do.	" Second and Third	"	"	660
Nov " ..	do.	" Sixth and Eighth	"	"	1725
May, 1847..	do.	" Second, and East river	"	"	1300
June, 1852..	do.	" Third and Lexington	ell..4	by 2 8	423
	do.	" Sixth, and 50 feet west of Broadway—P..	cir..4		920
Apl. 1855..	do.	" Ninth, and 370 feet west of Eighth avenue.	"	"	480
June, 1856..	do.	" Ninth, and Hudson river	ell.."	"	1740
May, 1845..	Twenty-sixth	" Sixth and Madison	ell..3	by 4	1150
Apl. 1847..	do.	" Fourth and Lexington	cir..4		525
Oct. 1846..	do.	" Sixth and Eighth	"	"	1700
June, 1847..	do.	" Second and East river	"	"	1225
" 1849..	do.	" Second and Third	"	"	300
Sept. " ..	do.	" " "	"	"	350
" 1850..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth	egg..3 7	by 2 5	350
Aug. 1851..	do.	" Second and Third	egg..4	by 2 8	348
Mch. 1853..	do.	" Fourth and Madison	ell..4	by 2 8	407
June, " ..	do.	" Third and Lexington	"	"	438
July, " ..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth	"	"	530
May, 1855..	do.	Hudson river, and 130 feet east of Tenth avenue...	"	"	1145
June, 1846..	Twenty-seventh	Avenue Fourth and Madison	cir..4		500

Nov. 1846..	do.	"	Fourth and Lexington	"	"	500
Sept. 1847..	do.	"	Fifth and Madison	"	"	500
May, 1849..	do.	"	Second and First	"	"	750
June, 1849..	do.	"	Second and Third	"	"	650
Oct. " ..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	ell..3	by 4	410
June, 1850..	do.	"	Sixth and Eighth	ell..2	by 3 6	1630
" 1851..	do.	"	Tenth and Hudson river	egg..4	by 2 8	980
" 1854..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth	"	"	908
II Mch. 1842..	Twenty-eighth	"	Fourth and Lexington	cir..2 6		500
May, 1845..	do.	"	Fourth and Madison	ell..3	by 4	500
Aug. 1846..	do.	"	Seventh and Eighth	cir..4		860
Apl. 1847..	do.	"	Sixth and Seventh	"	"	825
Nov. 1847..	do.	"	Madison and Broadway ..	"	"	1100
" 1848..	do.	"	Second, and East river	"	"	1175
	do.	"	" and Third—P	4		675
Sept. 1852..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	ell..4	by 2 8	445
	do.	"	Sixth and Broadway	cir..4		500
July, 1846..	Twenty-ninth	"	Fourth and Madison	"	"	475
Aug. 1848..	do.	"	Eighth and Broadway	"	"	2200
Dec. 1848 ..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth	ell..3	by 4	250
June, 1850..	do.	"	Tenth and Hudson river	3	by 4 8	1405
Oct. " ..	do.	"	Fifth and Madison	egg..3 7	by 2 5	460
Nov. " ..	do.	"	Second and Third	"	"	614
July, " ..	do.	"	Fourth and Lexington	ell..3	by 4	435
	do.	"	Fifth, and near Broadway—P	egg..4	by 2 8	486
Aug. 1852..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	ell.."	"	380
July, 1854..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth	"	"	820
Aug. 1846..	Thirtieth	"	Madison, and Broadway	cir..4		1025
Sept. " ..	do.	"	Eighth, and "	"	"	2200
June, 1848..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth	ell..4	by 5	875
July, 1850..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	2 6	by 3 9	378

Date of Cant. act.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
July, 1850..	Thirtieth	Avenues Fourth and Madison	ell..	2 6	by	3 9	395
Aug. 1850..	do.	" " Lexington	egg.	2 5	by	3 6	437
Mch. 1852..	do.	" Ninth and Tenth	ell..	3	by	4	767
" " . . .	do.	" First and Second—P		4	by	2 8	690
July, 1856..	do.	" Tenth, and Hudson river		"	"	"	1311
" 1847..	Thirty-first	" Madison, and Broadway	cir..	4			1080
Oct. 1849..	do.	" Sixth and "	ell..	3	by	4	186
" " . . .	do.	" Ninth and Tenth	cir..	4			900
Mar. 1850..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth	egg.	2	by	3	860
June, 1850..	do.	" Third and Lexington	ell..	2	by	3 9	400
Apl. 1851..	do.	" Eighth and Seventh	egg.	4	by	2 8	815
" " . . .	do.	" Fourth and Madison		"	"	"	415
Mar. 1852..	do.	" Fourth and Lexington	ell..	"	"	"	431
May, 1852..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh		"	"	"	900
Oct. 1854..	do.	" Second and Third		"	"	"	730
Sept. 1846..	Thirty-second	" Sixth and Eighth	cir..	4			1730
June, 1847..	do.	" Sixth, and Broadway		"	"	"	425
Jan. 1849..	do.	" Third and Lexington		5	by	4	500
Sept. " . .	do.	" Fourth and Lexington		4			500
Apl. 1852..	do.	" Fifth and Madison	ell..	4	by	2 8	390
Sept. " . .	do.	" Ninth and Tenth		"	"	"	778
May, 1853..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth		4	by	2 8	650
June, 1853..	do.	" Fourth and Madison		"	"	"	350
Oct. 1854..	do.	" Second and Third		"	"	"	600
June, 1848..	Thirty-third	" Sixth and Eighth	cir..	4			1750
Jan. 1849..	do.	" Second and Third		6	by	4	680

May, 1850..	do.	"	Fifth and Sixth.....	egg. 2	by 3 4	1020
June, 1851..	do.	"	Fifth and Madison	egg. 4	by 2 8	450
Mch. 1852..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth.....	ell. "	" "	900
Aug. " ..	do.	"	Fourth and Madison—P	"	" "	285
Mch. 1854..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	4	by 2 8	445
May, " ..	do.	"	Eighth, and 250 feet east of Ninth avenue.	"	" "	610
Apl. 1855.	do.	"	Second, and East river.....	"	" "	963
June, 1847..	Thirty-fourth	"	Seventh and Eighth	cir. 4		825
Jan. 1849..	do.	"	Second, and East river.....	8	by 6	700
Nov. " ..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth.....	cir. 4		565
Mar. 1850..	do.	"	Seventh, and Broadway	"	" "	220
May, " ..	do.	"	" "	egg. 2	by 3 8	660
Aug. 1852..	do.	"	Fourth and Madison—P	4	by 2 8	415
Sept. " ..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth.....	ell. "	" "	750
" " ..	do.	"	Fifth and Sixth.....	"	" "	890
1854..	do.	"	Fifth and Madison—P.....	"	" "	375
July, 1848..	Thirty-fifth	"	Eighth, and Broadway	cir. 4		1580
June, 1851..	do.	"	Fifth and Sixth.....	egg. 4	by 2 8	885
Sept. 1851..	do.	"	Second and Third.....	"	" "	561
Apl. 1852..	do.	"	Fourth and Madison.....	ell. 4	by 2 8	337
Aug. " ..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth.....	"	" "	840
June, 1853..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth.....	"	" "	730
July, 1853..	do.	"	Second, and East river	"	" "	730
Sept. 1853 ..	do.	"	Fourth and Lexington	"	" "	366
May, 1847..	Thirty-sixth	"	Eighth and Tenth	cir. 4		1700
Sept. 1849..	do.	"	Second and Third	cir. 5		600
May, 1851..	do.	"	Eighth and Seventh	egg. 4	by 2 8	930
" " ..	do.	"	Fourth and Madison.....	"	" "	336
June, 1851..	do.	"	Fifth and Sixth	"	" "	870
Oct. " ..	do.	"	Fifth and Madison	"	" "	356
June, 1855..	do.	"	Lexington and Fourth	"	" "	390

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.				Length in feet.
			ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
Aug. 1850..	Thirty-seventh	Avenues Eighth and Ninth	ell.	3	by	4	700
Oct. " ..	do.	" Fifth and Madison	egg.	3	by	2 5	385
June, " ..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth	ell.	3	by	4	875
Apl. 1851..	do.	" Ninth, and 375 feet west	egg.	4	by	2 8	425
Sept. 1851..	do.	" Eighth and Seventh	"	"	"	"	820
Oct. " ..	do.	" Sixth and Broadway	"	"	"	"	215
Nov. " ..	do.	" Second and Third	"	"	"	"	600
May, 1853..	do.	" Seventh and 75 feet east	ell.	"	"	"	255
June, " ..	do.	" Fourth and Madison	"	"	"	"	395
July, 1854..	do.	" Tenth, and 275 feet west of Eleventh ave.	"	"	"	"	1175
" 1856..	do.	" Ninth and Tenth	"	"	"	"	490
Apl. 1851..	Thirty-eighth	" Sixth and Eighth	egg.	4	by	2 8	1650
May, " ..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth	"	"	"	"	870
Oct. 1852..	do.	" Eighth, and 250 feet west	ell.	"	"	"	300
Mar. 1853..	do.	" Second, and 84 feet east of Third ave.	"	"	"	"	582
June, " ..	do.	" Ninth and Tenth	"	"	"	"	905
" " ..	do.	" Second and Third	"	"	"	"	582
" " ..	do.	" Fifth, and 320 feet east	"	"	"	"	520
July, 1850..	Thirty-ninth	" Second and Third	egg.	4	by	5	700
" 1851..	do.	" Eighth, and 350 feet east	egg.	4	by	2 8	400
Aug. 1851..	do.	" Fifth and Madison	"	"	"	"	600
May, " ..	do.	" Sixth and Fifth	"	"	"	"	870
Mar. 1852..	do.	" Sixth and Eighth	ell.	4	by	2 8	1270
Oct. " ..	do.	" Third and Lexington	"	"	"	"	398
Mar. 1853..	do.	" Fourth and "	ell.	4	by	3	360
Apl. 1853..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth	"	4	by	2 8	900

May, 1853..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth.....	ell..4	by 2 8	770
Jan. 1849..	Fortieth	"	Sixth and Eighth	cir..4		1750
Mch. 1852..	do.	"	Third and Lexington	ell..4	by 2 8	507
" 1853..	do.	"	Fourth and "	3	by 4	360
Sept. 1854..	do.	"	Second and Third	4	by 2 8	624
Apl. 1852..	Forty-first	"	Eighth and Ninth	"	"	785
Oct. " ..	do.	"	Sixth and Eighth	"	"	1680
Mch. 1853..	do.	"	Fourth and Lexington	3	by 4	360
July, " ..	do.	"	Third and "	4	by 2 8	377
June, 1854..	do.	"	Second and Third	"	"	580
" 1855..	do.	"	Tenth, and 100 feet west of Ninth ave.	"	"	760
1849..	Forty-second	"	Ninth, and Hudson river	cir .8 6		1800
July, 1850..	do.	"	Eleventh and Twelfth	"	"	750
Mch. 1853..	do	"	Third and Lexington	3	by 4	520
" 1854..	do.	"	Fourth and "	4	by 2 8	442
Sept. 1850..	Forty-third	"	Fifth and Sixth	egg."	"	675
Aug. 1852..	do.	"	Eighth and Ninth	ell."	"	750
July, 1854..	do.	"	Seventh and Eighth	"	"	790
Feb. 1855..	do.	"	Sixth and Broadway	"	"	650
Sept. 1850..	Forty-fourth	"	Eighth and Ninth	egg.3 7	by 2 5	850
June, 1853..	do.	"	Third, and 200 feet east of Sixth ave.	4	by 2 8	2822
Apl. 1854..	do.	"	Sixth and Broadway	"	"	880
June, " ..	do.	"	Tenth, and Hudson river	"	"	1420
July, 1855..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth	"	"	880
1849..	Forty-fifth	"	Eighth and Ninth	cir .6 4		900
Oct. 1853..	do.	"	Sixth and Eighth	4	by 2 8	1750
Apl. 1852..	Forty-sixth	"	Eighth and Seventh	ell..5	by 4	930
1853..	do.	"	Fifth and Seventh	4	by 2 8	1850
June, " ..	do.	"	Eleventh and Twelfth	3	by 4	660
Apl. 1854..	do.	"	Ninth and Tenth	4	by 2 8	810
June, 1854..	Forty-seventh	"	Eighth and Ninth	4	by 2 8	820

Date of Contract.	Street.	Between.	Size.		Length in feet.
			n. in.	n. in.	
Sept. 1856..	Forty-seventh	Avenue Ninth, and 312 feet west	4	by 2 8	375
July, 1851..	Forty-eighth	Avenues Eighth and Ninth	egg. 4	by 2 8	450
Apl. 1853..	do.	" Eleventh and Twelfth	ell. "	" "	750
Apl. 1854..	do.	" Eighth and Ninth	"	"	450
Apl. 1855..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth—P	"	"	720
" " ..	do.	" Eighth, and 451 feet east	"	"	500
Sept. 1851..	Forty-ninth	" " Broadway	egg. 4	by 2 8	565
May, 1853..	do.	" Sixth and Seventh	"	"	950
Aug. 1854..	do.	" Second and East river	9	by 8 6	1386
Apl. 1855..	do.	" Third and Lexington	4	by 2 8	490
" " ..	do.	" Fifth and Sixth—P	"	"	940
Aug. 1853..	Fiftieth	" Eighth and 350 feet east	"	"	414
" 1854..	Fifty-first	" Third and Fourth	"	"	1073
Sept. " ..	do.	" Ninth and river	"	"	2700
Aug. 1856..	do.	" Second and Third	"	"	600
" 1854..	Fifty-third	" " "	9	by 8 6	710
July, 1856..	do.	" Eighth, and 70 feet west of Broadway	4	by 2 8	551
Aug. 1851..	Fifty-fourth	" Eighth and Broadway	egg. 5	by 3 4	653
Mch. 1853..	do.	" Seventh and "	4	by 2 8	263
June, " ..	do.	" Third and Fourth	"	"	910
June, 1854..	Seventy-ninth	" Fifth and East river	cir. 5 and 5	by 3 4	4990
June, 1853..	One hundred & eighteenth.	" Third and Harlem river	4	by 2	2850
Total length in feet.					682,494

Total length of sewers constructed to December 31st, 1855, 129 miles and 1,374 feet.

Including 74 miles and 462 feet built under the direction of this Department.

It also includes the following sewers which have been rebuilt in consequence of defects in their original construction :

Avenue Second, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.....			247 feet.
Chambers street,	"	Greenwich street and Broadway.	1,406 "
Oliver street,	"	South and Water	200 "
Rivington street, at intersection of Sheriff			123 "
			<hr/> 1,976 "

Built by this Department in 1856, nine and one third miles, (see schedule 14,) inclusive of the following sewer rebuilt :

Eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues..... 1,050 feet.

	Miles.	Feet.
Total to 1856.....	129	1,374
" in "	9	1,760
	<hr/> 138	<hr/> 3,134
Deduct for those rebuilt.....		3,026
	138	<hr/> 108

... 1867 ...

APPENDIX.

PETITION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
January 6th, 1857.

*To the Honorable the Legislature
of the State of New York:*

The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in behalf of the Corporation of the city of New York, again present their account for the Croton water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing, during the six years commencing on the first day of May, 1851, and to terminate on the first day of May, 1857.

The account, as it stood last year, with interest charged thereon, in pursuance of law, (and which is hereunto annexed,) amounted to.....\$8,137 50

As the bill, which was passed by the Senate for the payment of that account, reached the house too late in the session to be acted on, there is now to be charged for one year's interest on the principal sum of \$7,000..... 490 00

There is due by the state to the city.....\$8,627 50

The first section of the bill now presented provides for its payment.

The second section proposes terms for a future supply, drawn in language so explicit, that it is impossible it should be misunderstood. Its results will also be in favor of the state, as the bill of last year intended, and invests the Comptroller with a similar power of arrangement, in conjunction with the Croton Aqueduct Board. Some arrangement which may enable the Comptroller and the department to arrive at definite conclusions as to the amount due for the year, when the money is to be paid, is indispensable.

On the 20th of September, 1855, the assistant engineer of this department reported, that he had gauged the prison reservoir, and that the supply was 166,320 gallons for twenty-four hours. His successor in office reported, on the 18th of December, 1856, that the supply was 166,200 gallons per day of twenty-four hours. So near a perfect uniformity of consumption in different years, is unusual.

One hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty gallons per day, is fifty-one millions five hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred gallons for three hundred and ten days, and which at one cent per one hundred gallons, is \$5,155 92, and at $\frac{3}{4}$ of one cent, is.....\$3,866 94

Difference in favor of the state from the price charged by ordinance of the Corporation, to the largest water takers in the city, of.....\$1,288 98

One hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred gallons per day, is fifty-one millions five hundred and twenty-two thousand gallons for three hundred and ten days, and which at one cent per one hundred gallons, is \$5,152 20, and at $\frac{3}{4}$ of one cent, is.....\$3,864 15

And at this per diem calculation, the difference in favor of the state, is.....\$1,288 05

The diminution of the supply at the last report was thirty-seven thousand two hundred gallons per annum, which, at one cent, is \$3 72, and at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent, \$2 79.

The first report of the assistant engineer of this department, stated the prisoners at about 1,050, the steam engines at seven, with the wash and other rooms using the water, and that an engine of one hundred horse power, to drive sixty-four gangs of saws, was then being erected.

The second report is in similar terms, and that the one hundred horse power engine, used for about a year after the first report was made had been discontinued, and a forty horse power engine replaced by one of thirty.

These statements are made only for the purpose of exhibiting the number of consumers which the reservoir supports with water. The gauges of the prison reservoir give the indications of the quantity used, and if

they are correct, no difficulty can arise in ascertaining the actual supply. If any difference or disagreement shall arise, the Comptroller and the Board, possessing the power conferred by the bill, can apply a remedy by any better or safer mode of measuring the water that may be found.

The annual payments are to be made on the first of September, allowing four months to gauge the reservoir, and ascertain the quantity used. In the remaining eight months of the year there will be no necessity to examine the supply, the settlement for the year being final after payment is made at the time appointed.

The relinquishment provided for in the bill of twenty-five per cent., from the price paid by other water takers, is stated above. It is supposed that there is no probability that, under any change of the means of consumption which may occur in the prison, the sums saved by the state will be less than one thousand two hundred dollars a year on the price to be paid; and that the further relinquishment of fifty-five days' consumption for ten hundred and fifty prisoners, will, in all likelihood, cover any reduced supply which, under any but extraordinary circumstances, may possibly take place during any part of the eight months in which the reservoir may not be gauged. The prisoners must have water on Sundays and holidays, as well as working days, but the bill makes no charge for that supply. These great and permanent advantages, these most liberal, and even generous terms, are offered to the state, from an anxious desire to dispose of a subject of long standing, the final payment of the debt due by the state to the city, and also to settle the lowest price for a future supply to the prison which can be offered.

As the price named in the bill, and the terms which it offers are in contravention of the ordinances of the Corporation fixing every supply above ten thousand gallons per day, at one cent per hundred gallons, it is necessary that the department should submit the act to the Common Council for its approbation. The third section provides for the confirmation of the contract, which is proposed to the state by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

M. VAN SCHAICK, *President.*

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE WATER FURNISHED TO THE STATE PRISON AT SING SING, BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND TO SETTLE THE TERMS OF A FUTURE SUPPLY.

*The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows :*

SEC. 1. The Comptroller shall pay to the Register of the Croton Aqueduct Department eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents in full, for the Croton water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing, by the Corporation of the city of New York, from the first day of May, 1851, and to be furnished until the first day of May, 1857.

§ 2. The Comptroller shall establish, in conjunction with the Croton Aqueduct Board, as occasion may require, a just and equitable mode of ascertaining the quantity of water which may be used in said prison, during the year commencing on the first day of May, 1857, and for every year thereafter in which the prison is furnished with Croton water; and shall pay, on the first day of September in every year, to the register of said department, for the quantity which it is found may be used in said prison during each year, at and after the rate of three quarters of one cent for every one hundred gallons. For the purpose of making the calculation of the quantity used, the water shall be gauged on an ordinary working day or days, or measured, as may be agreed on between the Comptroller and the Board, and the account shall be exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for which, fifty-five days shall be deducted from the ordinary year of three hundred and sixty-five days.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately after the consent thereto of the Corporation of the city of New York, officially transmitted to the Comptroller.

*To the Honorable the Legislature
of the State of New York :*

The petition of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department of the city of New York, respectfully represents :

That your petitioners, on behalf of the Corporation of the city of New York, claim payment of the following account for Croton water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing :

Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing,

<i>To the city of New York, by Croton Aqueduct Department,</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
To Croton water furnished per contract, from May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852.....	\$750 00
" Interest, four years, at seven per cent.....	210 00
" Croton water, from May 1, 1852, to May 1, 1853.....	1,250 00
" Interest, three years, at seven per cent.....	262 50
" Croton water, from May 1, 1853, to May 1, 1854.....	1,250 00
" Interest, two years, at seven per cent.....	175 00
" Croton water, from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855.....	1,250 00
" Interest, one year, at seven per cent.....	87 50
(Croton water is always payable in advance, and due on the first day of May in each year.)	
" Croton water, from May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1856.....	1,250 00
Account, dated May 1, 1855, sent to the Comptroller.....	\$6,485 00
To this bill there will, of right, have to be added interest to May 1, 1856, if the account is then paid, one year, on \$5,750, at seven per cent.....	402 50
Also, one year's supply, from May, 1856, to May, 1857.....	1,250 00
	<u>\$8,137 50</u>

The sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars was, in the opinion of the Board, a righteous claim on the state in behalf of the Corporation of this city, at the time when the bill was rendered, and will, on the first of May next, with equal justice, be augmented to eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Your petitioners represent, that permission to enter into the aqueduct and supply the prison with water, was given by the department by virtue of the report of a Committee, and the resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 14th, 1846, of which the following is a copy :

"The Committee of the Croton Aqueduct, to whom was referred the annexed communication from the President of the Water Board, relative to the supply of water for the State Prison at Sing Sing, respectfully

REPORT :

"That the application of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing, to be furnished with water for the term of fifteen years, at the yearly rent of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, has been considered by them deliberately, and with every desire to extend the usual liberality of the city to the state ; but in view of the long time asked for, they feel that they would not be doing that justice to those who may be called to succeed them in the legislation of the city, when taking in prospect the exceeding low price at present named for the privilege, and the value of the grant of so large a quantity of water, when every successive year makes this grant, as the city extends its limits, more and more valuable, were they to bind their successors and the city for so long a time.

"Without taking up the time of the Common Council, by setting forth the manifold reasons against the length of time asked for, they content themselves by offering for your consideration, the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the President of the Water Board be, and he is hereby authorized to make a contract with the Inspectors of the State Prison at Sing Sing, to supply the said prison with Croton water from the Croton Aqueduct, to the extent of thirty thousand gallons per diem, for the term of five years, commencing during the year 1846, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable always in advance ; with the privilege of five years from the expiration of the first above-named term, at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable as before-mentioned, and with the further understanding, that the mode of tapping the Aqueduct shall be prescribed by John B. Jervis, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Works, or some person designated by him, either of whom shall superintend and direct such work ; or such other person as the Water Board may direct."

The Commissioners further represent, that the part of the account which is footed by the sum of six thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, was sent to the Comptroller, for payment, in April last. That officer, in his letter to this department, August 30th, 1855, declined payment of any higher sum than seven hundred and fifty dollars a year for the whole time embraced in that account, and would, under that form of settlement, allow interest as the law directed. Referring to a settlement made in 1850, up to the 1st of May, 1851, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, he says: "The receipt given refers to a contract. The law of 1845, chap. 335, authorized the agent to procure a supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct by a contract with the Common Council of the city of New York, on such terms and conditions as should be sanctioned by the Governor and Comptroller of the State." "I am willing to assume, from the fact that the voucher given by Mr. Hance to the agent referred to previously in this letter, was audited by the then Comptroller, that the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum was thus sanctioned, and for the purpose of settling the present account, and willing to recognize it as still in force."

"If you have any other evidence that a new contract was made and sanctioned by the Governor and Comptroller, as above-mentioned, for one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, I will pay that amount; but, unless such a one does exist, I cannot, consistent with my views of the duty of the Comptroller, under chap. 501, of the laws of 1855, pay more than the seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum."

In this manner the Comptroller rejects the charges in the account, so far as they exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, because a written contract was not exhibited. If a contract so formal had been executed, it must have existed in the archives of the state as well as in the office of this department. Not being found, the conclusion is inevitable, that the resolution of the Corporation is the only authority by which the question can be determined. Judging from experience in affairs, it may be reasonably supposed, that after the agent and inspectors had obtained the liberty to enter into the aqueduct, they forgot, or did not deem it necessary to take the trouble, to present the terms agreed to by the resolution of the Common Council, to the Governor and Comptroller and procure their sanction, as the act of 1845 requires, and came down to the office to obtain a formal contract. If either of them had applied for the

purpose, it is certain that it could only have been executed on the terms prescribed in the resolution. This department gave every facility to the agent of the prison by acting on the resolution without delay, and Mr. Coffin, the then President, may not have supposed that a state law existed of such a character as would require him and his successors to produce a written contract, signed, sealed and delivered, to enable them to procure payment from the state for water furnished at less than half its value; and he may have considered, as in other cases very properly, that entering into the aqueduct and taking of the water after the price and terms had been prescribed by the resolution, was a sufficient contract, it being the established routine of the department to give information as to prices, and to transact the business of collecting the rents *in the office*.

A more perfect knowledge of the case may be obtained by a review of the facts and circumstances attending the commencement and progress of the application from the inspectors and agents.

It will be seen by the report and resolution of the Committee to whom the subject had been referred, that the inspectors desired to procure a supply of thirty thousand gallons a day, for fifteen years, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The Committee object to the time asked for by the inspectors, on account of the extreme lowness of the price. In their resolution, they agree to the quantity asked for; they limit the time to ten years, and fix the price at seven hundred and fifty dollars for five years, and one thousand two hundred fifty dollars for five years thereafter, payable in advance. This was the contract on the part of the Corporation of the city of New York. That this was the contract, accepted and acted upon as well by the inspectors of the prison, as by the Croton Water Department, admits of no question. Without this contract, no action could, at that period, have been pursued to supply the prison. The price of the water and the quantity required, had been the subjects of negotiation in the water office, between the agent or inspectors of the prison and Mr. Coffin, the President, and one of the Commissioners of the Board, commencing in July, 1845. Several letters passed, and several interviews were had in the Croton office with the agent, or one of the inspectors of the prison. They were anxious to get permission to tap the aqueduct; one of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct objected that the price ought not to be less than one thousand

five hundred dollars a year. The resolution of the Corporation settled all questions. Can there be a doubt now that the agent and inspectors were made acquainted with the result of their application, either by being furnished in the office with a copy of the resolution, or by its being transmitted to them by mail. Were they permitted to enter the aqueduct, and take the water, and furnished with a stop-cock, without knowing what they were to pay for their supply of water? Did they apply to the Board or the Corporation for terms, and receive no answer? That the agreement was perfect, so far as the obligations of the city are involved, cannot be questioned; that it was understood by the agent and inspectors is equally certain, and the Comptroller says, that the law of 1845 authorized the agent to make a contract. Did that law require that a written contract should be entered into? It was the duty of the state officers, charged with the business, to procure such a contract. Its non-existence is evidence that it was never applied for in the form of a written document.

The department has fulfilled the contract on the part of the Corporation in good faith, and now demand no more than a just performance on the part of the state, being persuaded and confident that the omission of the state officers to procure a written contract, if that be the requirement of the act, cannot be charged against the Corporation in abatement of their just claims. Moreover, after the decease of Mr. Coffin, the inspectors were furnished by Mr. Van Schaick, then President, in a dunning letter for payment of back rents, dated November 1, 1848, with a copy of the resolution of the Common Council, granting the supply of thirty thousand gallons, and affixing the two prices for the two terms of five years. All these particulars were in a note clearly restated, in the same letter. A statement of the prices and terms, (the object being as before, to obtain payment,) was also given to the agent by the then President, Nicholas Dean, in 1852. He had effected the settlement to which the Comptroller refers, in 1850, up to May 1, 1851, at seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, in conformity to the resolution or contract of the Corporation, and was then urging the agent of the prison to make payment for the last year of the first term for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and for the first year of the last term at one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Without the power to coerce the officers of the state to any form of punctuality in their payments, and equally without any authority to compel their attendance to execute a contract, if that had been our duty, we have patiently pursued the line of rectitude in carrying out the engagements of the Corporation in the face of the most vexatious disregard of justice and propriety toward the rights of the Corporation.

As this review of the case must have rendered the conclusion certain that no contract, agreement or bargain was ever made or put into execution at seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, for the term of ten years, therefore, in the event that the legislature should not consider the prices affixed by the Corporation, with the attending circumstances, and the taking of the water as forming a sufficient contract, and that no contract was made in fact, then the common rules of law, justice and right, would intervene and authorize this department to charge, and would require the state to pay, for all the water consumed in the prison since May 1, 1851. The result which such a decision would produce will be seen in a calculation herein contained, exhibiting a saving to the state of eleven thousand dollars, by the fidelity and forbearance with which the department has continued the supply and executed the terms of the grant or contract on the part of the Corporation, and that would then be the sum now fairly to be paid, in addition to that which the department claims to be due under the resolution, the prison having been supplied, as the officers of this department are convinced by the report of their engineer, with more than three times the quantity of water yearly, for which the state is charged in their account.

In the absence of any new arrangement, and in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, the price of the water furnished to the State Prison, to take effect on and after the 1st of May, 1857, will be one cent for every one hundred gallons, delivered to the prison. From the report of our engineer of two examinations made in September last, and a gauge of the prison reservoir, it was ascertained that the prison consumed one hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty New York standard gallons daily. This quantity was furnished to the male and female prisons, kitchens, washing rooms, hospital, agent's house, &c., the population being about one thousand and fifty persons. Seven steam engines were then in operation, for manufacturing purposes, and one of

one hundred horse power, for driving sixty-four gangs of saws, for sawing marble, &c., was being erected,

Though the prison consumes water on Sundays and holidays, and in that respect differs from factories which use water for steam engines, yet, estimating the year at only three hundred days, the prison was then being supplied with forty-nine millions eight hundred and ninety-six thousand gallons ■ year, which, at one cent per one hundred gallons, is four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty cents, being the sum of the lowest price which the ordinance requires to be charged by meter. This sum will become payable on the 1st of May, 1857, subject to any such alteration in the amount as on a re-examination, at the proper period, may indicate to be required by the actual consumption. When the engine of one hundred horse power shall be brought into operation, the consumption will be largely increased, and it may be presumed that the advantages afforded by the use of the Croton water will cause the erection of additional engines. One of the large establishments in this city paid, the last year, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-nine cents, and another paid four thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents. In ■ few years, when the prison will probably take the whole quantity which the prison reservoir will contain, viz., two hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight gallons, then the cost will be at one cent for one hundred gallons, and three hundred days to the year, seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents a year.

From the report made by our engineer, it may be safely inferred that the prison, instead of being supplied with only thirty thousand gallons ■ day, has been actually taking at least one hundred thousand gallons a day, on an average, during the whole period of time since the 1st of May, 1851. This inference corresponds, as to the quantity which the prison would require, with the estimate represented to the Commissioners, by Mr. John Bigelow, an inspector of the prison, in his letter of November 30th, 1845, as the quantity which the inspectors desired to secure.

A calculation, founded upon this basis, furnishes the following result :

One hundred thousand gallons a day, for three hundred days to the year, for six years, gives one hundred and eighty millions of gallons, which, at one cent per one hundred gallons, is.....	\$18,000 00
Deduct the sum of the price due by the state for the same period, under the resolution of the Common Council.....	7,000 00
Gain to the state, besides the allowance to the prison of sixty-five days every year, for perhaps one thousand consumers.....	<u>\$11,000 00</u>

In any form in which the subject may be considered, the liberality of the Common Council in fixing the price at seven hundred and fifty dollars, and at twelve hundred and fifty dollars, covering a period of ten years, will appear conspicuously.

The whole subject is now presented to your Honorable Body for a final settlement of the ten years contained in the contract of the Corporation, that such decision may be made thereon as right and justice demands from the supreme power of the state.

To avoid frequent repetitions of the extreme delay, vexations and loss of time which have, with deference to the interests of the state, been encountered by the Croton Board in this case, arising out of a want of annual appropriations for this specific object, and for the purpose of obviating the inconvenience of collisions in future, it has become necessary that a method should be adopted by which the Croton Aqueduct Department may be placed in a condition to procure payment in advance every year of their bill for the water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing. To such an arrangement the attention of your Honorable Body is respectfully requested, as well as to a provision for the payment of their bill as now presented.

MYNDERT VAN SCHALCK, *President.*

February, 1856.

DOCUMENT No. 3.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 5, 1857.

The following Annual Report of the Public Administrator was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, January 5, 1857.

*To the Honorable the Common Council
of the city of New York:*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requisitions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York, and the Laws and Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, I hereby submit a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Bureau of the Public Administrator, from the first day of January, 1856, to the thirty-first day of December, 1856.

PETER B. SWEENEY,
Public Administrator.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Doc. No. 3.)

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Residence at the time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Moneys received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts acknowledged and paid.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of Letters of Administration.
Maurice Doyle	Gentleman	At Sea	Illinois							Aug. 15, 1851.
Hugh Roberts	Rigger	Sag Harbor		109 13	1520 59	674 69	385 57	177 00		Nov. 18, "
Alois Bahlman	Pencil-maker	New York								Dec. 24, "
James Ridgway	Carpenter	do		100 03	2598 00	2843 76	1087 50		1472 85	June 24, 1850.
Engene Gransset	Merchant	Louisiana	New Orleans							May 16, 1849.
George O. Lamson	do	Central America	Central America	0 03		25 03		25 00		May 29, "
Mary Coady or Cody	Widow	Waterford, Ireland	Ireland							June 19, 1853.
David Collin	Manufacturer	New York		5 13		5 13				Mar. 19, "
Leopold Collin	do	do		0 12		0 12				" "
Morgan Miles	Surveyor	do		194 92	2344 90	314 92			150 00	" "
Richard Cobden	Trader	At sea	England			1165 35		97 00	1068 38	June 11, 1853.
Alexander Daucet	Unknown	New York								
Henry Turpin	Iron-worker	do								Nov. 17, 1853.
Henry Burke	Carpenter	Motthaven								Nov. 26, "
Marons Oppenheimer	Grocer	New York								Dec. 30, "
Thomas Gray	Unknown	Jersey City	New York			502 12			502 12	June 2, 1852.
John L. H. McCracken	Merchant	Africa	do	50 63		50 63				Dec. 9, 1853.
Elizabeth Laforge	Widow	New York								Dec. 29, "
Benedict H. Muler	Artist	do								Feb. 7, 1854.
Samuel K. Whitmore	Seaman	do	England	1 48		1 48				Mar. 3, "
William P. Gilmore	Merchant	Lowell	Mass.	17 61	192 14	237 21			219 60	Dec. 29, 1853.
Henry Dieckmeyer	Grocer	New York	Hanover							May 1, 1854.
John Dunham	Colored	do	do	1 23		1 23				Jan. 17, "
Newman Hall	Seaman	do	do	6 44		6 44				Aug. 17, 1855.
Francis McGuirk	Tailor	do	do			50 59			50 59	April 3, 1854.
Hynolthe Van Damme	Merchant	do	do							Mar. 15, "
Lewis Nieschlag	Grocer	do	Hanover	34 10	823 78	2452 86		76 59	2342 26	Apr. 21, "
William Eberwein, or Adolph Eberwein	Engineer	do	Germany	1 50		1 50				{ Apr. 4, " { July 3, "

Elizabeth Sanchez.....	Board'g-house k'r.	New York.....	.....	0 60	.....	154 15	120 05	33 50	.....	April 20, 1854.
Daniel M. Dowling.....	Engineer.....	do.....	Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	38 94	.....	8 94	30 00	May 22, "
Thomas Cassidy.....	Boatman.....	New Orleans.....	Ireland.....	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	May 1, "
David Scott.....	Tailor.....	New York.....	Scotland.....	3 34	36 80	286 54	233 20	50 00	.....	May 22, "
Catharine Carter.....	Widow.....	do.....	.....	5 42	.....	17 65	12 23	.....	.....	June 29, 1854.
Ann Crowley.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	0 25	0 25	81 75	.....	81 50	.....	June 29, "
Thomas Burk.....	Laborer.....	Sullivan Co., N. Y.	do.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	Sept. 6, "
Africa P. Wernell.....	Engineer.....	Quarantine.....	Maine.....	3 08	233 09	3 08	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 29, "
Leonhard Reuner.....	Unknown.....	New York.....	Unknown.....	.....	.....	37 50	.....	37 50	.....	" "
George Eckhart.....	Saloon keeper.....	do.....	Germany.....	1 62	1 62	73 12	.....	71 50	.....	" "
Moritz Klein.....	Merchant.....	do.....	Baden.....	.....	.....	523 22	.....	67 50	455 72	July 24, "
Thomas Wrightson, or Wightson.....	Maltster.....	do.....	Scotland.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	20 00	.....	Sept. 12, "
Charles Marsh.....	Merchant.....	do.....	California.....	0 12	0 12	67 62	.....	57 50	.....	Oct. 30, "
Mary Gourley.....	Widow.....	do.....	Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 29, "
Bridget Higgins.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
William Higgins.....	Laborer.....	do.....	do.....	3 06	.....	3 06	.....	.....	.....	" "
Andrew Dougherty.....	do.....	Aspinwall.....	Aspinwall.....	1 47	.....	1 47	.....	.....	.....	" "
William O'Connell.....	Weighor.....	New York.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 6, "
John M. Camp.....	Blacksmith.....	Mexico.....	Mexico.....	.....	.....	402 50	325 00	77 50	.....	Aug. 29, "
Margaret Cassidy.....	Servant.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	4 45	.....	25 95	21 50	.....	.....	" "
Timothy Daey.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Panama.....	4 00	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
Prosper Larry.....	Professor.....	do.....	France.....	10 45	43 97	91 95	.....	81 50	.....	Oct. 20, "
Frederick Mattloge.....	Grocer.....	do.....	Prussia.....	4 00	.....	410 73	329 79	77 03	.....	May 29, "
Margaret West.....	Housekeeper.....	do.....	.....	97 31	1787 45	2372 13	108 76	95 25	2070 78	Sept. 8, "
John Burford.....	Broker.....	do.....	England.....	.....	.....	162 14	.....	10 00	152 14	Oct. 20, "
Gottlieb Schaffer.....	Farmer.....	At sea.....	Germany.....	0 63	.....	284 80	.....	.....	284 17	Oct. 28, "
George H. Krite.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	Hanover.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
Benoit Gattin.....	Miner.....	do.....	France.....	2 00	.....	64 67	26 35	.....	36 32	" "
Michael Breen.....	Mariner.....	Quebec.....	California.....	.....	.....	482 20	390 70	71 50	.....	Sept. 27, "
Jacob Stutz.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	France.....	10 25	0 25	181 75	68 00	106 50	.....	Oct. 20, "
Susan Mills.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
John Lundin.....	Sailor.....	Seamen's Retreat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 9, "
Martha Anderson.....	Mantua maker.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	1 98	.....	6 98	5 00	.....	.....	Oct. 20, "
Richard H. Budd.....	Surgeon.....	do.....	England.....	7 40	95 29	350 11	271 46	71 25	.....	Nov. 28, "
John O'Connor.....	Mariner.....	At sea.....	.....	0 53	.....	12 19	.....	.....	11 66	Dec. 8, "
Thomas Green.....	Fireman.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	2 91	.....	2 91	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 28, "
Mary Webb.....	Widow.....	do.....	Pennsylvania.....	2 37	.....	2 37	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 28, "

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Residence at the time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Monies received for contributions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditure.	Total amount of debts acknowledged and paid.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of Letters of Administration.
Farman Black.....	Mariner.....	.....	.....	44 97	.....	84 97	.....	40 00	.....	Aug. 29, 1854.
Elizabeth Flynn.....	Servant.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	.....	.....	113 15	.....	10 00	103 15	Nov. 11, "
Kord Olmstedt.....	Miner.....	At sea.....	Hanover.....	1 58	.....	11 58	.....	10 00	.....	" "
Margaret Robertson.....	Widow.....	Marine Hospital...	Scotland.....	9 13	.....	1788 90	.....	142 75	1637 02	Dec. 20, "
Henry V. Keith.....	Merchant.....	Washington Terr'y	Washington Ter.	.....	.....	817 68	741 48	76 25	.....	Nov. 16, "
John Donohoe.....	Farmer.....	At sea.....	Ireland.....	0 53	8 38	443 06	353 03	87 50	.....	Dec. 20, "
Mary Devaney.....	Storekeeper.....	New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	0 12	.....	225 94	.....	33 70	192 12	Dec. 8, "
Jane Lamfeld.....	Widow.....	New York.....	.....	1 00	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
James Peterson.....	Sailor.....	Quarantine Hospit.	Norway.....	2 00	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 10, 1855.
William Bach.....	Unknown.....	Quarantine.....	Wurtemberg.....	1 00	.....	2 63	.....	.....	1 63	Dec. 22, 1854.
Martin Hannon.....	Stone-cutter.....	Pennsylvania.....	Scotland.....	10 60	205 60	205 60	.....	.....	195 00	Nov. 23, "
James Sullivan.....	Seaman.....	Baltimore.....	do.....	17 50	295 08	330 43	.....	25 50	254 43	Jan. 26, 1855.
Patrick Martin.....	Soldier.....	England.....	.....	.....	.....	19 11	.....	3 00	16 11	Jan. 10, "
John Cole.....	Seaman.....	Galveston.....	Texas.....	1 88	1 88	1 88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edward Leonard.....	Carver.....	Ward's Island.....	Ireland.....	3 25	.....	33 00	29 75	.....	.....	Dec. 20, 1854.
Henry Hanson.....	Wheelsman.....	New York.....	Connecticut.....	2 87	.....	7 37	5 00	.....	.....	.....
G. C. W. Wreckmeister.....	Wood sawyer.....	do.....	Germany.....	1 25	.....	11 25	.....	10 00	.....	Feb. 20, 1844.
Henry Winter.....	Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	2 00	.....	54 13	.....	.....	52 13	Jan. 15, 1855.
Victorine C. Ferrin.....	Milliner.....	At sea.....	New York.....	89 88	152 56	89 83	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 26, "
Mary Farrell.....	Servant.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	.....	.....	21 76	21 76	.....	.....	Feb. 5, "
William Connell.....	Traveling Agent...	do.....	Vermont.....	.....	.....	44 29	44 29	.....	.....	" "
Niels Berentzen, or Win. Nelson.....	Seaman.....	Marine Hospital...	Norway.....	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22, "
Nicholas D. Sherman.....	Physician.....	New York.....	.....	1 12	1 12	1 12	.....	.....	.....	April 3, "
Lawrence Fanning.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Panama.....	2 50	.....	2 50	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 22, "
Thomas Tierney.....	do.....	Columbia, Ark....	Ireland.....	15 73	237 15	303 03	.....	15 50	271 80	Mar. 16, "
Frederick E. Arnesen.....	Sail-maker.....	New York.....	Norway.....	8 80	58 50	1032 33	90 75	86 50	816 28	" "
William Wise.....	Watch-maker.....	do.....	Germany.....	1 68	0 12	368 30	104 88	61 50	200 24	April 13, "
John Cobb.....	Sailor.....	Havana.....	England.....	5 45	.....	5 45	.....	.....	.....	May 11, "
Robert Holmes.....	Colored.....	San Francisco.....	California.....	43 82	683 89	447 32	291 00	107 50	.....	Mar. 10, "
James B. Smith.....	Baker.....	New York.....	England.....	12 00	.....	133 00	.....	86 00	35 00	Mar. 27, "
Helen Oakley.....	Tailoress.....	do.....	.....	71 06	1086 05	1251 23	644 00	121 00	418 17	Mar. 29, "

Jugæ C. Persdotter....	Servant.....	New York.....	Sweden.....			49 76		3 00	46 76	Mar. 3, 1855.	
Daniel McKim.....	Unknown.....	At sea.....	Germany.....	1 56		1 56					
Eugene Neville.....	Merchant.....	New Orleans.....		0 25	12 63	1260 79	1096 03	91 50	73 01	Mar. 27,	"
Nathaniel Shurmer....	Marble-cutter....	At sea.....	Ireland.....			251 48	18 00	10 00	226 48	Mar. 6,	"
Mary Florence.....	Widow.....	New York.....		0 26	0 13	341 30		46 10	291 91	Mar. 16,	"
Granby Culcraft.....	Mail Agent.....	do.....	England.....			265 56	265 56			Feb. 27,	"
Jerome Theronon.....	Weaver.....	At sea.....	France.....	2 00		2 00					
Ellen Killgallian.....	Cook.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	3 85		3 85				Feb. 15,	"
Peter Brown.....	Sailor.....	do.....	Sweden.....	8 75		8 75				May 11,	"
Eleven Gibson.....	do.....	At sea.....	New York.....	1 52		1 52				May 16,	"
Hyacinthe Jarras.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	France.....	66 16	2910 16	2918 53	255 25		2597 12	May 11,	"
Unknown man, ship S.											
Carolina.....	Unknown.....	Quarantine....	Unknown.....	16 20		16 30					
Jacob Pandereil.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Germany.....	4 22		4 22					
Felix Lacoste.....	Consul.....	New York.....	France.....	2 71		1230 28	1116 07	111 60		April 2,	"
Augusto Wohilko.....	Grocer.....	do.....	Germany.....	4 11		154 33	150 22			June 6,	"
Carl E. Hoppe.....	Cutler.....	do.....	do.....	8 25		63 41	55 16			April 13,	"
Eliza South.....	Widow.....	Niles, Michigan..	Ireland.....	2 50		91 79			89 29	June 6,	"
Jacob Griffin.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	New York.....	7 20		133 67	48 22	78 25		May 11,	"
Anastasia Driscoll....	Cook.....	do.....	Ireland.....	1 83		14 33	12 50			May 31,	"
Karl Meissner.....	Unknown.....	do.....	Prussia.....	10 35	150 00	206		10 00	185 73	May 16,	"
Catharine Hooligan....	Pedler.....	do.....	Ireland.....	4 50		4 50				June 6,	"
Daniel Ryan.....	Laborer.....	Benton, Mo.....	do.....	31 72	327 23	197 02	165 30			May 16,	"
William Banks.....	Seaman.....	New York.....	Virginia.....	6 76		6 76				July 16,	"
John F. Nynan.....	Hatter.....	do.....	Germany.....	0 01		22 59	22 58			"	"
Anthony Duvault.....	Contractor.....	do.....	France.....	17 32		507 73	490 46			June 6,	"
Unknown Man, pier No.											
12, N. R.....	Unknown.....	do.....	Unknown.....	1 73		1 73					
Patrick Joyce.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Ireland.....	6 70		2232 96		92 50	2133 76	July 29,	"
Michael Mullen.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....			13 95			13 95	Aug. 6,	"
Thomas Finlay.....	Compositor.....	do.....	Scotland.....	8 58		8 58				July 28,	"
Anna Downer.....	Stewardess.....	At sea.....	New York.....	3 13		163 61	150 45	10 00		July 3,	"
Robert Malone.....	Painter.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	4 38		4 38				"	"
John White.....	Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	6 75		6 75				July 16,	"
Henry Marshall.....	Seaman.....	do.....	England.....	11 18		17 53	6 36			Aug. 24,	"
John G. H. Grovo.....	Grocer.....	do.....	Hanover.....	15 50	17 23	195 67	150 17			Aug. 6,	"
John Brooker.....	Wheelwright.....	do.....	England.....	1 75		1 75				Sept. 13,	"
Otto Tentwodel.....	Pedler.....	At Sea.....	Hanover.....	3 18	2 00	214 37		34 50	176 69	Aug. 24,	"

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Charles Dauco.....	Importer.....	New York.....	France.....	1 00	125 58	124 58	May 25, 1847.
Andres Dias.....	Confectioner.....	do.....	Cienfuegos.....	12 45	12 45	Nov. 16, 1855.
James T. Nichols.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	California.....	1 35	.....	67 35	.....	.....	66 00	Sept. 13, "
Thomas Lockhart, Jr..	Merchant.....	New York.....	.....	333 37	7516 78	11218 88	1635 51	50 00	9200 00	Sept. 1, "
Mary D. Dougherty....	Widow.....	do.....	Ireland.....	1 00	8 40	1 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
Honora Gillespie.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	21 99	306 01	298 91	.....	7 50	289 42	Aug. 6, "
Margaret McDonald....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	6 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
William McDermott....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	do.....	2 25	.....	180 61	.....	13 00	165 39	Aug. 21, "
A. M. Desvillattes....	Merchant.....	New York.....	Holland.....	3 09	.....	3 09	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1, "
Pedro Joel.....	Clerk.....	do.....	Brazil.....	15 37	.....	15 37	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 19, "
William Tannant.....	Mason.....	do.....	Ireland.....	5 95	109 27	140 95	135 00	.....	.....	April 21, "
Mary Terrill.....	Spinster.....	do.....	New York.....	14 01	249 38	908 37	.....	171 50	722 83	" "
Ann J. Terrill.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	14 04	249 37	908 39	.....	171 50	722 85	" "
George Guynet.....	Jeweler.....	At sea.....	France.....	420 08	10280 90	3004 64	1884 56	700 00	.....	Mar. 21, "
Jacob Schoenfeld.....	Cigar store.....	New York.....	Germany.....	4 50	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22, "
William Kerr.....	Mason.....	Brooklyn.....	Scotland.....	17 18	.....	17 18	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1, "
James Turner.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	England.....	1 50	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 29, "
John Louf.....	Cook.....	do.....	China.....	3 50	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	" "
Albert F. Gentz, or Chs. Smith.....	Seaman.....	do.....	Unknown.....	6 58	.....	6 58	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 20, "
Charles Gronberg.....	do.....	do.....	Sweden.....	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 27, "
Charles Backner.....	do.....	do.....	Unknown.....	6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	" "
Stephen Doyle.....	Superintendent.....	Panama.....	Ireland.....	8 91	.....	8 91	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 22, "
John B. Grotjan.....	Merchant.....	New York.....	Holland.....	2 59	20 29	22 59	.....	.....	20 00	Sept. 21, "
Robert Kilpatrick.....	Butcher.....	Keyport.....	New York.....	31 29	303 82	34 29	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3, "
Alexander Ritchie.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	Scotland.....	22 75	295 64	1663 29	.....	50 00	1590 64	Oct. 10, "
A. B. Bowlinger.....	Unknown.....	At sea.....	Ohio.....	15 09	.....	15 09	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 16, "
Ethan Willoughby.....	do.....	do.....	California.....	0 09	.....	183 41	.....	.....	185 32	" "
Geo. Y. D. Richardson..	do.....	do.....	Missouri.....	11 94	.....	214 05	.....	.....	202 14	" "
David Meldrum.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	California.....	10 55	.....	10 55	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 19, "
Peter Samsun.....	Seaman.....	Denmark.....	Norway.....	5 74	.....	5 74	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17, "
Andrew Trotabas.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	Cuidad Rodrigo..	30 21	70 03	30 21	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 20, "

Frederick Brand.	Watchmaker	New York	Saxony	15 06	20 23	120 94	85 50	15 08	5 30	Nov. 17, 1855.
Thomas Tarrant	Waiter	do	England	13 74	32 42	21 90	6 50	.....	2 66	" "
J. Baptiste Cordiere ..	Unknown	At sea	France	11 89	3 74	141 83	.....	7 50	122 44	" "
Ann McGowan	Grocer	New York	Ireland	27 32	377 50	523 14	224 27	61 50	210 05	Oct. 27, "
Rosanna Belden	Washerwoman	do	do	13 05	.....	47 05	34 00	.....	.....	Dec. 13, "
C. Van Gleichenstein ..	Gentleman	do	Germany	4 12	10 50	4 12	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17, "
Dianna Taylor	Music Teacher	do .....	.....	4 29	.....	4 29	.....	4 29	.....	Nov. 16, "
Thomas Jackson	Unknown	At Sea	Unknown	9 65	19 27	9 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Roache	Carpenter	New York	Ireland .....	.....	7 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 20, "
William Fitts	Unknown	At sea	Georgia, Califor. ..	23 01	.....	23 91	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 13, "
Charles Frank	Seaman	do .....	.....	4 17	.....	4 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philip Riley.	Laborer	Panama	Ireland	2 57	2 00	28 07	25 00	.....	.....	Nov. 28, "
James Votey	Carriage-maker ..	New York .....	.....	124 72	1017 02	864 95	408 48	75 00	356 75	Nov. 9, "
Susan Jones	Colored	do .....	.....	14 39	2 62	216 93	232 54	.....	.....	Jan. 8, 1856.
Jacob S. Brinley	Gentleman	do .....	.....	3 13	.....	3 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Carleton	Blind-maker	do	Ireland	26 50	3 37	61 00	37 50	.....	.....	Jan. 16, "
John C. Borner	Artist	do	Baden	39 43	134 43	73 98	31 50	.....	.....	Jan. 24, "
Julia Bliss	Housekeeper	do .....	.....	65 75	140 00	173 09	107 34	.....	.....	Jan. 23, "
John McCoy	Clerk	do .....	.....	17 34	24 21	17 34	.....	.....	.....	" "
James Gades	Cooper	do	England	58 37	150 00	133 37	75 00	.....	.....	Feb. 7, "
Unknown man, supos'd Green	Unknown	do	Unknown	1 03	1 03	1 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. Jurgens	do	At sea	California	56 96	21 81	56 96	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 7, "
John Headman	Seaman	Cette	America	28 74	46 83	28 74	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 7, "
John Brintsche	Sailor	New York	Rockland Co.	2 97	4 49	2 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
James Rudley	Seaman	At sea	Germany	2 22	2 22	2 22	.....	.....	.....	.....

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	Place of Residence at the time of death.	Country, or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Monies realized for contributions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditure.	Total amount of debt, secured and unsecured.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of Letters of Administration.
John Mentzes.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Newark, N. J.....	.....	9 25	9 25	.....	.....	9 25	.....
John Balson.....	do.....	do.....	Norway.....	9 17	16 17	9 17	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15, 1856
Catharine Fornald.....	Interpreter.....	New York.....	.....	20 12	57 12	57 12	37 00	.....	.....	Feb. 20, "
Dederick Pottke.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Hamburg.....	3 34	3 34	3 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Hatchman....	do.....	do.....	Holstein.....	9 95	14 20	9 95	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15, "
Edward Rice.....	do.....	Havana.....	New York.....	4 28	8 10	4 28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Win. Nelson, or Wiebe Westra.....	do.....	do.....	Finland.....	4 86	9 85	4 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary Dunbar.....	Widow.....	New York.....	.....	38 72	170 01	38 72	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 20, 1856.
Adam Galbraith.....	Carpenter.....	Philadelphia.....	.....	7 28	7 28	7 28	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 25, "
Emanuel L. Shuborger.	Physician.....	New York.....	Sweden.....	38 47	102 04	67 47	29 00	.....	.....	Mar. 6, "
Unknown Seaman.....	Seaman.....	Unknown.....	Unknown.....	0 29	0 29	0 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michael Lafferty.....	Curtman.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	16 29	45 60	37 29	21 00	.....	.....	Mar. 11, "
George Craig.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Paisley, Scotland	15 47	31 37	15 47	.....	.....	.....	June 14, "
Henry W. Holmes.....	do.....	do.....	Hull, England...	18 71	40 47	18 71	.....	.....	.....	April 3, "
John Flood.....	do.....	New York.....	Dublin.....	21 80	86 67	66 80	45 00	.....	.....	Mar. 11, "
Andrew Olson.....	do.....	do.....	Sweden.....	19 89	70 12	50 39	30 50	.....	.....	April 3, "
John Langrobort.....	Unknown.....	do.....	Germany.....	4 12	24 62	24 62	20 50	.....	.....	.....
Lewis H. Wallace.....	Butcher.....	do.....	.....	12 18	52 18	52 18	40 00	.....	.....	Feb. 20, "
Anna Suesfert.....	Unknown.....	do.....	Bayaria.....	24 35	87 06	45 85	21 50	.....	.....	April 16, "
Unknown Seaman.....	do.....	do.....	Unknown.....	2 27	3 78	2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Wilson.....	Cook.....	At sea.....	Scotland.....	14 84	34 73	14 84	.....	.....	.....	April 21, "
John Hannahan.....	Fireman.....	do.....	Ireland.....	0 87	8 17	8 17	.....	7 50	.....	.....
Ann Hart, or Askin...	Housekeeper.....	New York.....	.....	25 43	50 00	40 93	15 50	.....	.....	Mar. 29, "
Ann Garvey.....	Widow.....	do.....	.....	17 34	50 00	30 09	12 75	.....	.....	April 3, "
John Conti.....	Cook.....	do.....	China.....	11 23	14 84	11 23	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Atches.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	.....	3 45	5 28	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edward Sanlon or Seanlon.....	Machinist.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	6 67	8 87	8 87	.....	2 20	.....	.....

Doc. No. 3.)

Eliza Waterbury.....	Widow.....	New York.....	.....	18 48	26 17	18 48	.....	.....	Mar. 11, 1856.
Henry O'Neil.....	Laborer.....	do.....	.....	86 58	100 00	99 08	32 50	30 00	April 16, "
Rose Cook.....	Servant.....	do.....	Ireland.....	14 78	54 60	50 28	85 50	.....	April 21, "
Daniel H. Wiseman.....	Cook.....	At sea.....	Boston.....	50 54	274 58	200 54	.....	150 00	June 14, "
Bernard Marren.....	Constable.....	New York.....	.....	14 75	423 66	428 41	.....	413 66	Dec. 17, 1850.
Anno Gallagher.....	Servant.....	At sea.....	.....	91 21	650 00	91 21	.....	.....	Mar. 12, 1856.
John M. Elmore.....	Farrier.....	New York.....	.....	9 42	2 02	9 42	.....	.....	Oct. 3, "
Louis Graso.....	Army officer.....	do.....	.....	339 12	7264 80	7264 80	1204 02	75 00	5646 66
Mary Hulbert.....	Widow.....	do.....	.....	34 70	128 35	34 70	.....	.....	April 21, "
Paul Morris.....	Clerk.....	Charleston.....	Portugal.....	34 27	178 41	34 27	.....	.....	" "
David Bauerafreund.....	Merchant.....	At sea.....	Germany.....	7 52	7 52	7 52	.....	.....	Mar. 27, "
John Byrne.....	Butcher.....	New York.....	.....	7 28	7 28	7 28	.....	.....	Mar. 13, "
M. R. Henderson.....	Railroad employee.....	At sea.....	Ireland.....	61 15	394 09	61 15	.....	.....	June 14, "
John Roberts.....	Laborer.....	New York.....	.....	0 03	0 03	0 03	.....	.....	.....
Michael Feeney.....	do.....	do.....	Ireland.....	36 75	150 00	111 75	.....	75 00	April 11, 1856.
William H. Perry.....	Machinist.....	do.....	.....	3 00	180 00	180 00	.....	177 00	.....
Jane Crosby.....	Servant.....	do.....	Scotland.....	9 37	31 00	31 00	21 63	.....	May 15, "
James Curran.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Ireland.....	13 10	20 60	13 10	.....	.....	" "
Hermann Raschen.....	Grocer.....	do.....	Germany.....	39 83	104 98	127 33	87 50	.....	June 14, "
John Spaulding.....	Laborer.....	At sea.....	Maine.....	127 66	1590 00	1590 00	.....	1462 34	July 11, "
Thomas Thompson, or Targison.....	Sailor.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Baltimore.....	17 16	43 49	17 16	.....	.....	" "
James King.....	Rigger.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	69 42	323 00	305 97	86 55	150 00	June 19, "
Joseph Lyon.....	Financier.....	do.....	Poland.....	180 06	1931 67	317 81	112 75	25 00	Aug. 2, "
H. Stewart, or Wood.....	Writer.....	do.....	.....	9 75	41 25	41 25	31 50	.....	" "
Elizabeth Maher.....	Nurse.....	do.....	Ireland.....	43 86	119 33	94 36	50 50	.....	" "
Patrick Lawless.....	Laborer.....	do.....	do.....	14 17	79 83	14 17	.....	.....	July 11, "
John McBrierty.....	Iron-worker.....	do.....	do.....	74 03	2 4 77	135 89	.....	62 86	June 27, "
Daniel Stead.....	Merchant.....	do.....	.....	88 85	240 50	88 85	.....	.....	July 11, "
William Terrill.....	do.....	do.....	.....	96 01	1944 43	96 01	.....	.....	June 25, "
Simon McCabe.....	Conductor.....	do.....	.....	33 20	125 36	33 20	.....	.....	July 16, "
Catharine St. John.....	Unknown.....	do.....	Ireland.....	2 54	27 04	27 04	24 50	.....	.....
Manuel Silva.....	Sailor.....	Marine Hospital.....	Fayal.....	78 62	536 11	78 62	.....	.....	Sept. 15, "
Elizabeth Cooper.....	Widow.....	New York.....	England.....	102 83	232 34	150 33	47 50	.....	Aug. 20, "
Adam Brown.....	Cabinet-maker.....	do.....	Scotland.....	302 12	2657 49	302 12	.....	.....	Aug. 25, "
Christopher Ellison.....	Unknown.....	At sea.....	Canada West.....	10 96	128 27	128 29	.....	117 33	.....
Joseph Higgins.....	do.....	do.....	Wisconsin.....	4 92	78 56	4 92
Richard Redmond.....	Seaman.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	16 08	31 78	16 08	Sept. 15, "

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Thomas P. Odames...	Porter.....	At sea.....	New York.....	110 89	17 33	110 89	Aug. 2, 1856.
S. N. Bingo.....	Architect.....	Dobbs Ferry.....	do.....	15 66	20 36	15 66	Oct. 14, "
James Jewell.....	Chemist.....	New York.....	Illinois.....	8 58	59 08	59 08	50 50	.....	.....	Mar. 5, "
John Saline.....	Carpenter.....	At sea.....	Finland.....	7 55	7 55	7 55	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 14, "
August Vetter.....	Physician.....	New York.....	Berlin.....	64 67	221 68	218 83	154 16	.....	.....	Sept. 15, "
Daniel Nevins.....	Laborer.....	do.....	Ireland.....	47 28	285 62	89 23	42 00	.....	.....	Aug. 7, "
Wm. Richardson, or Frederick Arlt.....	Unknown.....	At sea.....	California.....	7 53	22 40	7 53	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15, "
John Hesser.....	do.....	do.....	Philadelphia.....	63 70	346 72	63 70	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 27, "
Bartholomew Bourke, or Burke.....	Porter.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	61 07	150 00	150 07	80 00	.....	.....	" "
Ferdinand Naumann.....	Unknown.....	At sea.....	California.....	17 79	33 77	17 79	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 5, "
Julian C. Very.....	Broker.....	New York.....	New York.....	497 75	12805 51	13293 06	46 21	250 09	12500 00	Oct. 6, "
Albert Smith.....	Mate.....	At sea.....	New York.....	15 14	31 60	15 14	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26, "
Albert F. Rowland.....	Steward.....	do.....	Massachusetts.....	9 59	23 60	9 59	.....	.....	.....	" "
Bent. F. Lund.....	Seaman.....	Seamen's Retreat.....	New York.....	18 07	46 33	18 07	.....	.....	.....	" "
Timothy Ward.....	Laborer.....	New York.....	.....	15 55	50 00	49 05	33 50	.....	.....	Oct. 14, "
John H. Lupton.....	Stage driver.....	do.....	England.....	25 46	68 52	67 46	42 00	.....	.....	" "
Thomas Warner.....	Clerk.....	do.....	do.....	15 25	46 75	46 75	31 50	.....	.....	" "
Charles Smith.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Unknown.....	7 27	11 90	7 27	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 18, "
Lawrence Grady.....	Laborer.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	29 70	100 00	29 70	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15, "
Paul Cortez.....	Seaman.....	At sea.....	Nicaragua.....	■ 35	65 69	65 69	.....	.....	59 34	Sept. 26, "
Dederick Dunkarke.....	Clerk.....	New York.....	Hanover.....	18 19	100 00	100 00	81 81	.....	.....	" "
Frederick Mirkle.....	Seaman.....	Havana.....	Prussia.....	21 83	61 73	21 83	.....	.....	.....	" "
Charles Foster.....	do.....	At sea.....	Sweden.....	11 42	11 42	11 42	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2, "
Cornelius Sullivan.....	Porter.....	New York.....	Ireland.....	41 56	102 70	90 56	49 00	.....	.....	" "
John B. Cotter.....	Laborer.....	Eastchester.....	do.....	32 40	100 00	32 46	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15, "
Nicholas Harney.....	Rigger.....	New York.....	do.....	53 34	152 77	113 34	60 09	.....	.....	Nov. 21, "
Henry Chouteau.....	Merchant.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	7 03	7 03	7 03	.....	.....	.....	Aug. 11, "
Patrick Dinning.....	Unknown.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans.....	22 89	50 00	22 89	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2, "
Mary Sullivan.....	do.....	New York.....	.....	16 90	65 66	16 90	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26, "
John P. Rogers.....	Compositor.....	do.....	.....	4 71	29 47	29 47	23 50	.....	1 26	Nov. 21, "

Johannes Madsen	Sea captain	Sailors' Retreat	Denmark	35 95	100 00	68 95	23 00	Oct. 2, 1856.
Edward Foy	Store-keeper	New York	Ireland	97 05	751 97	97 05		Oct. 25, "
Ann Gibson	Spinster	do	England	73 25	296 52	181 75	108 50	Nov. 21, "
Rosanna Underhill	Widow	do		25 70	50 00	25 70		Oct. 7, "
Mary Buckney	Seamstress	do	England	48 12	321 02	160 87	112 75	Oct. 28, "
Patrick Phelan	Priest	Charleston	Sing Sing	2 40	2 40	2 40		
Robert C. Hayward	Unknown	Bermuda	Bermuda	31 58	142 03	31 58		Oct. 28, "
Patrick Ryan	Railroad employee	At sea	Panama	75 11	541 20	75 11		Dec. 5, "
Joseph Hilton	Farmer	New York	Whitehaven, En.	82 87	208 83	93 37	10 50	
Edward Burke	Steward	St. Marks, Florida	Ireland	9 40	18 91	9 40		Dec. 15, "
William Ward	Physician	New York	England	29 57	150 66	53 33	23 76	" "
Joseph Potter	Unknown	do		2 16	18 68	18 68	16 50	
Rosina Kienle	Board'g-house k'r.	do	Wurtemberg	19 27	24 50	19 27		Dec. 23, "
Anthony Bennett	Painter	do	Ireland	3 00	202	202 00	199 00	
Thomas Carpenter	Unknown	do		15 73		15 73		Dec. 15, "
Jacob Raynor	Milkman	do		109 40	525 13	210 15	100 75	Mar. 13, "
G. N. Toronte	Musician	do	Naples	346 70	4522 47	638 54	291 84	Mar. 29, "
Phoebe Raynor	Milkwoman	do		148 80	1450 99	164 80	16 00	Mar. 13, "
Bridget Foy	Widow	do		1 50		1 50		
John Conry	Porter	do	Ireland	16 86	132 25	50 14	33 28	Dec. 15, "
Richard Spence	Unknown	do	England	2 16	5 37	2 16		
William McAfee	do	do						Aug. 5, "
Amarilla Ozarville	Seaman	do		6 52	15 49	6 52		
Henry D. Neal	Physician	do						
George A. Gardner	do	Washington, D. C.						May 7, "
George Weise	Mechanic	New York						Jan. 16, "
George Thompson	Cook	At sea	Glasgow	21 97	179 39	21 97		Dec. 15, "
Frederick Kunzel	Seaman	San Francisco		19 00	100 00	19 00		Dec. 23, "
Philip Brown	Porter	New York	New Jersey	11 25	2 00	11 25		
Charles Huke	Seaman	At sea	Unknown	1 56	6 33	1 56		
Charles Jackson	do	do	do	0 90	2 00	0 90		
Julius Scharff	Pedler	New York	Germany	5 23	19 60	5 23		
Alphonse Cassain	Merchant	do	Limoges, France	3 10	2 00	3 10		
Thos A. Rowke, other wise Thomas Edwards	do	do						

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE,
January 5, 1857.

PETER B. SWEENEY,
Public Administrator.

REPORT OF BALANCES

Standing to the credit of the following estates, unclaimed by kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury, December 31st, 1856, by PETER B. SWEENEY, Public Administrator:

ESTATE OF		ESTATE OF	
Ann Crowley.....	\$190 93	William O'Connell.....	\$3 66
H. Cameron.....	314 35	Margaret Cassidy.....	11 ■
Leonhard Renner.....	231 97	Susan Mills.....	2 07
George Eckhart.....	816 41	Karl Olmstedt.....	70 ■
Moritz Klein.....	75 ■	James Peterson.....	11 72
Charles Marsh.....	107 05	Pedro Joel.....	18 78
John M. Camp.....	121 68	Edward Leonard.....	46 63
Prosper Larry.....	507 51	Henry Hanson.....	3 89
John Gates.....	7 72	George C. W. Werekmeister..	68 76
Frederick E. Arnesen.....	252 10	Maurice Doyle.....	13 15
John Cobb.....	36 51	George O. Lamson.....	1072 99
N. Berentz or Wm. Nelson..	16 50	James Turner.....	7 54
Jerome Thevenon.....	2 47	John Leaf.....	9 50
Mary Coady or Cody.....	36 22	Charles Gronberg.....	61 58
Margus Oppenheimer.....	3 34	Charles Backner.....	64 44
Uaka'n man, ship S. Carolian.	103 56	A. B. Bowlinger.....	218 11
Carl E. Hoppe.....	41 30	George Y. D. Richardson.....	202 14
Henry Dieckmeyer.....	111 30	Peter Samson.....	5 32
William Brooks.....	50 00	Andrew Tratsbas.....	69 32
John White.....	53 58	Thomas Jackson.....	4 49
Mary Gourley.....	5 00	Charles Frank.....	5 42
		Total.....	\$5067 61

PETER B. SWEENEY,
Public Administrator.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE,
New York, January 5th, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

PETER B. SWEENEY, Public Administrator in the city of New York, being duly sworn, says, that according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the annexed account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, and of the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he shall have administered during the year 1856; with the name of the deceased; his addition; the place of his residence at the time of his death, if known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this state at the time of his death.

PETER B. SWEENEY,
Public Administrator,

Sworn before me, this 5th }
day of January, 1857. }

JAMES M. SWEENEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN ACCOUNT WITH
PETER B. SWEENEY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

1854.			1856.		
Jan. 3,	To postage.....	\$9 30	May 31,	By storage.....	\$73 80
"	" box rent, post office ..	3 00			
"	" Preparing ann'l report	75 00	Dec. 31,	" "	119 45
"	" rent of office, fuel and				
"	cleaning	142 00	"	" commiss's on	
"	" rent of store-room ...	62 50		moneys rec'd	
"	" chair for office	10 00		to the credit	
"	" commissioner's fees...	13 00		of various es-	
Feb. 12,	" desk for office & postage	20 08		tates by Per.	
Mar. 31,	" advertis'g Ann'l Rep't			B. Sweeney,	
"	in N. Y. Daily News.	300 00		Pub. Admin-	
"	" box for papers.....	14 00		istratr, in the	
April 30,	" carpet \$36 10, post'e 6c.	36 16		city of New	
"	" rent of office, fuel & cl'g	142 00		York, during	
"	" commission's fees 25c.,			the year 1855.	2958 65
	cartage 63c.....	63 00			
May 31,	" postage, &c.....	77 00			
"	" rent of store room....	62 50			
"	" advertising Ann'l Rep.				
"	Alb'y Even'g Journal	118 30			
"	" commission's fees 37c.,				
	stage fare & sund. 74c.	1 11			
June 30,	" commissioner's fees...	13 00			
July 21,	" box rent Post Office \$3,				
"	postage 3c.....	3 03			
"	" rent of store room....	62 50			
"	" rent of office and clean.	112 00			
"	" cartage.....	75 00			
Aug. 30,	" preparing and serving				
"	1000 notices for hotels	100 00			
"	" serving notices.....	5 00			
"	" commission's fees 38c.,				
	postage 6c.....	44 00			
Sept. 30,	" Bradford's Reps., \$1				
"	postage 21c	4 23			
"	" commissioner's fees...	12 00			
Oct. 31,	" postage 12c., repairs				
"	63c., oil cloth \$2.....	2 75			
"	" rent of store room....	62 50			
"	" rent of office & clean'g	112 00			
"	" commissioner's fees...	25 00			
Nov. 29,	" sub-scriptions in A. E.				
	Journal.....	8 00			
Dec. 31,	" Payments on various				
"	estates to close acc'ts	16 69			
"	" Postage 12c., rep's \$2.	2 12			
"	" bowl and pitcher for				
"	office	1 45			
"	" postage	3 01			
"	" commissioner's fees...	37 00			
"	" A. V. Stout, City Ch.,				
	balance of commis-				
	sions for 1855.....	1673 74			
		\$3151 00			\$3151 00

PETER B. SWEENEY, Public Administrator.

To the Common Council of the city of New York:

The Public Administrator in the city of New York, in pursuance of chapter second, section 449, of the ordinances organizing the city departments, entitled "The Bureau of the Public Administrator," herewith submits the following report of the titles of actions prosecuted by or against him, and now pending and undetermined, together with other information in respect thereto:

ACTIONS PROSECUTED BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of George Guynet, deceased,

agst.

Pierre E. Marchand.

This action is brought to recover \$275 for a horse sold
by the deceased.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of George Guynet, deceased,

agst.

Charles Guillemot.

This action is brought to recover \$150 for a horse sold
by the deceased.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of Henry Turpin, deceased,

agst.

Thomas Carnley.

This action is instituted against ■ surviving partner of

the intestate, for an account and settlement of the partnership business.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of Joseph Lyon, deceased,

agst.

Moses S. Cohen.

Action to recover the sum of \$335, on two promissory notes.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of John L. H. McCracken, deceased,

agst.

Enoch R. Ware.

Action for settlement of account of joint adventure.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of George Gaynet, deceased,

agst.

James A. Stevens and Isaac Stevens.

Action for account and settlement of partnership business and for other relief.

MARINE COURT.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of Edward Foy, deceased,

agst.

James Gilmartin.

Action to recover \$119 for rent.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of Hyacinth Van Damme, deceased,

agst.

The Albion Insurance Company, Leon Herckenrath and
C. J. M. De Wolf.

Action to recover \$10,000, on a policy of life insurance.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of John L. H. McCracken, deceased,

agst.

Enoch R. Ware.

Action on contract relative to deposit of certain property.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

NEW YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Enoch R. Ware,

agst.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of John L. H. McCracken, deceased.

Cross action for settlement of account of joint adventure.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

Eliza A. Cropsey, by her next friend, Albert B. Ridgway,

agst.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of James Ridgway, deceased.

Action to recover \$40,000, for services rendered the deceased.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.

William Brown and others,

agst.

Peter B. Sweeny, Public Administrator, and administrator
of Seth Comstock, deceased, and others.

Action to foreclose a mortgage made by David A. Com-
stock.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER B. SWEENY,
Public Administrator.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1857.

DOCUMENT No. 4.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
JANUARY 12, 1857.

The following Annual Report of the Counsel to the Corporation, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
January 7, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to section 422 of the general ordinance organizing the departments, I transmit a report of the titles of all actions prosecuted or defended by the Counsel to the Corporation, as provided by section 420 of said ordinance, and now pending and undetermined, and also of those actions which have been tried, argued, discontinued, settled or decided during the past year.

The former are contained in Schedule A, and the latter in Schedule B.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SCHEDULE A.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
Appellants.

agst.

Joseph Jenkins,
Respondent.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
Appellants.

agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York,
Respondents.

The New York City Insurance Company,
Appellants.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
Respondents.

The People, *ex rel.*, The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
Appellants.

agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York,
Respondents.

Stephen Clark and others,

Respondents.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

Appellants.

James Moore,

Appellant.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others,

Respondents.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

Respondents.

agst.

Peter Stuyvesant and others,

Appellants.

George White,

Respondent.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

Appellants.

Frederick A. Petersen,

Appellant.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

Respondents.

SUPREME COURT.

Cornelius Vanderbilt,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Philip Melmo.

Leonard Kirby and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Eugene Kettletas, Trustee, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William B. Moneypenny,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and others.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Anthony Chapple and others.

Edmund Morewood and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Alfred G. Benson and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Alfred G. Benson and others.

John M. Bradhurst,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William Samuel Johnson,

agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York, and others.

In the matter of the application of Richard B. Connolly
and David A. Fowler, for a writ of mandamus.

The People, &c., *ex rel.*, Charles T. Kip,

agst.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Mayor, &c., and others.

Barnet B. Boerum,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and another.

Sampson Dyckman,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Cyrus P. Smith and another.

George F. Talman,

agst.

Bartholomew Doyle, the People of the State of New
York and others.

James McMullen,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and another.

The People, *ex. rel.*, James H. Welch,

agst.

Francis W. Edmonds, Chamberlain, &c.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

[No. 1.]

agst.

George G. Campbell and others.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

William Livingston and others.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Patrick Roche and others.

The People, *ex. rel.*, William B. Rockwell,

agst.

Francis W. Edmonds, Chamberlain, &c.

The People, *ex. rel.*, William S. Wood,

agst.

The same.

Laughlin Lawler,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The People, *ex. rel.*, Daniel W. Clarke,

agst.

Francis W. Edmonds, Chamberlain, &c.

The People, *ex. rel.*, William Bogert,

agst.

Same.

The People, *ex. rel.*, Barnabas W. Osborn,

agst.

Same.

John O. Donohue,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

Washington Murray,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others,
impleaded, &c.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Ebenezer G. Burling and others.

Daniel Dodge and another,

agst.

Fernando Wood, impleaded with others.

Michael W. Higgins,

agst.

John Hooper and William Carrington.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Henry Conklin and others.

George W. Browne,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.

Anson Herrick,

agst.

Fernando Wood and others impleaded, &c.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

[No. 2.]

agst.

George G. Campbell and others.

Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

John J. Hicks and another.

William P. R. Shedden and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

Philip French and another,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The People, *ex. rel.*, The Mutual Life Insurance Company,

agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York.

John P. Treadwell and others,

agst.

Myndert Van Schaick and others.

John Warwick,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

In the matter of the application of Gouverneur S. Bibby,
for certiorari,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Henry Adams,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

Jacob Sharp,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others, im-
pleaded, &c.

Jacob L. Smith and the New York and Staten Island
Ferry Company,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and Azariah
C. Flagg, Comptroller, &c.

Benjamin Carman,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

The People, &c., *ex. rel.*, The New York Life Insurance
Company,

agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York.

James Barnett,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and others, im-
pleaded, &c.

In the matter of the petition of Charles M. Vandervoort
for a writ of certiorari,

agst.

Fernando Wood and others, Commissioners of Police.

John J. Hicks,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

Reuben W. Howes, President, &c.,

agst.

Fernando Wood and others, Supervisors, &c.

Isaac Edwards, and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jesse W. Benedict,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Henry Dubois,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and others, im-
pleaded, &c.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Jacob L. Smith and The Staten Island and New York
Ferry Company.

Garret H. Striker, Jr., and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John B. Borst,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

Patrick McCafferty,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

John C. Beekman,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

Dennis Murphy and another,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

KINGS COUNTY.

Jesse D. Brown,

agst.

William P. Thorn, impleaded, &c.

Same,

agst.

Thomas Pearson, impleaded, &c.

Mary S. Dwight,

[No. 1.]

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Same,

[No. 2.]

agst.

Same.

John Hanley,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The people, *ex rel.*, Edwin Smith,

agst.

Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, &c.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rachael Birch and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

Francis Larkin,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
agst.

John T. Allen.

Lewis B. Griffin,
agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
agst.

Calvin Oakes and others.

John Pettigrew,
agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

George C. Quackenboss,
agst.

Barbara Murray.

Nicholas Quackenboss, ex'r., and another,
agst.

Barbara Murray.

Monmouth B. Hart,
agst.

The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New
York.

Smith W. Anderson and another,
agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

George C. Quackenboss,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Nicholas Quackenboss, ex'r., &c., and another.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Pettigrew,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William S. Martin,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Abner Sandford,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Mangle M. Quackenboss,

agst.

Barbara Murray.

Gertrude Leggett.

agst.

John Gilmartin.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

The Parker Vein Steamship Company of New York and
others.

Isaac Edwards,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Mangle M. Quackenboss,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Gertrude Leggett,

agst.

Barbara Murray.

Horace P. Russ and others,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

agst.

Garret Dyckman and others.

Henry De Courcey,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Terence Fitzgerald,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John W. McGuire,

agst.

Joseph E. Ebling.

Thomas McSpedon and another,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

George Cornell,

agst.

Same.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
agst.

Philip Mabie and others.

Edward Roberts and others,
agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

James J. Jones,
agst.
Same.

Charles Oakley,
agst.
Same.

William B. Reynolds,
agst.
Same.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
agst.

Benjamin D. Quigg and others.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,
[No. 1.] *agst.*

George C. Byrne and others.

Same,
[No. 2.] *agst.*
Same.

Same,
agst.
Luther C. Carter.

Charles Devlin,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William H. Adams,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Alfred W. White,

agst.

Azariah C. Flagg.

James Styles,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Loyal S. Pond,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and others.

Charles F. Barnes,

agst.

Fernando Wood and others, impleaded, &c.

Daniel Dodge and another,

agst.

Same.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

agst.

Peter Parks.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Robert J. Murray,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Zielotes Wilson,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Black,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Daniel Curry,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Francis F. Fowler,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

J. Phillips Phoenix,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.

William B. Lown,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Miller,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William H. Stevens,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Thomas Steers,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Quin,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William N. McIntire,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Andrew G. Black. &c., Administrator, &c.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jackson Brumstead,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Robert Hasson,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Thomas Megson,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Francis Owens,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Nathaniel W. Stillwell,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

George Rowland,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Charles Wood,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Manuel A. White,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jonathan Whitaker,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Adolphus Mincho,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Commissioners of Emigration,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William Wadsworth,

agst.

Edward Snowden.

Frederick Wiendant,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Second Avenue Railroad Company,

agst.

Joseph S. Taylor.

James McNulty,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jacob B. Smith,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Aaron J. Vanderpool, assignee, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jacob Sharp,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John F. Williams,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William V. Adams,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

George Bowman,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

The Bowery Bank of the city of New York,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Henry B. Greenwood,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

James B. Brady,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Charles Disch,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Thomas McSpedon and another,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Henry B. Cook, assignee, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Philetus H. Holt,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

COMMON PLEAS.

Maria De Varaigne,

agst.

Eben Goodwin.

The Lafarge Fire Insurance Company,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.

Amelia Murken, administratrix, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,

Charles Huber and another,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jeremiah Towle,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John S. Carter,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Jonathan Youdale,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York .

Lewis O. Wilson,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Cormick McNulty,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Parks,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John O'Toole,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William Roach,

agst.

Francis J. Twomey and others.

George Allen,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and another.

John Green,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William Wordsworth,

agst.

Edward Snowden and others.

John W. Consall,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

Edward Van Ranst,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Peter Valentine, assignee, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

George Litthurst,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Edward A. Davin,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

James S. Egbert, assignee, &c.,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Walter H. Mead,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with
others.

David Treadwell,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

MARINE COURT.

Edmund R. Sherman,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

James Y. Burnham,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Samuel R. B. Norton,

[No. 1.] *agst.*

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

John Whisker,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Samuel R. B. Norton,

[No. 2.] *agst.*

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

William H. Albertson,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

Addison Sandford,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Morris Ketchum,

agst.

Harvey Hart and others.

Morris Ketchum,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.

DISTRICT COURT,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Diederick Rush,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.

SCHEDULE B.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The People, *ex rel.*, William Settled by release of Rey-
B. Reynolds, nolds.
Defendant in error,

agst.

Azariah C. Flagg,
Plaintiff in error.

The People, *ex rel.*, William Settled by release of Rey-
B. Reynolds, nolds.
Appellants,

agst.

Azariah C. Flagg,
Respondent.

The Attorney General of the Cause reargued at Sept'r
state of New York, Thos. Term, 1856, and new trial
E. Davis, and Courtland ordered.
Palmer,

Respondents,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of
New York, and others,
Appellants.

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Brown, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	Abandoned by plaintiff's attorney
William B. Fitch, and another. <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York,	April 16th, 1856; cause tried; verdict for plain- tiffs. Appealed to Gene- ral Term.
Frederick Milleman, and another, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded, &c.	Referred and heard; city, nominal parties; on ap- peal to General Term.
Joel G. Candee. <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	June 10th, 1856; cause finally submitted to re- feree; referee decided against Corporation.
Isaac Cole, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	Nov. Term, 1856, tried; verdict for plaintiff.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i> Thomas J. Hagan, and oth- ers.	January, 1856, settled.

Junius S. Lewis, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	April, 1856; cause argued; complaint dismissed.
William T. Horn, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.	Cause tried; foreclosure suit, city nominal parties.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i> John E. Gillespie.	February; 1856, judgment in favor of city.
Michael O'Connor, <i>agst.</i> J. M. Muller and Jacob Webb.	May, 1856; complaint dis- missed.
Samuel B. Amory, and oth- ers, <i>agst.</i> Martha Amory, and others.	July, 1856; settled and discontinued.
The People, <i>ex rel.</i> , Thomas J. Hagan, <i>agst.</i> Azariah C. Flagg, Comp- troller, &c.	January 5th, 1856; motion for mandamus argued; decided in favor of de- fendant.
Jacob L. Dodge, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York and others.	May 3d, 1856; cause dis- continued.

In the matter of the assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-first street; application for a writ of certiorari on the part of James W. Beekman. to set aside the assessment, &c. September 11th, 1856; motion for a certiorari denied.

In the matter of the application of John Van Tine, for an attachment
agst.
Theodore S. Nims. June 9th, 1856; motion for attachment denied.

In the matter of the application of Charles M. Vandervoort, for a mandamus
agst.
John F. Russell, &c. May 24th, 1856; mandamus granted.

Robert K. Arkenburgh and another,
agst.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others. December 22d, 1856; complaint dismissed.

The People, *ex rel.*, Thomas K. Downing,
agst.
Andrew V. Stout, County Treasurer. December 13th, 1856; peremptory mandamus granted.

- The People, *ex rel.*, Thomas
McSpedon & Charles W. Baker,
agst. December 19, 1856; per-
emptory mandamus de-
nied.
- Andrew V. Stout, County
Treasurer.
- The People, *ex rel.*, the Mu-
tual Life Insurance Com-
pany of New York,
agst. June 30th, 1856; certio-
rari denied.
- The Tax Commissioners of
the city and county of New
York.
- Daniel Shepperd, Trustee,
&c.,
agst. December, 1856; complaint
dismissed.
- The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York, impleaded,
&c.
- Lucy Audubon,
agst. August 20th, 1856; suit
discontinued as to the
Mayor, &c; foreclosure
suit.
- Alfred W. Bartlett,
agst. October, 1856; foreclosure
suit; Corporation, nomi-
nal parties.
- The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York, impleaded
with others.

Simon Fitch, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with others.	October, 1856, foreclosure suit; Corporation, nominal parties; no claim being made against them.
William Banta, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	December, 1856, judgment for plaintiff, by consent; award for lots taken for Central Park.
The Colonial Life Assurance Company, <i>agst.</i> The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York.	October 9th, 1856, order to show cause dismissed. December 13th, 1856, mandamus denied: relators have appealed to the General Term.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York. <i>agst.</i> Joseph Quinion and another.	December 6th, 1856, judgment obtained for the Corporation on foreclosure of mortgage.
Andrew V. Stout, Chamberlain, &c., <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with others.	November, 1856, Corporation being nominal parties; suit discontinued as against them; foreclosure suit.
William Lynch, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	November 26, 1856; judgment rendered for plaintiff, by consent; New Croton reservoir award.

The People, *ex. rel.*, Charles
McGill,

agst.

Andrew V. Stout, Chamber-
lain, &c.,

December 19th, 1856; per-
emptory mandamus de-
nied.

The People, *ex. rel.*, The
Mayor, &c., of the city of
New York,

agst.

The Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas, &c.

1856; writ of mandamus
granted in favor of the
Corporation.

The People, *ex. rel.*, The
Mayor, &c., of the city of
New York,

agst.

The Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas, &c., and
Edward A. Davies and
another.

1856; writ of prohibition
granted in favor of the
Corporation.

KINGS COUNTY.

Thomas M. Clark,

agst.

Samuel Phillips,

1855; discontinued.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Eliza Thompson, <i>agst.</i> Daniel Carpenter.	December, 1851; cause argued.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i> Frederick J. W. Barkman and another.	April, 1856; tried; judgment for plaintiffs.
George S. St. John, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	January, 1856; cause tried; verdict for plaintiff. December, 1856; cause argued at General Term; undecided.
Hickson W. Field, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	June, 1856; cause tried before referee; complaint dismissed.
William S. Watkins, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	February, 1856; plaintiff non-suited; judgment affirmed at Special Term; appealed to General Term.
Eliphalet Nott, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.	November, 1856; argued; not yet decided.

Belmont and others, <i>agst.</i>	November, 1856; argued; not yet decided.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, and others.	
Philip McGinnity, <i>agst.</i>	February 23d, 1856; cause tried; May 8th, 1856, ar- gued at Special Term; suit compromised before decision rendered.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	
Francis S. Altemus and an- other, <i>agst.</i>	March 25th, 1856; cause argued, and decided in favor of the Corpora- tion; December 11, 1856, argued at General Term; undecided.
The Mayor, &c., of the city New York.	
Peter V. Husted and another, <i>agst.</i> James Furey.	March 5th, 1856; cause dis- continued.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York. <i>agst.</i>	January, 1856; suit settled by defendants.
Michael Kuntz and another. Heloise D. Chegary, <i>agst.</i>	September, 1856; cause dis- continued.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	
Samuel Love, <i>agst.</i>	May 7th, 1856; suit settled, and discontinued.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	

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| <p>Cornelius L. Purdy.
 <i>agst.</i>
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.</p> | <p>June, 6, 1856; referee re-
 ported in favor of plain-
 tiff; appealed to General
 Term.</p> |
| <p>The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.
 <i>agst.</i>
 Freeman Campbell.</p> | <p>April 7, 1856; suit settled
 by defendant paying the
 claim.</p> |
| <p>The Mayor, &c., of the city
 New York,
 <i>agst.</i>
 John L. Hill.</p> | <p>November 27, 1856; cause
 submitted at Special
 Term; decided in favor
 the Corporation.</p> |
| <p>Joseph Dowling,
 <i>agst.</i>
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.</p> | <p>March 31, 1856; cause dis-
 continued.</p> |
| <p>Thomas M. Armstrong,
 <i>agst.</i>
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.</p> | <p>March 31, 1856; cause dis-
 continued.</p> |
| <p>Christopher Harris,
 <i>agst.</i>
 The Mayor, &c., of the city of
 New York.</p> | <p>March 31, 1856; cause dis-
 continued.</p> |
| <p>Thomas Lawler,
 <i>agst.</i>
 The Mayor, &c., of the city of
 New York.</p> | <p>March 31st, 1856, cause
 discontinued.</p> |

Thomas W. Mackay, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March 31st, 1856, cause discontinued.
James Martin, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March 31st, 1856, cause discontinued.
Jackson Vermilyea, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March 29th, 1856, discon- tinued.
Jonathan Whittaker, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March 29th, 1856, suit dis- continued.
Jeremiah H. Fowler, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	September 1856, suit dis- continued.
Edmund R. Sherman, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	June 3d, 1856, suit discon- tinued.
John Collingwood, assignee, &c., <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	September 13th, 1856, suit settled, and discontinu- ed.

The People &c., by their At-
torney General,
agst.

July, 1856, suit discontinu-
ed by Attorney General.

Fernando Wood, and others.

George W. Webster,
agst.

August, 1856, suit settled.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of
New York.

COMMON PLEAS.

George P. Dowling, <i>agst.</i> Benjamin T. Timpson; sued as J. Kempson.	Discontinued by plaintiff.
Joseph Logan, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York; impleaded, &c.	December, 1856, discontinued.
George Hutson, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	April, 1856. Cause tried; verdict against the Corporation. November 17, 1856. Verdict at Trial Term affirmed; appealed to General Term.
Henry B. Purdy, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	January, 1856, cause tried; undecided as yet.
Horace S. Bartine, assignee, &c., <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	October 20th, 1855, argued; 1856, decided against Corporation; finally settled.

William P. Downs.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York; impleaded,
&c.

May 8th, 1856, complaint
dismissed.

Michael Harrison.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

June 21st, 1856. Proceed-
ing dismissed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Franklin Ransom and an-
other,

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

December, 1856, cause tried;
verdict for plaintiffs;
stay of proceedings or-
dered in order to move
for a new trial.

MARINE COURT.

James Condon, <i>agst.</i> Fernando Wood and another.	February, 1856, cause tried; plaintiff submitted to a non-suit.
Edward McGuire, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	April, 1856, cause tried; verdict against the Cor- poration.
William Byron, assignee &c., <i>agst.</i> The Board of Education of the city of New York.	July, 1855, cause tried; plaintiff non-suited.
Peter Connolly, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	January 24th, 1856; cause tried; verdict for plain- tiff. March 22d, 1856; argued at General Term; verdict at Special Term affirmed. May, 1856; appealed to Common Pleas; still undecided.
Henry K. Frost, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March, 1856; suit settled, and discontinued.
Charles Gaunon, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	March 31st, 1856; cause tried; verdict for plain- tiff.

James L. Hyatt,
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

April 21st, 1856; cause
 tried; verdict for plain-
 tiff

Benj. O. Storms, assign'e, &c.
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

April 29th, 1856; suit set-
 tled by Comptroller.

James A. Baldwin,
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

June, 1856; settled by the
 Comptroller.

Edw. S. Davin, assignee, &c.
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

May 15th, 1856; decided in
 favor of Corporation.

Bernard F. Clark,
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

June, 1856; settled by the
 Comptroller.

Joseph Wilson,
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

July 27th, 1856; cause
 tried; verdict for plain-
 tiff.

Hugh Toole,
agst.
 The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York.

June 21st, 1856; suit set-
 tled by Comptroller.

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| Malcolm Macgregor,
[2 Suits.] <i>agst.</i>
The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York. | July 9th, 1856; judgment
for plaintiff; no defence
set up. |
| Alexander Ward,
<i>agst.</i>
The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York. | Sept. 18th, 1856; cause
tried; decided in favor
of Corporation. |
| Frederick W. Geissenhainer,
<i>agst.</i>
The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York. | June 17th, 1856; complaint
dismissed. |
| Chas. Devlin, assignee, &c.,
<i>agst.</i>
The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York. | July 24th, 1856; cause
tried; decided in favor
of Corporation. |
| The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York,
<i>agst.</i>
Peter Curran. | July 8th, 1856; cause tried;
verdict for Corporation. |
| John Davis and another,
<i>agst.</i>
The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York. | Sept. 13th, 1856; cause
settled. |
| Patrick Crowe and Thomas
Fitzgerald.
<i>agst.</i>
The Supervisors of the county
of New York. | July 2d, 1856; cause tried;
judgment for plaintiff. |

James Marriner, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	June 22d, 1856; cause set- tled and discontinued.
Thomas Scudder, <i>agst.</i> John T. Bennett, (Captain of Police.)	August 4th, 1856; cause tried; judgment for de- fendant.
Michael Crothy, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, impleaded with another.	September, 1856; suit set- tled.
William H. Faulkner, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	July 18th, 1856; suit set- tled.
Francis Dalton. <i>agst.</i> Henry May and others.	July 17th, 1856; complaint dismissed.
Ira H. Allen and another, [No. 1.] <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	Sept. 3d, 1856; mechanics' lien suit; verdict for plaintiffs.
Ira A. Allen and another, [No. 2.] <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	September 3d, 1856; me- chanics' lien suit; ver- dict for plaintiffs.

Frederick Schwedlez and
another,

Sept., 1856; suit settled.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

Saml. H. Cochrane, assignee,
&c.,

September 3d, 1856; cause
tried; decided against
the Corporation.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

Robert Donnell,

Sept. 12th, 1856; cause
tried; plaintiff non-suit-
ed.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

Same,

agst.

Same.

Same.

Same,

agst.

Same.

Same.

Same,

agst.

Same.

Same.

Same,

agst.

Same.

Same.

Henry B. Cook, assignee, &c.,

October 10th, 1856; suit
discontinued.

agst.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
of New York.

William Connors, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	October 20th, 1856; cause tried; decided against the Corporation.
Thos. McSpedon and another, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	Nov. 11th, 1856; cause dis- continued.
Patk. L. Quinn and another, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	December 2d, 1856; cause tried; decided against the Corporation.
Joseph Sedgeburg, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	Nov. 14th, 1856; cause settled.
Jesse E. Dayton and others, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	December 2d, 1856; cause tried; judgment render- ed for defendants.
M. M. De Burgh, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	December 13th, 1856; suit discontinued.
Thomas Byrne, <i>agst.</i> The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	December 22, 1856; suit discontinued.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i>	March 10, 1856; judgment of dispossession for the plaintiffs.
Benjamin D. Quigg and oths.	

Jesse E. Dayton and others, <i>agst.</i>	April 11, 1856; cause tried; decided against Corpo- ration.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	

Edward Rice, <i>agst.</i>	December, 11, 1856; cause tried; complaint dis- missed.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York;	

The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i>	December 4, 1856; judg- ment of dispossession given in favor of Cor- poration.
Noah Brown.	

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Robert W. Thomas, <i>agst.</i>	March 20, 1856; cause tried; verdict for plain- tiff.
The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York.	
* The Mayor, &c., of the city of New York, <i>agst.</i>	May 14, 1856; judgment of dispossession given for Corporation.
Timothy O'Brien,	

William Gilmore,
agst. June 4, 1856; cause tried;
 The Mayor, &c., of the city plaintiff non-suited.
 of New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
 of New York, June 2, 1856; suit settled
agst. and discontinued.
 John E. Dean,

Samuel R. Smith, assig., &c.,
agst. June 17, 1856; suit settled
 The Mayor, &c., of the city by Comptroller.
 of New York.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Peter L. Wilber,
agst. July 23, 1856; cause tried;
 The Mayor, &c., of the city decided against Corpo-
 of New York. ration.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Abraham B. Brower,
agst. September 9, 1856; cause
 The Mayor, &c., of the city tried; judgment for de-
 of New York and Alfred fendants.
 Carson.

Dederick Rush,
agst. December 5, 1856; pro-
 The Mayor, &c., of the city ceedings dismissed.
 of New York, impleaded,
 &c.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Peter L. Wilber,
agst. April 14, 1856; plaintiff
The Mayor, &c., of the city non-suited.
New York.

The Mayor, &c., of the city
New York, April 23, 1856; suit set-
agst. tled by defendant.
Grant H. Adams.

George Brown,
agst. June 30, 1856; cause tried;
The Mayor, &c., of the city decided against the
of New York. Corporation.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

William H. Colwell,
agst. November 7, 1856; cause
The Mayor, &c., of the city tried: decided against
of New York, impleaded the Corporation.
with others.

Rosanah McMahon,
agst. December 23, 1856; cause
The Mayor, &c., of the city tried; complaint dis-
of New York. missed.

Dennis Hasson,
agst. December 23, 1856; com-
R. P. Barker. plaint dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JUSTICE BOGERT.

William Wadsworth,	July 8, 1856; complaint
<i>agst.</i>	dismissed.
Edward Snowden.	

DOCUMENT No. 5.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 19, 1857.

The following communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, transmitting report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Park, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF CENTRAL PARK,
New York, Jan. 19, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of the Common Council, approved May 21st, 1856, "for the regulation and government of the Central Park," the undersigned, Commissioners of said park, herewith transmit to your Honorable Body, a full report from E. L. Viele, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, of the operations now in progress for the laying out and improvement of that important public enterprise.

In conformity with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, the Commissioners sent to that Board, December 10, 1856, a communication, giving a detailed statement of all liabilities incurred up to December 31, 1856, which statement may be found upon reference to their proceedings of that date.

FERNANDO WOOD,	}	<i>Commissioners of the Central Park.</i>
<small>Mayor.</small>		
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,		
<small>Street Commissioner.</small>		

CENTRAL PARK, OFFICE OF ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
NEW YORK, January 1st, 1857.

To the HON. FERNANDO WOOD, and
JOS. S. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Commissioners of Central Park:

I have the honor to submit herewith the first annual report of the operations, under my directions, connected with the laying out and improvement of the Central Park. The circumstances under which these operations have been conducted, have rendered them simply preliminary, yet they are no less important as forming a basis for immediate improvement, in the absence of which serious errors might be committed, and discovered, perhaps, too late to be remedied.

I have prefaced the report with a brief history of this great public measure, from its conception to the present time, and have added, in an appendix, the various acts, ordinances, and judicial decisions by which the city has secured possession of the property, as matters of reference not otherwise easily accessible, and as being of no little interest in their connection with the subject of the report.

Very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Report.

PUBLIC opinion has, within the last few years, been awakening to a sense of the importance of open spaces, for air and exercise, as a necessary sanitary provision for the inhabitants of all large towns, and the extension of rational enjoyment is now regarded as a great preventive of crime and vice. Yet it was not, until recently, that any official step was taken toward providing for the city of New York, that which every city of Europe regards as a public necessity.

On the fifth day of April, 1851, Hon. Ambrose C. Kingsland, then Mayor of the city, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a special message setting forth the limited extent of the places devoted to the public; their inadequacy to the wants of any class of the people, and the necessity, both in a moral and sanitary point of view of securing a more extended area for the purposes of public recreation.

Appendix A.

This message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, who reported that the subject had awakened an uncommon degree of interest, and that they heartily

concurred in the views of the Mayor. The report indicated the ground known as "Jones' Woods," as suitable for the required purposes; and recommended that application be made to the legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to take

Appendix B. that property for the use of the city.

This report having been adopted, and concurred in by the other branch of the Common Council, application was, in accordance therewith, made to the legislature at its extra session in 1851, and the act known as the "Jones' Woods Park Bill," was passed by that body on the 11th

Appendix C. day of July, 1851.

The passage of this act gave rise to a discussion regarding the relative advantages of other pieces of ground for this purpose, and the Board of Aldermen adopted, on the 5th of August, 1851, a resolution appointing a special committee to examine and report, whether there was not, within the limits of the city, a piece of ground more suitable for the purpose of a public park, than that designated in the act then recently passed by the legislature. This committee made a lengthy and detailed report, setting forth the advantages of the piece of ground lying between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, Fifty-ninth and One hundred and sixth streets, for the purpose indicated, over that known as Jones' Woods.

A resolution to this effect was passed by the Board, and being concurred in, application was made to the legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the purpose of taking the ground referred to for a public park.

Accordingly, the legislature passed, on the 23d of July, 1853, an act for taking the ground now known as the Central Park.

Appendix D.

And on the same day, another act in reference to the Jones' Wood Park, similar to the one previously passed, but which had never gone into effect, as the Supreme Court refused to appoint Commissioners, on account of material errors in the bill.

Appendix E.

(This act of July 23d, 1853, referring to Jones' Woods was subsequently repealed.) The Supreme Court, upon the application of the Counsel to the Corporation, appointed on the 17th November, 1853, five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to take the land for the Central Park. These Commissioners completed their labors on the second day of July, 1855, and their report was confirmed on the fifth day of February, 1856. On the same day the Comptroller communicated to the Common Council the draft of an ordinance for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners.

Appendix G.

Appendix H.

Appendix I.

Appendix K.

During the period which elapsed between the appointment of Commissioners, and the confirmation of their report, efforts were made to reduce the limits of the park. Petitions were sent to the Common Council to that effect by various individuals, whose motives were as numerous as the names appended to the petitions.

A committee was appointed to examine the subject, which committee made a minority and majority report. No action, however, was taken until the following year, both Boards to petition the legislature to cut off a certain when the subject was revived, and a resolution passed

Appendix L.

portion of the park, by which a few property holders would have been benefited, and the park, in reality, destroyed. The resolution was promptly vetoed by the Mayor, Hon. Fernando Wood.

Appendix M.

This would seem to have put an end to all open opposition, but a secret influence appears to have been steadily at work, for reasons known only to a few, to retard the progress of this great public improvement. To this influence may probably be ascribed the non-action of the lower house of the last legislature upon the very judicious bill

Appendix N. which had passed the Senate.

In the absence of the necessary legislation, the Common Council adopted, on the 19th of May, an ordinance creating the Mayor and Street Commissioner, Commissioners of the Central Park, with power to employ the necessary persons to execute the repeatedly expressed wishes of the people, and appropriating certain funds to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

This Board entered at once upon the discharge of their duties. Feeling the importance of the subject and the responsibilities devolving upon them, they determined, before adopting any definite course of action, to seek the advice of certain well known citizens, whose public reputation, peculiar avocations and cultivated taste gave assurance that their opinions would possess the force of a clear, unbiased judgment. Accordingly, invitations were extended to Washington Irving, George Bancroft, James E. Cooley, Chas. F. Briggs, James Phalen, C. A. Dana and Stewart Brown to attend the meetings of the Commissioners, and form a consulting Board for the purpose of dis-

cussing a line of conduct to be pursued, and to determine upon the merits of such plans or propositions as might be laid before them, with the view of adopting a permanent design for the improvement of the park.

These gentlemen met on the 29th of May, 1856; organized by electing Washington Irving as President of the Board, and settled the preliminaries for carrying into effect the objects of the commission. Subsequently various plans were laid before them, and a variety of views and opinions submitted for their consideration. The result of these deliberations was the adoption of the general features of the plan which it is the object of this report to elucidate.

This design for the improvement of the park conforms to the existing inequalities of the surface, and since its adoption, it has been generally conceded that any plan not based upon the present topography of the ground would be inconsistent with correct ideas of natural beauty, and would involve an expenditure not commensurate with any results which might be attained. A thorough study of the physical character of the ground, in its minute details, necessarily precedes the work of improvement, and as the public are to be the final judges of the merits or defects of the plan, they should possess a general knowledge of these details, in order to discuss the subject intelligently.

With this view, a description of the topography, and a synopsis of the physical investigations, are given, as affording the best illustrations of the principles upon which the contemplated improvements are founded.

Topography.

The island of New York is about twelve miles long, and varies from one-half to two and one-half miles in width. It lies upon the upturned edge of the primitive range which extends through Westchester county and New England into Canada. The basis rock is gneiss except about one mile in length at the northern extremity, which is limestone. The middle and northern portions are rough and broken, from the almost constant out-cropping of the rock. The lower portion is everywhere covered, and in some places to a great depth, with alluvial and diluvial deposits, and is comparatively level. The rock begins to make its appearance in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street, and extends from that point to Manhattanville. The elevated portions vary from seventy to one hundred and thirty feet above tide water, the valleys being often deep and the hills precipitous. There is a line of elevation along the western side of the island, from which the ground descends to the Hudson and East rivers. On the eastern slope lies the ground selected for the public park, extending from Fifty-ninth street on the south, to One hundred and sixth street on the north, and from Fifth to Eighth avenues. The lower extremity is about five miles from the Battery, and the upper extremity the same distance from the northern end of the island. From the western side to the Hudson is three-quarters of a mile, and from the eastern side to the East river, nearly a mile. It is two miles and a half long, and half a mile wide, or

as long as from the Battery to Union square, and as wide as from the Bowling Green to the City Hall, and contains seven hundred and seventy-six acres, including the present distributing reservoir, (occupying a position nearly central,) the ground taken for a new reservoir, and the Arsenal grounds belonging to the state. It is as large as Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens combined, and seven times larger than the united area of all the other squares and public places in the city.

In addition to the general slope, from west to east, there are five lateral depressions and corresponding ridges, dividing the park transversely. These ridges are not continuous, but are very much broken, forming a series of hills and valleys. The drainage of the lesser depressions flows into the deeper valleys, whose drainage streams flow directly into the East river, or through conduits to that river. Some of these streams have their origin in perennial springs, and are therefore permanent in their supply; while others, being simply channels for the surface water of a limited area, are generally dry in midsummer. Some rise within, others without the limits, and several have a considerable fall in their course. In a few instances, obstructions to the natural drainage have caused the formation of swampy ground and stagnant ponds, which in their turn give rise to a rank, sickly vegetation. The southern portion of the area is the most broken and least elevated. The rocks are here more exposed to the surface, and there is less vegetation than in the northern part.

A more detailed description of the topography will be found in the annexed reports of progress of the gentlemen in charge of the several divisions.

Drainage.

This glance at the topography of the park demonstrates the fact that a thorough drainage of the entire area must precede any attempt at improvement. It embraces the removal of water now standing in stagnant deposits, the facilitating the flow of water from permanent springs, the directing of all surface water into proper channels, and such ramification of underground drains through every portion of the area, that the sub-soil may never be injured by the presence of an undue amount of moisture. Without this, the ground, with all the embellishments that art could devise, would remain what it is now—a pestilential spot, where rank vegetation and miasmatic odors taint every breath of air.

This subject of drainage, so important to the public health, seems to have escaped the minds of the commissioners who laid out the city, or they passed it over, under the impression that a complete system of sewerage would answer all sanitary purposes. But sewerage is not necessarily drainage, and no matter how perfect the system, nor how well it is carried out, it may, and in this city does fail, to carry off a large amount of water, which, by being suffered to remain, has been, and always will be, a fruitful source of pestilence.

The rectangular plan upon which the upper portion of the city is laid out, has no reference either to the topography or geology of the ground, and the sewerage neces-

sarily conforms to this plan, while a proper drainage is dependent upon both geology and topography. Therefore the sewerage is inconsistent with drainage. A glance at what are called "sunken lots," as they are seen all over the upper portion of the city, will show at once that the stagnant water has no outlet. The design is to fill the lots up when they are required for building purposes; but this will not get rid of the water, which, falling on the surface of the ground perhaps a mile off, percolates through the surface-soil until it meets with an impermeable sub-strata, along which it descends, till it reaches the lowest water level, where, if not drained off, it remains, to ascend, by capillary attraction, into the superincumbent earth, keeping it always cold and moist, and making the locality unhealthy. The experience of the residents at the foot of Murray Hill will undoubtedly confirm this.

The only remedy for the evil is to maintain the original water-courses, wherever they exist, as permanent drains, so built as to admit of the percolation of water through the interstices of the covering. The drains should be excavated to a firm substratum, and every property owner compelled to construct that portion of each drain which may pass through his property. The drainage of the Central Park will necessitate the construction of such drains along the whole slope between it and the East river, and this section will, as a natural consequence, become the healthiest portion of the city.

Geology.

The area of the Central Park is embraced in what is known as the primary region, the rocks of which, possessing similar characteristics, render it an easy matter to develop its general geology. A close examination of its local details presents a variety of geological phenomena, the solution of which cannot fail to add much to our knowledge, both in a scientific and economical point of view. A correct understanding of these details is of great importance in determining a system of thorough drainage and in the proper location of the roads. Besides, the disintegration and decomposition of the minerals which compose the rock furnish the soils of their immediate localities; therefore, to know these constituents is to know, in a great measure, the soil.

Enough of the geology will be presented to show the variations in the strata, resulting from faults, upheavals and other causes, as well as the no less marked variations in the mineral constituents.

The rocks embraced within the area are—

First—Gneiss (Micaceous Gneiss.)

Second—Mica slate.

Third—Granite in numerous intrusive veins.

Fourth—Diluvial or drift deposits, including boulders.

Fifth—Soils derived from the decomposition of the gneiss and associated rocks.

Gneiss and Mica Slate.

The strata of gneiss exhibit no uniformity with regard to their strike and dip. They show everywhere violent dislocations, owing to the intrusion of various veins of granite. In some localities they are in a vertical position or nearly so, varying from 80 degrees northwest to 80 degrees southeast; in others they vary from 40 degrees to 60 degrees to the northwest and to the southeast. The prevailing direction of the strike is north northeast.

The present position of the gneiss has apparently been produced by two distinct causes; first, a general upheaval of the entire mass, subsequently the strata have been laterally displaced and contorted by numerous intrusive veins of granite.

The following are a few of the localities where the strata are exposed to examination, illustrating their superposition:

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets, the strike is from north 10 degrees east, to north 25 degrees east, and the dip from 75 to 85 degrees northwest.

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, the rock dips at the surface from 80 degrees northwest to perpendicular curving, and being considerably contorted at a depth of a few feet below the surface.

Between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, the strike is north 50 degrees east, the dip is from perpendicular to 80 degrees southeast.

Between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, the strike is north 45 degrees east, the dip from perpendicular to 50 degrees southeast.

On Seventh avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, the strike is north 35 degrees east, the dip 45 degrees northwest.

Mineralogical character of the Gneiss.

Geologists distinguish two kinds of gneiss—hornblende or syenitic gneiss and micaceous gneiss proper; the former being characterized by laminæ and crystalline particles of hornblende, while, in the latter, scales of mica form the stratifying material. So far as examined in the Central Park, all the gneiss occurring is micaceous gneiss, associated with comparatively narrow bands of mica slate. The different varieties of gneiss which are found here, differ chiefly in the quantity and manner of distribution of the mica.

The following varieties have been noted:

1st. *Gray Gneiss*, usually of a finely granular structure, composed of white, grayish-white or yellowish-white colored feldspar, white and light gray colored quartz, black and silvery colored mica disseminated in small scales uniformly throughout, parallel to the line of stratification, and compact grains of *red garnet*. The gray gneiss alternates with other varieties of gneiss, and with mica slate.

Interlaminated Gneiss.—The shape of the scales of mica gives character to this variety. A more or less granular mixture of feldspar and quartz is enveloped by wave-like

shaped laminae of mica, thus forming a number of lenticular shaped small bodies. The feldspar of this kind of gneiss is usually of a yellowish white color, while the grains of quartz are of dark gray and brownish hues. Small grains of magnetite and of red garnet, are occasionally intermixed with the above constituents; besides, these were also found, as occasional minerals, tourmaline and epidote of a yellowish green color in thin coatings and small imperfect crystals. A third variety of gneiss results from a very regular and continuous alternation of gray and interlaminated gneiss, exhibiting a beautiful ribbon-like structure. The locality of this last is between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Sixty-first and Sixty third streets, and between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets.

Mica Slate, occurs in narrow layers and bands. It consists of numerous scales of silvery colored mica, large grains of gray quartz, and some little brownish colored, decomposed ferruginous feldspar, mica and quartz, forming always the predominant constituents. Mica slate decomposes very rapidly, forming a loamy soil.

Vein-like masses of Quartz in Gneiss.—In many localities, the gneiss contains more or less extensive masses of quartz of a lenticular shape, thinning gradually out toward the northeast and southwest. They are generally parallel to the strike of the strata, only a few instances having been found where such was not the case. They consist of grayish white compact quartz of a dull lustre, being occasionally slightly intermixed with yellowish white compact feldspar. These lenticular masses of quartz, from half an

inch to nearly two feet wide, may easily be taken for intrusive veins. Their limited extent, their conformity with the strike of the strata, and the fact of their being occasionally displaced by veins of granite, speak strongly in favor of the opinion that they were already formed when the intrusion of the granite took place, being cotemporaneous with the gneiss.

Granite.

The veins of granite pass through the gneiss in almost every direction. The greater number have an angle of bearing between west and north; others are in a direction varying from north 10 degrees east to north 55 degrees east. As a general rule they pursue a very tortuous course, their walls representing, not unfrequently, wave-like and zig-zag shaped outlines.

Mineralogical composition of the Granite.

The mineralogical composition of the granite does not vary much at the different localities. The granite generally consists of quartz, feldspar and mica, and contains occasionally magnetite, black tourmaline, scales of green chlorite and red garnet.

The quartz varies in color from light gray to dark gray, and is usually of a bright vitreous lustre; it occurs in grains of various sizes, and in small masses from 1 to 8 inches in diameter. The feldspar is usually orthoclase, of a fleshy red color, and of a bright vitreous lustre, on freshly fractured planes. It decomposes rapidly into a soft, kaolin-like substance, of a dull white color. Some varieties of granite contain, in addition to orthoclase, another species of feldspar, viz: oligoclase. This is of a light greenish

color, of a bright vitreous lustre on planes of cleavage, the latter showing, at the same time, very distinctly, the numerous fine parallel striæ, characteristic of that species.

The mica occurs in scales of a silvery white color, and of a bright lustre, principally phlogopite. They vary in size from one-sixteenth to five or six inches. In the process of decomposition they assume a peculiar reddish brown color. These scales are more numerous and of a larger size in the middle of the vein and on the line of contact with the gneiss. In many localities magnetite occurs of a black color and of a semi-metallic lustre imbedded in greenish and flesh-colored feldspar; it occurs in grains and small masses, and favors the decomposition of the feldspar and mica, giving to them a brownish, misty color. Tourmaline occurs in imperfect crystals imbedded in a flesh-colored orthoclasic feldspar.

A very rare mineral was found on the line of contact between the granite and gneiss, in the neighborhood of Sixty-seventh street and Seventh avenue. It is chiefly composed of phosphate of iron and manganese.

It appears to be an altered form of tetraphylene, and forms very small crystals and crystalline incrustations, filling small, irregular-shaped geodes in a flesh-colored feldspar. Red garnet, in small compact grains, imbedded in feldspar, and gray quartz and scales of green chlorite, in feldspar, are occasionally found.

Structure of the Granite.

The granite veins vary from a very coarse granular structure to very fine. As a general rule, the larger veins are coarser, while the smaller veins are fine. The granite

has undoubtedly been injected in the gneiss, at a time when the gneiss was in a very plastic state, as is clearly illustrated in the manner in which the gneiss has been bent and curved by the granite veins.

Drift or Diluvial Deposit.

These occupy a large portion of the area, resting everywhere upon the gneiss and associated rocks, both on the tops of hills and in the narrow intervening valleys, varying in thickness from a few inches to thirty feet, and affording, at best a very poor soil. The material of the drift consists of gravel-sand, and loam, throughout which pebbles and boulders of different kinds of rocks are distributed, which will be more minutely described.

GRAVEL-SAND AND LOAM.

Gneiss, mica, slate and granite furnish the material for the soil. We find, as constituents, grains and angular fragments of quartz, feldspar, and numerous grains of silvery colored mica.

Where a quartzose and highly ferruginous gneiss occurs, it furnishes, by its decomposition, a ferruginous clay, with which numerous grains of quartz are mixed up by the agency of water.

PEBBLES AND BOULDERS.

Much rounded and water-worn, varying in size from a few inches to seven feet, and composed of different varieties of trap, gneiss, syenite, granite, mica, slate, amphibolite, white, gray and red sand-stones, conglomerates, lime-stones and slate.

First.—TRAP.

The principal variety of trap, noted as occurring in the drift, is—

Diorite, a distinctly granular mixture of greenish-white colored feldspar and blackish and green hornblende; being similar in mineralogical character to the diorite occurring at Bergen, New Jersey, and usually much rounded.

Second.—GRANITE.

Most of the granite pebbles are similar to the rock in place. The following varieties, however, appear to have been brought from a distance:

(a.) *Red Granite*, in small rounded pebbles of a finely granular structure.

(b.) *White Granite*, in pebbles and boulders, consisting of greenish colored feldspar of a dull lustre, large grains of light gray colored quartz, and a few scales of mica.

(c.) *Granulite*, composed of flesh-colored orthoclase and grains of light gray quartz, similar to that occurring in the Highlands of New York.

(d.) *Gray and greenish gray-colored Granite* occurs in pebbles, partly rounded and partly angular—very rare.

Third.—SYENITE.

Composed of gray and yellowish-white colored feldspar (partly decomposed,) pale green and highly ferruginous hornblende, a few grains of gray quartz, and occasional grains of magnetite. In composition it is similar to the syenite interposed between the gneiss and deposits of magnetite in the Highlands of New York.

Fourth.—GNEISS.

Numerous rounded and partly angular pebbles and boulders of micaceous gneiss which are found, appear to have originated from the rock in place.

The following varieties are evidently from a distance:

(a.) Hornblendic gneiss, similar to that occurring in the Highlands of New York and New Jersey.

(b.) A bluish-gray-colored, obscurely stratified gneiss, of a very finely granular texture, composed of small grains of smoky-colored quartz, bluish-gray feldspar and small grains of silvery-colored mica, containing small masses of adularia—very rare.

Fifth.—QUARTZ.

(a.) White quartz, of a very bright vitreous lustre, from several inches to several feet in diameter.

(b.) Grayish-white quartz, of a dull lustre, in small, rounded pebbles.

(c.) Flesh-colored quartz, of a vitreous lustre.

Sixth.—QUARTZITE.

Consisting of gray quartz and a few small grains of mica, probably from a bed of quartzite.

Seventh.—RED CONGLOMERATE.

Similar to that occurring in Green Pond Mountains, Orange county, composed of angular pieces of flesh-colored feldspar, and of light gray and smoky-colored quartz. Some of the feldspar decomposes into a white, kaolin-like substance.

Eighth.—SAND-STONES,

Of various colors and textures.

Ninth.—GARNET-ROCK,

Composed of compact grains and imperfect crystals of red garnet, slightly intermixed with grains of gray-colored quartz and dull, white feldspar.

Tenth.—LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE.

Of various shades and texture, from compact to granular, and crystalline similar to the Trenton and Black River limestones of the New York system.

Eleventh.—ARGILLACEOUS, ARENACEOUS AND CALCAREOUS
SLATES,

Similar to those of the Hudson river group.

Twelfth.—AMPHIBOLITE.

Of a blackish-green color, highly ferruginous, in pebbles and boulders.

All the materials of the drift appear to have been transported and acted upon by two currents, one in the direction south 20 degrees to 40 degrees east, and the other in nearly a southerly direction; the former being indicated by striæ and grooves, the latter by the shape and bearing of the hills of drift. On the rocks in place, are found numerous grooves, more or less parallel to each other, in a direction north 20 to 40 degrees west. They have been produced by boulders moving over the surface of the rock. In some places the rock is smoothed and polished by the action of currents and drift.

Of the rocks which have been described, the gray gneiss is best adapted for purposes of construction, owing to its being hard, easily dressed, and but little affected by exposure to the atmosphere.

The interlaminated gneiss is also a good building stone, but is more difficult to dress than the former. The coarse kinds of granite decompose too rapidly when exposed, and the mica slate is totally unfit on account of its rapid disintegration.

RECAPITULATION OF MINERALS FOUND.

1. *Quartz*, of various shades of white and gray, as constituents of gneiss, mica, slate and granite.

2. *Feldspar*, in two varieties.

(a.) *Orthoclase*, as constituents of gneiss, mica, slate and granite.

(b.) *Oligoclase*, as an occasional constituent of granite.

3. *Adularia*, in a boulder of gneiss. .

4. *Mica*, in scales of silvery white, brown and black colors, in gneiss, mica, slate and granite.

5. *Red Garnet*, in compact grains, and in small rhombic dodecahedrons, in gneiss, mica, slate and granite.

6. *Magnetite*, in grains and small masses in granite.

7. *Black Tourmaline*, in gneiss and granite.

8. *Chlorite*, in gneiss and granite.

9. *Phosphate of Iron and Manganise*, an altered form of tetraphyline in feldspar, on the line of contact between gneiss and a vein of granite.

10. *Labradorite*.

11. *Pyroxene*.

Botany.

The botanical distribution of plants over the surface of the earth undergoes certain modifications connected with the dryness and moisture, as well as the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil. Hence an intimate relation exists between the botany of any district of country and its geology and topography; and, therefore, independently of the climate, certain plants, whether placed by nature or art, will flourish, or decay, according as the temperature and composition of the soil, is favorable or unfavorable to their growth. A botanical survey of the park has been made, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the existing vegetation, to learn how far it could be made available in the projected improvements, as well as to know its character, as an indication of what peculiar class of plants would prove most flourishing if transplanted to this ground, as also to discover what alterations the soil would require in order to admit of an increased variety.

This forms the basis of a botanical index which can always be made complete by a careful register of the plants and trees introduced. The investigation has not extended through all the seasons, which, in their turn, develop their peculiar plants; and is, therefore, in some respects, incomplete; still, so far as the useful trees and shrubs are concerned, it is believed that none have been overlooked.

Although this investigation has added nothing new to botanical science, yet it is necessary that the existing trees and plants should be described so as to be identified, and their importance properly estimated. A familiar description has been preferred to strictly botanical language, to convey all that is necessary with regard to the present vegetation. The catalogue will be added to during the ensuing season.

For present purposes, the plants are arranged simply in alphabetical order, without reference to any particular classification.

1st. ACER DASYCARPUM—*Silver-leaved Maple.*

A tree, thirty to fifty feet high, and often one to two feet in diameter, with wide, spreading branches. The wood white and soft, sap less sweet than that of the Sugar Maple. Leaves in large petioles, lobed beyond the middle, nearly smooth when old. Flowers, greenish, yellowish or purplish, usually about five together. This forms a beautiful shade tree. The silvery-white of the under surface of the leaves strongly contrasting with the bright green of the upper side, especially when they are agitated by the wind. Found in all portions of the park. About nine thousand specimens. Thrives best in a deep, rich loam, or in a gravelly loam, contiguous to moisture.

2d. ALNUS SERRULATA—*Common Alder.*

A shrub, six to twelve feet high, irregularly branched, and usually growing in dense thickets. Leaves from two to five inches long, prominently varied, smooth above; paler, and sprinkled with resinous dots underneath. About twelve thousand specimens. Grows in swampy ground. Flowers in March or April.

3d. ANDROMEDA PANICULATA—*Privet Andromeda*.

A shrub, four to eight feet high, much branched, and with a grayish bark. Leaves from one and one half to two inches long, variable in breadth, nearly smooth above; pale, and more or less pubescent underneath. About two thousand five hundred specimens. Grows in swamps and moist thickets. Flowers in June and July.

4th. AZALEA VISCOSA—*White Wild Honey-suckle*.

A shrub, four to seven feet high, with numerous spreading branches, and a grayish bark. Leaves one to two inches long. About six hundred specimens. Grows in moist places, and in woods. Flowers in June and July, sometimes as late as August.

5th. BETULA NIGRA—*Red Birch*.

A tree forty to seventy feet high, and from one to two feet in diameter, with long, slender and pendulous branches. Leaves about three inches long and two wide. Generally distributed. About one thousand specimens. Grows in low grounds. Flowers in April.

6th. BROUSSONETIA—*Paper Mulberry*.

Native of Japan. Found in the neighborhood of residences. Grows from forty to fifty feet high. Leaves large and downy. Will grow in very dry situations, where few other things will. About five hundred specimens.

7th. CARPINUS AMERICANA—*Water Beech*.

A tree, fifteen to twenty feet high; the bark smooth and light gray. Leaves about three inches long, gene-

rally distributed. About five thousand specimens. Flowers in April. Will grow in a poor soil. Is a very handsome, small tree, the leaves changing in the autumn to various shades of crimson, scarlet and orange, and very often retained on the plant during the winter.

8th. CASTANEA AMERICANA—*Chestnut*.

A tall tree, sometimes sixty to eighty feet high, and three to four feet in diameter. Leaves six to eight inches long, and about two inches wide. Will thrive in the most barren soils, especially those of a rocky or gravelly nature. Generally distributed. Five hundred specimens. Flowers in June.

9th. CATALPA SYRINGÆFOLIA—*Catalpa*.

A tree, twenty to thirty feet high. Leaves from five to eight inches in diameter. Flowers in June, and at that time very ornamental. Found in the neighborhood of several residences. Introduced from the South. About fifty specimens. Will grow in any soil.

10th. CELASTRUS SCANDENS—*Bitter-sweet*.

A climbing plant, winds around shrubs and small trees, or along stone fences, ten to twenty feet long. Leaves two to three inches long. Flowers early in June. Found in the thickets in the upper portion of the park.

11th. CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS—*Sugar Berry*.

A small tree, from fifteen to thirty feet high, and six or eight inches in diameter, with numerous slender spreading branches. Leaves two to three inches long and one to two inches wide, dark green. Flowers in May. Found in a number of situations.

12th. CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA—*Virgin's Bower*.

Stem eight to fifteen inches long, climbing over shrubs and bushes. Found in thick, shady and moist places. Flowers in July and August. About two hundred specimens.

13th. CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—*Sweet Pepper-bush*.

A shrub, four to eight feet high, with brownish bark and erect branches. Flowers at the end of July and August; white flower, very fragrant. Generally distributed. About one thousand five hundred specimens.

14th. CORNUS ALBA—*White Varied Dog-wood*.

A small tree or shrub, fifteen to twenty feet high. Leaves three to four inches long, and two to three inches wide. Flowers in May and June. Large trusses of white flowers, succeeded by white berries. Branches turn to a fine red color in winter. Grows in moist places. Generally distributed. About one thousand five hundred specimens.

15th. CORNUS FLORIDA—*American Dog-wood*.

One of the most beautiful of our native, flowering small trees. The flowers appearing in April, and presenting a brilliant appearance. Thrives best in moist ground. Grows, sometimes, to thirty feet in height. Generally distributed. About three thousand specimens.

16th. CORYLUS AMERICANA—*Wild Filbert*.

A shrub, four to six feet high. Leaves three to five inches long; slender branches. Flowers in April. Found generally distributed in thickets. About six thousand specimens.

17th. DIOSPYRUS VIRGINIANA—*Persimmon*.

In good soil, this tree will frequently grow forty or fifty feet high, and in its habits of growth is one of the most picturesque middle sized trees we have. When by itself it grows conically; it is interesting at all seasons. In spring, by its deep, shining green foliage; in summer, by the light green fruit; in the fall, by the rich orange of its leaves, and the deep brown of its fruit. It thrives best in a deep, rich loam. Found in one locality. About five hundred specimens.

18th. FAGUS FERRUGINEA—*Beech*.

A beautiful tree, often fifty or sixty feet high, and two feet or more in diameter. The trunk clothed with a thick, smooth gray bark. Leaves four or five inches long. Grows to perfection in a deep, rich loam. Flowers in May. Found in several localities. About two thousand specimens.

19th. FRAXINUS AMERICANA—*White Ash*.

A tall tree, forty to sixty feet high, and one to two feet in diameter. Light, gray bark, generally furrowed with transverse cracks. One of our prettiest trees. Its light hue gives a beautiful effect when combined with darker foliage. Requires a rich loam and plenty of space to arrive at perfection. Flowers in April and May. Found but a few specimens, about one hundred in all.

20th. GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHUS—*Honey Locust*.

A middle-sized tree. Leaves six to ten inches in length; not a native of this state, but often planted about houses, for ornament and hedges. Found in the neighborhood of

private residences. About one hundred specimens. Flowers in July.

21st. HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA—*Witch Hazel*.

A shrub, six to twelve feet high. Leaves three to six inches. When cultivated, becomes a handsome small tree. It seems to thrive well in any situation. Flowers at the end of October. Found generally distributed. About one thousand five hundred specimens.

22d. JUGLANS NIGRA—*Black Walnut*.

A tree, thirty to sixty feet high, with a trunk from one to two feet in diameter. Leaves a foot or more in length. Thrives best in a cool, deep and rich loam. Flowers in May. Found generally distributed. About two thousand specimens. Besides this, the "*Juglans cinerea*," or white walnut, also found.

23d. JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA—*Red Cedar*.

A well known and useful evergreen, often growing thirty or forty feet high. Grows on dry hillsides, in rocky sterile soil. But a few specimens are found.

24th. LAURUS BENZOIN—*Wild Allspice*.

A shrub six to ten feet high. Leaves three to five feet long. Grows in low, moist ground, on the borders of rivers. Flowers in April. Found in a few places. About two hundred and fifty specimens.

25th. LAURUS SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras*.

A middle-sized tree; trunk rarely one foot in diameter: the most interesting tree in the landscape. Toward autumn the leaves turn to a reddish brown. Thrives

well in a dry, sandy loam; poor in a wet situation. Found very generally distributed. About twenty thousand specimens.

26th. LIQUIDAMBAR SYRACIFLUA—*Sweet Gum*.

Grows from fifty to sixty feet high, under favorable circumstances. Thrives in a deep, rich loam. Found generally distributed. About six thousand specimens.

27th. LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA—*Tulip tree*.

From forty to eighty feet high; from one to three feet in diameter. Trunk perfectly straight, and of nearly uniform diameter. Flowers in June. Thrives well in a strong, clayey or micaceous soil. Found in a number of localities. About five hundred specimens.

28th. MYRICA CERIFERA—*Bay-berry*.

A shrub, three to eight feet high, much branched at the summit. Leaves two to four inches long, and from one half to nearly an inch wide. Grows in dry soils, in thickets. Flowers in May. About six thousand specimens.

29th. PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS—*Button-wood, Sycamore*.

A very large tree, often sixty or eighty feet high, and two to five feet, or more, in diameter, with thick spreading branches. Will do well in any situation, but thrives best in moist soil. Found in a number of localities. About three thousand specimens.

30th. POPULUS BALSAMIFERA—*Balsam Poplar*.

A tree thirty to eighty feet high, and one to two feet in diameter. Leaves about three inches long. Prefers a deep, moist and rich soil. About fifty specimens found. Probably not a native.

31st. *POPULUS ARGENTEA*—*Cotton tree*.

A tree forty to sixty feet high, and from one to two feet in diameter. Leaves three to six inches long. Grows in moist ground. About fifty specimens found.

32d. *POPULUS TREMULOIDES*—*American Aspen*.

A tree twenty to thirty feet high, and from six to ten inches in diameter. Leaves about two inches long, breadth usually greater than the length. Flowers in May and April. Prefers a moist soil. About one hundred specimens found.

33d. *PRUNUS VIRGINIANA*—*Choke Cherry*.

A shrub or small tree. Leaves two to four inches long. Grows on rocky hillsides. Found everywhere in the brushwood. About two thousand specimens.

34th. *QUERCUS MACROCARPA*—*Over-cup*. *White Oak*.

Trunk forty to sixty feet high. Bark of the branches somewhat corky in ridges. Leaves six to twelve inches or more in length. About fifteen hundred specimens.

35th. *QUERCUS RUBRA*—*Red Oak*.

Grows from fifty to eighty feet high, and from two to four feet in diameter. Leaves six to nine inches long and three to five inches wide. Flowers in May. Grows well in a poor soil. About two thousand specimens found.

36th. *QUERCUS PALUSTRIS*—*Pin Oak*.

A pretty conical shaped tree, with leaves of a light green. The lower branches often pendulous, sweeping the ground, and forming a pleasant shade.

37th. *ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA*—*Common Locust tree.*

A tree forty or fifty feet high, occasionally reaches the height of ninety feet, not indigenous in any part of the state, but almost naturalized in many places. A very valuable tree on account of its wood. Found in compact growth. About three thousand specimens.

38th. *ALNUS AMERICANA*—*American Elm.*

A large tree, sometimes eighty or more feet high and two to four feet in diameter. Leaves three to five inches long. Flowers in April. Thrives only in light, rich loam. Generally distributed. About six thousand specimens.

39th. *VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM*—*Maple-leaved Arrow wood.*

A shrub three to five feet high, with smooth, straight and slender branches. Leaves three to five inches in diameter. Flowers in June. Found very generally distributed. About five thousand specimens.

40th. *VIBURNUM PAUCIFLORUM*—*Mountain bush Cranberry.*

A shrub two to four feet high, found in great abundance.

41st. *VITIS LABRUSCA*—*Fox Grape.*

Stem very long, straggling over bushes or shrubs or climbing the highest trees. Sometimes six or eight inches in diameter. Common in woods and swamps. Two thousand specimens found.

42d. *VITIS QUINQUEFOLIA*—*American Ivy.*

A vine of rapid growth, climbing trees and other objects, and spreading extensively—presenting a very beautiful and striking appearance in the autumn from its

curious foliage. Flowers in July. About five hundred specimens found.

The remainder of the plants that have been found are either injurious or so few in number as to render any reference to them in this connection unimportant. The total number of species found is seventy, of which there are in all about one hundred and fifty thousand specimens.



The Plan.

The art of ornamenting and preparing ground for purposes of pleasure, has undergone many changes since it first became a study, and within the past century has been marked by a most rapid progression. The earlier efforts were characterized by a desire to make nature assume a strictly artificial appearance, giving to every scene an air of formality and symmetry, a seeming attempt to apply the rules of architecture to landscape, under the impression, that the greatest effect was thereby produced. Later years have developed a clearer conception of the true nature of taste, and has given rise to a modern style, which is based upon the maxim, that "the greatest art is to conceal art."

These two styles, "the natural" and "the artificial," modified in different countries by national characteristics, and the peculiarities of climate, have originated the various schools of art, such as the Italian, the Dutch, the French, and the English, which have been followed, to a greater or less extent by all those who have had any pretension as professors in this particular field. In England, under the auspices of landed wealth and a liberal government, and through the studies of Kent, Repton and Loudon, improving upon the efforts and profiting by the errors of two centuries, it has reached a high degree of perfection; in Germany, by the energy and genius of Puckler Muskau, it has changed the neglected suburbs of ancient cities into

smiling gardens and beautiful pleasure grounds; in Russia, contending with a rigorous climate, it has converted once dreary landscapes into picturesque scenery, and in France, it has enabled her gay capital to encompass so much that is pleasurable in existence.

Yet, to seek among the parks of Europe for a model for our own, would be a reflection upon our national taste, which finds so much food for study in the ever-changing scenery for which this country is so remarkable.

Besides, those parks, in many instances, are but appendages of grandeur to rank, where lavish expenditure, aided by all the appliances of art, give regal effect to scenes which the people enjoy at the discretion of their possessors. While our park, like the government, comes from the people, and to them, in all the phases of society, it must necessarily be devoted. Hence, at the outset, we should seek to know the peculiar wants of all classes, and to endeavor to gratify them at every step, with a due regard to the principles of art, and an economical expenditure of money.

As, has already been stated, the natural configuration of the surface is the basis of the intended improvements. The hills, the valleys and the streams, are nature's pencilings on the surface of the earth, rivaling, in their pictured grace, the most beautiful conceptions of the finite mind; to alter them, would be desecration; to erase them, folly!

Upon a proper understanding of these features, and a proper appreciation of their beauty, depends the unity of

the design. If this unity is lost sight of in the arrangement of the details, an assemblage of incongruities is at once produced, painful to the eye, and indicative of the absence of correct taste in art. To obtain that information which would enable us to lay down and maintain this leading principle, has been the object of the preliminary surveys. With a view to secure accuracy and expedite the work, the area has been divided into four parts, each division into sections, and each section into subdivisions of sufficiently small extent, to insure the minute delineation of the topography. Each angle of the smaller areas has been substantially marked in the field, and the altitudes of these points determined for the foundation of contour lines. All of the data thus obtained, is being transferred to paper. The maps of the different sections being on a very large scale, will form working drawings easily referable to the marked points in the field. So that the whole subject is, as it were, grasped at once, and under complete control.

But still more does this leading principle require to be maintained in the arrangement of the trees, shrubs and vines. Upon the harmonious blending of all that is beautiful in light and shade, in color, size and shape, depends the perfection of the scheme. To know the character and habits of trees,—the various tints of their foliage in the changing seasons,—to adapt all these to the character of the ground—so that the wildly picturesque shall not clash with the softly beautiful,—so that those trees, whose majestic growth and wide-spreading branches enable a single specimen to give character to a landscape, shall not have their grandeur destroyed by being placed in incongruous groups,—to produce, by a judicious arrangement

of masses and single trees, and the introduction of a great number of different species of vegetation, such a variety in the details, that every turn may develop some new feature, while an air of harmony pervades the whole, and no discordant contrasts offend the eye; this is what the plan seeks to arrive at, fulfilling, at the same time, certain popular conditions, previously alluded to, of which the following are some of the details:

First.—A principal road or drive, which shall, in its entire extent, embrace every feature of importance within the limits, and every prominent view without. This drive to be wide enough to admit of its being used by a large number and variety of vehicles at the same time; to be long enough for an afternoon's drive, and not so long as to necessitate the passing over, of the same ground, twice.

Second.—Another drive, secluded in its character, to be used by such persons as desire to be more retired.

Third.—Certain roads devoted to equestrians, to the exclusion of vehicles.

Fourth.—Certain walks devoted exclusively to pedestrians.

Fifth.—Certain transverse roads, at convenient distances, to allow of an easy transit across the park, for business and other purposes.

Sixth.—A level space, prepared for, and allotted to military exercises, of sufficient extent to admit of every description of field manœuvre, either by regiment, battalion, brigade or division; infantry, cavalry or artillery.

Seventh.—A cricket ground, for the encouragement of, and an indulgence in, athletic and manly sports.

Eighth.—Spaces devoted to botanical and horticultural purposes.

Certain preliminary operations should necessarily precede these detailed improvements, such as—

First.—A thorough drainage of the entire area.

Second.—Removal of interior inclosures, (stone walls, &c.)

Third.—Removal of stone and other material, deposited in extending streets and avenues.

Fourth.—Removal of buildings.

Fifth.—Cutting and removing brushwood and briars.

Sixth.—Grubbing or clearing the ground of useless roots and vegetation.

Seventh.—Preparing ground for nursery.

Eighth.—Trenching ground for sward.

Ninth.—Leveling and preparing ground for "The Parade."

Tenth.—Leveling and preparing cricket ground.

Eleventh.—Building temporary inclosure.

Twelfth.—Excavating ponds.

All these may go on at the same time, and should be begun at once.

The Circuit.

The construction of the roads is the next step. Of these, "The Circuit," or principal drive, is the main feature; this enters the park at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, with a road-way seventy feet in width, and a foot-path on either side, of fifteen feet, de-

scending immediately by an easy grade into a deep valley. On the left is a lake, which terminates the stream running through this valley; on the right, a ledge of rocks. For a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet, with a curve of two hundred feet radius, it follows the base of a rock, rising abruptly on the right, thence along the edge of a stream, coming in view of another sheet of water, with a cascade in the distance. The ground now rises, and from the road a considerable view is obtained of the interior.

Passing the rear of the arsenal, the road again descends into a valley curving to the left, with a radius of three hundred feet, and crossing a small stream, by a rustic bridge. A short distance on it intersects the first transverse road, which extends along the lateral valley between Sixty third and Sixty-fourth streets, following, by a circuitous route, the course of the valley. From this point a fine view is obtained through the valley; thence curving to the right, with a radius of eight hundred feet, and then to the left, with a radius of six hundred feet, it ascends the high ground, to the left of a perpendicular ledge of rocks; thence by a succession of curves it reaches a prominent elevation, from which an extensive view is obtained to the north and west. At the foot of the hill is a miniature lake, and in the distance the botanical garden. The road then descends by a curve to the left into the valley, Passing the botanical gardens on the right, it intersects the second transverse avenue at Seventy-fourth street. Then bending to the right, on a curve of eight hundred feet radius, and again curving to the left, it intersects the third transverse road at Seventy-ninth street, and passes parallel to the Fifth avenue to the right of "The Parade," fifty acres in extent, lying in front of the smaller reser-

voir, the sides of which are terraced and laid out with walks for a view of the military manœuvres.

At the northern extremity of "The Parade," "The Circuit" intersects at Eighty sixth street, the fourth transit avenue. Here, in the broad valley, lies the new reservoir, laid out in irregular shape, one hundred acres in extent, and denominated "The Croton Lake." The southern side of the lake is a gradual slope. The road passes to the right of it and rises gradually, intersecting the fifth transverse avenue at Ninety-seventh street. Then following this avenue, it reaches a high point which overlooks the lake, and a very large portion of the park, north, south and west, with the Harlem river, Highbridge, and Westchester county in the distance.

"The Circuit" also joins here the Boston post road, which leads out to the northern end of the park, and along which there are a number of fine views. All through the upper portions of the park, superb views may be obtained from prominent points. Vista rock, Summit rock, Mount Prospect, Bellevue rock and Mount St. Vincent, embrace views of the Hudson and East rivers, the entire city, Long Island, and Long Island Sound; Harlem river, Westchester county, the Palisades, all of the public institutions on the islands in the East river, in short, a complete panorama of New York city and its suburbs. Three of these views accompany the report.

Passing around the Croton lake, "The Circuit" approaches the locality of the Eighth avenue. Going south, between the smaller reservoir and the Eighth avenue, to the right, is the highest elevation in the park, one hundred and thirty five feet, from which a view of the Hud-

son, and numerous views of the interior are obtained; also an extensive view of the city.

The road now descends into a deep valley, where it intersects the northerly end of one of the transverse roads. Farther on it passes along the cricket ground, crossing in its course several streams, and passing along the borders of miniature lakes. After leaving the cricket ground, the road curves around to the juncture of Eighth avenue, Broadway and Fifty-ninth street, where it debouches from the ground, being about five miles in length. An inspection of the plan can alone complete this glance at "The Circuit." The Glen road, entering on Fifty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, is much more secluded, and, perhaps, more picturesque than this. A portion of these roads are staked out and ready to be worked.

The following is an estimate of the amount required for active operations, during the year ending 31st December, 1857; it includes such work as a properly organized force may accomplish in favorable weather:

1. Excavation and construction of drains.....	\$20,000
2. Removal of interior inclosures, (walls, &c.).	5,000
3. Removal of stone and other material deposited in extending streets and avenues...	10,000
4. Removal of buildings	5,000
5. Cutting and removal of brushwood and briars.....	5,000
6. Clearing the entire ground of useless roots and vegetation.....	10,000
7. Preparing ground for nursery.....	5,000
Carried forward.....	\$60,000

Brought forward.....	\$60,000
8. Manures.....	10,000
9. Trenching ground for sward	15,000
10. Purchase of two hundred thousand nursery trees.....	30,000
11. Transplanting forest trees	10,000
12. Shrubs and vines.....	10,000
13. Leveling and preparing ground for parade.	15,000
14. Leveling and preparing cricket ground.....	5,000
15. Excavating ponds.....	10,000
16. Temporary inclosure.....	15,000
17. Construction of roads and bridges.....	50,000
Total.....	<u>\$230,000</u>

As soon as the ground can be prepared, it is intended to plant out the exterior line, wherever the presence of rocks does not prevent, with an irregular border of nursery trees, some of which may be used as they are wanted, while others will be suffered to remain as a permanent plantation. To facilitate the grouping, all the lines of view from different points have been laid down upon the plan.

In the construction of the roads, improvement of the water-courses, and preparation of the ponds, certain points will be indicated, where, by transplanting full grown trees, immediate effect will be produced. The young growth, which is now on the park, and which is all that has been spared by the rapacious occupants of the cabins which deface the ground, will, in a comparatively short time, add a material beauty to the park, especially if immediate steps are taken to inclose the area, and preserve the vege-

tation from further depredations. Delay in this matter is the worst policy that can be adopted.

Six years of legislation have already been spent in securing the ground. Less time than this will suffice to restore, in some measure, its original beauty; nature stands ready, with her reproductive power, to make up for the delay, and put to shame the wantonness of man.

Let the work of improvement be begun at once, and those who conceived this measure will see it completed. The hot days of midsummer will soon return, with the pestilence in their train, and the overworked inhabitants will seek in vain a spot where they can breathe the pure air of heaven. The annual record of mortality will again number its ten thousand victims, from children under five years of age, to most of whom air would have been life, but whose parents have not the means to seek for it beyond the limits of the city, while tardy legislation prevents their finding it here. Thus humanity adds her pleading voice to the many powerful reasons for no longer withholding this great public boon and blessing.

Report of Progress in First Division.

To ROBERT L. VIELE, Esq.,

Engineer-in-Chief :

CENTRAL PARK, FIRST DIVISION,

NEW YORK, January, 1, 1857.

SIR:—In obedience to your orders, I herewith submit a report, on that portion of the Central Park which has been allotted to my charge, embracing a general reconnaissance of its topographical features, together with an account of the field-work, which has been performed since the organization of the party.

The first, or southern division of the Central Park, comprises that portion extending from Fifty-ninth street northward to Sixty-ninth street, and included between the Fifth and Eighth avenues. The upper portion, excepting the extreme east, and comprising nearly one half of the whole, forms an extensive plateau, from seventy to to ninety feet above the mean level of high water, assumed as a plane of reference.

The lower portion, on the contrary, presents an exceedingly diversified and abrupt appearance, its elements seem at first sight too incongruous for classification; a closer examination, however, shows that it is divided into three ridges, or ranges, which, for convenience, are designated as the western, middle and eastern. They

are mostly high and rocky, separated from each other by intervening valleys of varying width, the ranges are nearly parallel in direction, stretching from northwest to southeast, and differing widely in their extent and general aspect.

The western ridge commences a little east of Seventh avenue, at which point its lower extremity rises vertically from Fifty-ninth street for twenty feet, presenting a ledge two hundred feet in width and one hundred feet on the course of the range, with sides forming a steep descent in every direction. Proceeding northward, we find the ridge so level and depressed, as scarcely to deserve its name, preserving an average width of five hundred feet, but possessing no feature worthy of particular notice till we reach Sixty-second street. Here, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, a ledge of rock rises twenty feet above the general level, with a short steep descent on its western side, and a long easy slope to the east. At this point, the street has divided the ledge, which reappears on the upper side with a width of one hundred feet, and extending seventy-five feet before again dipping to the general level.

Two remaining elevations claim attention: one rises abruptly to a height of thirty feet in the northwestern angle of Sixty-second street and Seventh avenue, forming, at its summit, a floor of rock fifty feet in diameter. The other at Sixty-third street, a little west of Seventh avenue, is a rocky knoll ten feet in height, with a base of forty feet. The remainder of the ridge rises with a gentle ascent to its upper extremity at Sixty-fourth street, where it is above the grade of the Eighth avenue, some ten feet.

On the southern side of this range, is a collection of water extending three hundred feet east from the retaining wall of Eighth avenue, and five hundred feet south from that of Sixty-second street; a culvert for its passage extends under and across the Eighth avenue, but the water is at present stagnant.

The western ridge is limited on the north by a broad valley, some two hundred feet in width, whose well defined boundaries constitute the dividing line between the upper and lower portions of the division. Originating at the Eighth avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, it sweeps eastward, by an easy curve, reaching the Seventh avenue at Sixty-second street. At this point one branch extends along the avenue to Sixty-first street, and then in a southeastern direction to Fifty-ninth street, terminating at the summit of a gentle rise which connects it with the plain below. The main branch, on the other hand, follows a line nearly east, its sides at first narrowing, and again receding, till, at Sixth avenue and Sixty-second street, it becomes the base of a depression stretching up the avenue to Sixty-sixth street. Again curving gracefully to the south, it forms, in its passage between the middle and eastern range, a miniature lake, some one hundred and fifty feet in diameter. The aspect of the park at this place, is perhaps wilder than at any other spot. At Sixtieth street, the valley merges into an open plain, which covers the south-eastern portion of the division, the only exception being an elevation in the angle of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, which, extending fifty feet in width and twenty in height, reaches westward three hundred and fifty feet, terminating abruptly in a face of rock.

Next, is the middle range, which is included between Sixtieth and Sixty-second streets, and from four hundred feet east to four hundred feet west of Sixth avenue. On the northeast it is bold, rocky and precipitous, and from forty to fifty feet in height. On the west also, its sides are steep, though attaining a less altitude, while on the remaining portions, the ascent is long and gradual; the summit is generally level; commanding from all points a widely extended view. In the centre this ridge is itself almost divided by a depression, reaching, in a southerly direction, from Sixty-first street to the place of its base.

The eastern range occupies a belt two hundred feet in width, from Sixtieth to Sixty-third street, its centre being about midway between the Fifth and Sixth avenues; it contains three marked elevations, the remaining portion being but slightly above the valleys which it separates. Of these elevations the most southerly is forty feet in height, with sides nearly vertical on the west and northwest, and rapidly ascending at all other points; its summit is fifty feet in diameter, and tolerably level. The next in importance, is a ledge of rock at Sixty-third street, twenty feet in height and one hundred feet in width, and about fifty feet in depth. The last, near Sixty-third street, but farther to the east, is a small knoll, ten feet in height, with a base of nearly fifty feet.

From the eastern range to Fifth avenue, the surface is level, with the exception of a rocky knoll, twenty-five feet in height and sixty in diameter, which occupies the south side of Sixty-third street at Fifth avenue, rising

vertically from the east, north and west, and with moderate steepness from the south. At Sixty-first street, twenty feet west of Fifth avenue, we find another lake of miniature proportions, whose outlet is through the valley in which it is located, winding its way to the plain at Fifty-ninth street, where it soon loses its identity, in commingling with other streams.

Extending on the north, and to the limits of the division, is the plateau before referred to, its southern extremity stretching westward in the vicinity of Sixty-sixth street to the Sixth avenue; thence bearing downward and reaching Sixty-fifth street, half way to the Fifth avenue. From this point, its western limit curves northward and westward, terminating at Sixty-ninth street, on the Sixth avenue.

Its general character is that of a plain, slightly undulating; on the western side showing numerous outcrops of rock, while the middle and eastern portions appear covered with a good soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation. It slopes gradually to the south, and at the extreme southeast, exposes, in the long descent, numerous ledges of rock, which, half hidden and half disclosed, impart a picturesque appearance to the scene. At the upper extremity, the partial opening of Sixty-ninth street has formed a narrow body of water, extending most of the way from the Seventh avenue to the Eighth avenue, the portion on this division, being about thirty feet in width. One or two other small depressions also occur, none, however, of any magnitude.

The only space yet remaining to be described, is that to the eastward of the plateau. Its upper portion is ele-

vated to nearly the same level with the plateau of which it appears at first sight to be merely a prolongation. At Sixty-ninth street, a little east of Sixth avenue, two small ledges of rocks appear, and at the western base of these is discerned the head of a valley, which, at first broad and level, gradually contracts, till, crossing Sixty-seventh street, three hundred and twenty-five feet east of Sixth avenue, it becomes narrowed to a small stream, which forces its way southward through high banks for one hundred feet; then being joined by another stream of like dimensions, it proceeds still southward, the long ascent on the west leading to the summit of the plateau, while eastward, the ground rises gradually to the Fifth avenue, which is crossed by the stream at Sixty-fourth street, a culvert under the arsenal grounds, providing for its passage. The other stream heads, also at Sixty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the ground on either side being of the same elevated and level character which distinguishes the upper portion in general, till we reach Sixty-seventh street; here, on the east, a knoll of rock rises some thirty-feet in height with its sides sloping steeply to the south, and more gradually on the east and north. On the west is also a ridge, which, forming the division between the two streams, extends only to their intersection, one hundred and fifty feet south of Sixty-seventh street, its average width here is about twenty feet, and at its lower extremity terminates abruptly in a vertical face of rock ten feet in height. On the northern side of Sixty-seventh street, this same ledge extends for three hundred feet, reaching its culminating point at seventy-five feet, and here forming a floor of rock fifty feet wide and nearly two hundred in length. The difference between the greatest elevation

and lowest depression on the division is seventy-two feet, the lowest point appearing fifty feet north of Fifty-ninth street, and three hundred feet west of Fifth avenue, giving a height of twenty-three feet two inches above the plane of reference, and the highest showing ninety-five feet six inches, and occurring near Sixty-ninth street, a little east of the Eighth avenue.

Field Work.

The party was organized on the 17th of June, consisting of the surveyor, with a first and second assistant. Taking the field at once, they proceeded to determine the exterior line of the division, and, notwithstanding the intense heat, they finished the work by the middle of July, having prepared three profiles, one of Fifty-ninth street, another of the Fifth avenue, and the last of the Eighth avenue, beside the necessary computations for excavation and embankment. At this time, an axeman was added to the party, and they commenced the topographical survey, running transit lines fifty feet apart, from Fifty-ninth street northward, and driving stakes every fifty feet on these lines, from Fifth to Eighth avenue. Progress was necessarily slow, from the rugged character of the ground, it being rarely practicable to obtain a sight over six hundred feet at a single setting of the instrument; considerable brush was also encountered, through which the lines could only be run by clearing a path through the brush with a bush-hook, and trouble was experienced with the poisonous ivy, which occurs abundantly in the brush; one member of the party was so badly poisoned with it, as to be confined to his room for a fortnight.

Notwithstanding these annoyances, the work has been steadily continued up to the present time, varied by occasional leveling, staking out of roads, and tracing the streams of the park to their outlet, with reference to determining the requisite mode of drainage.

The number of stakes thus placed is about two thousand; from the Fifth to Seventh avenue, the space from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third street is completed; between Seventh and Eighth avenues, it is completed from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth streets. In addition, some five hundred have been placed in the upper portion, between the Fifth and Seventh avenues.

In conclusion, it is but justice to say, that the satisfactory progress of the work, is due, in a great measure, to the gentlemen of the party, who have so ably seconded my efforts; through every discouragement, they have worked cheerfully and with unremitting perseverance.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES K. GRAHAM,

*City Surveyor and Engineer,
in charge of First Division.*

Report of Progress in Second Division.

SECOND DIVISION, CENTRAL PARK,
December 31, 1856.

EGBERT L. VIELE, ESQ.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the progress made in the surveys of the division of the Central Park, placed, by your direction, under my immediate superintendence.

This division is embraced between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, which are its eastern and western boundaries ; and extends from Sixty-ninth street on the south, to Seventy-ninth street on the north, comprising an area of nearly one hundred and seventy-four (174) acres ;—and from the picturesque alternations of hill, vale, streamlet, dell, and precipice, it presents a series of topographical characteristics, which at little cost will render this division of the Park one of the most romantic spots on the island.

At the intersection of Seventy-fourth street with the Fifth avenue, is a broad valley about forty feet above tide-water, and twenty feet below the established grade of the adjacent thoroughfares. This valley extends, in a sinuous course, to the Eighth avenue, and is traversed by a rivulet which drains the entire division. The side slopes on the northern exterior are very gradual as far

as the line of the Sixth avenue ; while those on the south are steep and precipitous, and rise to a height of eighty feet above tide ; which elevation is reached at Seventy-second street, where the topography changes to a broad plateau, stretching southerly to Sixth ninth street, and terminating on the west in a ridge, from the summit of which several interesting views are obtained. Following this ridge as far as Seventy-second street, it curves sharply to the north, and descends rapidly until it terminates in an acute angle of quartzose rock, at the junction of Sixth avenue and Seventy-third street.

The first northern arm of the central valley, which is traversed by a branch of the main rivulet, commences about three hundred and fifty feet from the Fifth avenue, and preserves this distance until it reaches Seventy-ninth street. At intervals, the course of the brook expands into small lakes.

On the east of the valley, the ground rises toward Fifth avenue, and rolls from that point toward Seventy-ninth street, between which it is divided into orchards, gardens and pasture lands. On the west, it ascends rapidly for about three hundred feet, and beyond that, for a width of five hundred feet, it forms an inclined plane to the north, the general uniformity of which is broken by occasional mounds and outcroppings of rock. The portion east of the Sixth avenue is grazing land ; and in the vicinity of Seventy-eighth street a grove of cedars is found growing upon, and partially concealing, a clump of rocks. From this point the view is charmingly picturesque ; its elevation is one hundred feet above tide.

That portion lying west of the Sixth avenue is covered with a fine growth of young locust, which only require a skillful hand to transform them into a grove of a highly ornamental character.

Still following the central valley, it pursues a serpentine course around the ridges, terminating at Seventy-third street, to about three hundred feet from the Sixth avenue, where the valley expands to a width of three hundred feet. At this point it is intersected by another valley of uniform slope, extending south to Seventy-first street.

About one hundred feet beyond this intersection, on the north, is a sheltered ravine, the sides of which are overhung by huge masses of rock, and interwoven with clusters of the wild grape and ivy. Here is also a small stream, which forms the outlet for a lake near the base of the reservoir, and has, throughout its winding course, numerous cascades and waterfalls which percolate through the interstices of the rock. The length of this ravine is about one thousand feet, and it varies in width from fifty to two hundred feet.

The ridge forming the eastern boundary presents few points of interest, except to the geologist; while that on the west, commencing at Seventy-fourth street and the Seventh avenue, rises gradually to Seventy-fifth street; beyond this the rock assumes a varied character, and forms a series of spherical terraces. Reaching the summit of this elevation, equal to one hundred and thirty-four feet above tide, is a tablet, level in surface, and covering an area of five thousand square feet.

From this the *coup d'œil* is pleasing in the greatest degree ; and as the circuit of vision is wholly unobstructed, it naturally suggests the location of a tower, or observatory, on this point.

At Seventh avenue is intersected the principal valley running north and south ; its point of beginning is on Sixty-ninth street, near the Sixth avenue, at an elevation of sixty-seven feet above tide-water. It descends with an easy grade to Seventieth street (being drained by a small stream which empties itself into the main rivulet, two hundred feet west of the Seventh avenue, at Seventy-third street, forming the only southern tributary), where it suddenly expands to a width of three hundred feet, and forms an extensive plain, which unites with the central valley already described. The eastern slope of this valley is formed by a ridge eighty feet in height, which runs parallel with, and distant one hundred feet east from the Seventh avenue. The western boundary between Seventieth and Seventy first streets consists of a succession of rugged slopes ; thence to Seventy-second street, where the valley is five hundred feet wide, the sides are a series of gentle undulations rising to the west ; from this point it curves round the base of a perpendicular, rock ninety feet above tide-water, to the junction of Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue, and then extends to Seventy-fifth street, where it is broken by a spur, projecting from the Eighth avenue, and an isolated hillock, which rises near the line of the Seventh avenue. Beyond this, at Seventy-sixth street, the plain loses itself in a cluster of hills lying parallel with each other, dividing the ground into three parts, and forming three magnificent passes, in which the scenery is of a shadowy and sylvan character.

The central pass is the most attractive; it is about seventy-five feet wide, three hundred feet long, and is hemmed in by high hills on either hand. The one on the west rises forty feet above the valley level, and presents one of the most remarkable geological features in the park.

The eastern pass is lost in the rolling ground beyond Seventy-seventh street.

The western one strikes off and runs along the Eighth avenue, uniting again with the central one at Seventy-seventh street, leading through a net work of dells to the northern limit of the division.

A small pond is found on the line of the Eighth avenue, at Seventy-sixth street, formed by a stream which enters the park near Seventy-ninth street. This pond has an outlet at Seventy-sixth street, which passes under the avenue, and returns again to the park at Seventy-fourth street, where it becomes the principal rivulet of the central valley.

The southeasterly section, extending from Seventy-third street and Eighth avenue to Sixty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, is broken into a succession of hills, valleys and table lands, prominent among which is a plateau, extending from Seventy-third street to Seventy-first street, with an average width of two hundred feet, and a gradual slope toward the south.

Between Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth streets the ground is exceedingly rugged, and uninteresting in description.

Field Work.

The field operations were commenced on the 14th of June—the party consisting of a chief; a first and second assistant, and an axe-man.

From that date until the 12th of July, the party was engaged in locating and determining the elevation of the exterior line, of the division, and also in making the profiles, estimates, &c., &c., having experienced great difficulty on the easterly side, in consequence of all the monuments on the line of the Fifth avenue having been either removed or rendered unreliable.

During the remainder of July and the month of August, the party was occupied in running transit lines east and west, at intervals of fifty feet, commencing at the centre line of Sixty-ninth street, and going thence northerly, thereby cutting the division into a series of squares. The progress was rendered slow by the intense heat, which limited the work to morning and evening hours. The party also suffered much from having, in many instances, been severely poisoned by the wild ivy which is found in great abundance on this division, and which presents a serious impediment in running the lines, as it can only be removed by a bush-hook at great expense of time and labor.

From the 1st of September to the 10th of December, we continued to run the east and west lines, and also traced the course of the stream, draining this division, to its termination at the East river, and located various roads, &c.

Up to this date, we had run the transverse lines between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-ninth street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, as far north as Seventy-fourth street; and between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-seventh streets.

From the 10th of December to the present time, the party has been engaged in leveling and plotting the field work, determining the contour lines for every foot in height.

In conclusion, I cannot omit the opportunity to express my entire satisfaction with the manner in which the gentlemen, composing my party, have performed their several duties.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. S. SINCLAIR,

Engineer, Second Division, C. P.

Report of Progress in Third Division.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1856.

EGBERT L. VIELE, ESQ.,

Engineer-in-Chief, Central Park:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your instructions, I submit a summary review of the operations that have been carried on under my surveillance as Surveyor of the Third Division of the Central Park, which, as you are aware, is bounded on the south by the centre of Seventy-ninth street, on the north by Ninety-sixth street, on the west by the Eighth avenue, and on the east by the Fifth avenue. I would embrace this occasion to render a brief description of the topographical features of the surface of the ground embraced in said division.

The lowest point, as yet ascertained in this division, is situated on the central line of Seventy-ninth street, distant two hundred and seventy feet westerly from the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, and is sixty-six feet above high water. The highest point is situated between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, about one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of Eighth avenue, and is one hundred and thirty-four feet above high water.

The grade of the surface of the ground of the westerly line or side of the Fifth avenue, ~~extending~~ extending from the centre of said Seventy-ninth street to Eighty-sixth street, pre-

sents rather an even appearance. Between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets on the Fifth avenue, there occurs a gradual declension, extending about two hundred and fifty feet westerly from said avenue; from this terminus the ground partakes of a gradual rise or elevation, extending to a range line distant about one hundred and fifty feet easterly of the Sixth avenue; from this last line occurs a steep ascent to the easterly wall of the Distributing Reservoir. This portion of the ground is mainly composed of a hard species of rock. Eightieth street has been opened and graded, connecting the Fifth and Sixth avenues, which forms an embankment or elevation of about eight feet above the surface of the ground on the northerly and southerly sides thereof. The width of which, on its upper surface is about twenty-five feet, and at the base about fifty feet.

The surface of the ground on the Sixth avenue, extending from Eightieth to Eighty-sixth streets, presents an even uniform appearance. Quite a large embankment of stone has been erected on the easterly line of said last-mentioned avenue, extending from said Eightieth street, to about the centre of the block between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets. The surface of the land on the easterly side of this embankment, is mostly wet and marshy; the average depth of which, below the surface of the avenue, being about twelve feet, and extending about two hundred and fifty feet along Eightieth street, easterly from said embankment. The grounds extending easterly from this soil present an even grade until within a short distance from the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, where a slight rise occurs. About midway between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, the surface of the land partakes

of a rise extending northerly to within a short distance north of Eighty-first street, from which said last mentioned terminus there appears to be an even surface extending to Eighty-sixth street. There also occurs a gradual declension of the surface of the land commencing about two hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of the Sixth avenue, (extending from Eighty-first to Eighty-sixth street,) and terminating on a line distant about one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, where a very slight rise occurs. The foregoing remarks comprise the general features of the surface of the land bounded by Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, the easterly wall of the Distributing Reservoir, and the Fifth avenue.

Eighty-sixth street has been opened and graded, crossing both the Fifth and Sixth avenues, and coinciding with the present grade of the Fifth avenue and the surface of the adjoining land on the northerly and southerly sides thereof, for a space or distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet; beyond this distance the grade of such street averages a rise of some three or four feet above the surface of the ground on its northerly and southerly sides, until within a few feet of the Sixth avenue, where the grade again coincides with the grade of said last mentioned avenue, as the same at present exists. This street is the only one on my division that has been regularly opened and graded, connecting the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

The surface of the ground between Eighty-sixth and Ninetieth streets, extending three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the Fifth avenue, presents a slight declen-

sion above Ninetieth street, and between said street and Ninety-first street, a slight declension also occurs, extending about one hundred and seventy feet westerly from the westerly line of the Fifth avenue. A slight knoll or mound of earth and rock is discernible, commencing about one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the Fifth avenue, and one hundred feet northerly from Ninety-first street, and extending northerly about one hundred feet, the average width of which is about fifty feet. Along Ninety-sixth street a gradual rise takes place, (over a broken and uneven surface of ground,) extending westerly to the Sixth avenue. The surface of this portion of the division presents a rough and jagged appearance, being more or less rocky. The base of this rough and uneven ridge extends from the last terminus diagonally across from the Seventh avenue and Ninety-second street to Ninetieth street and the Eighth avenue. A rise from this diagonal base line northerly and westerly occurs, extending to Ninety-fourth street; from which last street a rough and uneven surface presents itself, extending beyond Ninety-sixth street. A small plane surface, however, exists in this eminence between Ninety-first and Ninety-third streets, extending two hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of the Eighth avenue. The surface of this portion of the ground is mostly rock, or rock covered with a slight coating of earth. The surface of the ground between Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth streets, extending from the Eighth avenue eastwardly, until within a space distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the Fifth avenue, presents an even appearance; a slight rise then takes place, extending eastwardly to said last mentioned avenue. The surface of the land from Eighty-

eighth to Eighty-sixth streets, between the Sixth and Eighth avenues, partakes of a gradual rise. The surface of the ground, lying between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets and the Seventh and Eighth avenues, presents a gradual uniform grade. There is a slight declension, northerly, of the latter street, between said avenues, extending to Eighty-sixth street, the surface of which is, with few exceptions, mostly composed of rock. Southerly from Eighty-fourth street, and between said avenues the surface takes a precipitate rise and is composed mostly of rock, on the summit of which is the highest or greatest point of elevation in my division, the altitude being one hundred and thirty-four feet above high water, and is situated between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, and distant about one hundred feet easterly from the easterly line or side of the Eighth avenue; from the summit of this eminence, extending, as it does, easterly to the Seventh avenue, is very uneven, being the most rough and rocky portion of land included in my division. A short distance southerly from this elevated location the surface assumes a broken and uneven declension extending to Eighty-first street. A rather even declension here takes place, extending to Eightieth street, beyond which the grade appears to be regular, as far as the boundary or limit of my division runs, with the exception of a cluster of rock, located on the centre of Seventy-ninth street, adjoining the reservoir, and near to the Seventh avenue, which projects several feet above the top of the walls of said reservoir. Trusting that the foregoing exposition may give some faint idea of the nature and surface of the ground as embraced in my division, and as desired

by you. I would take further occasion to state, that since my appointment as surveyor on the third division of this important improvement, I have appointed my first and second assistants, and have proceeded agreeably to your request and views, in making the necessary preliminary surveys, assisted by the axe-men deputed to serve as such. The amount of work done by myself and assistants, since said appointment, has been prosecuted with care, and every measure taken that suggested itself to my views to facilitate the work.

Field Work.

In the first place, the westerly line or side of the Fifth avenue, extending from the centre of Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street, (which said line forms the easterly boundary of my division, has been transited and measured agreeably to, and in conformity with, the streets, as they intersect the same, and all proper and necessary levels of the surface of the ground on said line, taken as such and such measurement of height above high water.

Secondly. The necessary profile, showing the surface of the same, has been draughted, delineating the elevation of said surface, above high water, and the elevation and depression above and below the grade of said avenue, which said profile has been submitted.

Thirdly. The easterly line or side of the Eighth avenue, extending from the centre of Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street, which said line forms the westerly boundary of my division, has likewise been transited and measured, agreeably to, and in conformity with, the streets, as they now intersect the same; and all proper

and necessary levels of the surface of the ground, on said line, have been taken as such and such measurement of elevation above high water.

Fourthly. The necessary profile, showing the surface of the ground on said line, has been draughted, delineating the height of said surface above high water, and the elevation and depression above and below the grade of said avenue, which profile has been submitted.

Fifthly. I have, with the co-operation of my assistants, measured and staked out the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, extending from the centre of Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street, in spaces distant fifty feet apart, commencing at the centre of said Seventy-ninth street, on said line. When stone walls, or other obstacles now on said line, have interfered with the driving of the necessary stake or stakes, the same I have caused to be driven or inserted in the ground on an offset inside of said line.

Sixthly. I have likewise transited the easterly and centre lines of the Sixth avenue, from the centre of Seventy-ninth street to Ninety-sixth street, and measured and staked out the same, in spaces distant fifty feet apart commencing at the centre of Seventy-ninth street, on said line.

Seventhly. The necessary lines, extending from said centre line of the Sixth avenue to the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, between the centre of Seventy-ninth street and Ninety-sixth street, have been transited, which form the fifty feet squares; and in accordance with your plans, I have caused to be driven or inserted stakes at such points where said lines intersect; furthermore, the easterly line of the Seventh avenue, from Eighty-sixth to

Ninety-sixth street, and the easterly line of the Eighth avenue, from said Eighty-sixth street to Ninety-sixth street, have been transited, measured and staked in spaces distant fifty feet apart, commencing at Eighty-sixth street on said line.

Eighthly. The necessary lines, extending from said easterly line of the Seventh avenue to the centre line of the Sixth avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-third streets, have been transited; also, the proper lines, extending from said easterly line of the Eighth avenue to the easterly line of the Seventh avenue, between said Eighty-sixth and Ninety-third streets, thereby forming the necessary fifty foot squares, as desired, or have caused to be driven or inserted, stakes at such points where the lines so intersect.

Ninthly. The course of the running streams of water, on my division, have been traced from their origin to that portion of the ground under my superintendence where it leaves the same, and a proper and sufficient map or chart thereof, delineating its course, as also the low, marshy land in its vicinity, has been draughted, and submitted to you in accordance with your desire.

Lastly. All the stakes driven between the centre line of Seventy-ninth street and Eighty-sixth street, and extending from the Fifth avenue to and including the centre line of the Sixth avenue, have been properly lettered and numbered. Levels have been taken of the surface of the ground, at all the stakes so lettered and numbered, as also intermediate levels, where the same were absolutely necessary for the purpose of showing the elevation of the surface of the ground, at such points as above high water, as also the elevation and depression above and below the

grades of said avenues, as now graded. To ascertain the topographical appearance of the surface of such portion of my division, which I have chosen to style the first section, extending as it does from the centre of Seventy-ninth street to Eighty-sixth street, and lying between the westerly line of the Fifth avenue and the easterly wall of the Distributing Reservoir. A map or chart of the same has been drawn, showing the position of this section, the locality of the stakes where driven, and the elevation of the surface of the ground at such localities, as also intermediate elevations, where necessary, above high water, have been delineated on said map, which has likewise been submitted.

In conclusion, allow me to state, that the work has been prosecuted with energy, on my part and that of my assistants, in order to facilitate this great improvement. For many weeks the work apparently progressed slowly, but this was mainly owing to the obstructions that were met with in transiting the necessary lines. For years past, this portion of the park has been much neglected by the original owners, whereby large groves of marshy and entangled brush and vines have been allowed to accumulate, rendering it absolutely necessary for us to cut our way through, for many hundred feet, in order to be enabled to drive or insert a stake at its proper position. Since such staking, the brush has been removed by parties employed by the Croton Aqueduct Department, in order to facilitate the progress of their engineers, and does not now appear. I would likewise state, that at all such positions or localities where stakes were necessary to be driven or inserted, but could not be, owing to a rocky surface at such points, crosses have been chiseled on the

body of such rock. Since the commencement of my duties, as surveyor of this division, the Croton Water Department have caused a trench to be constructed, in order to carry off the waste water from the surface of the ground; and in this trench many points for inserting stakes have necessarily happened, but which I have not deemed it advisable to drive, as the same would become soon concealed from the view by the washings of the sides of such trench during and after a storm. The number of stakes that have been thus far used, I should judge to be about two thousand eight hundred and fifty or two thousand nine hundred. The early setting in of the frost has rendered it impossible for any further insertion of stakes; otherwise I should have been able to have reported the whole of my division, excepting that portion bounded by Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and the Seventh and Eighth avenues, as completely staked. The foregoing exposition of work done and performed, covers a period commencing with my appointment as surveyor on this division, up to the first day of January inst; and trusting that the same has met with your approbation, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,

NORMAN EWEN,

Surveyor, Third Division, C. P.

Report of Progress in Fourth Division.

FOURTH DIVISION, CENTRAL PARK,
December, 1856.

EGBERT L. VIELE, Esq.,
Engineer-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit, herewith, the following report of the progress made in the surveys of the division under my charge.

The division extends from Ninety-sixth street on the south, to One hundred and sixth street on the north, and from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue, comprising an area of nearly one hundred and sixty-seven acres.

The peculiar formation of this division renders it necessary, in order to give a topographical and connected description, to commence at its northern limit, and proceed southward; for though it presents many interesting features, they are so irregular that it contains neither ridge nor valley, which may be said to extend entirely through the division, in any direction.

On One hundred and sixth street, about two hundred and fifty feet west of the Sixth avenue, is McGowan's Pass, eleven feet six inches above tide, and thirty-eight feet below the grade of the street.

This pass is about thirty feet wide and eight hundred feet long, and is bounded on either side by frowning hills.

It is traversed by a fine brook, which has its principal source in a stream passing under the Eighth avenue, and entering the park at One hundred and first street. The general course of the pass is southwesterly.

The northwesterly corner of this division, which is bounded by the streamlet referred to, forming a quadrant, consists of a succession of slopes and table lands, rising one above the other, until they finally terminate in a plane, one hundred and thirty feet above tide; distant two hundred and fifty feet from the Eighth avenue, and one hundred feet south of One hundred and sixth street. As this plane is entirely devoid of trees, it affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The ground on the east of the pass rises uniformly to a height of ninety-three feet above tide, at One hundred and fifth street, about two hundred and fifty feet east of the Sixth avenue. This elevation is the present site of the institution known as "Mount St. Vincent," which also incloses the original McGowan mansion. From this point the ground descends very rapidly to the east and north, while in the south its descent is more gradual. Its slope is broken, however, by a hill at the junction of Sixth avenue and One hundred and third street, the elevation of which is ninety feet above tide.

Between One hundred and second and One hundred and third streets, McGowan's Pass spreads into a broad valley, which strikes off to the avenue, at its junction with One hundred and first street.

At the termination of the pass, the ground on the south rises about twenty feet, and then strikes off in a gentle

valley, leading in a winding course to the junction of Ninety-sixth street and Fifth avenue, where its elevation is seventy-six feet above tide. It is also traversed by a stream, rising from springs in the vicinity of Ninety-eighth street and Sixth avenue, and is bounded on the east by a ridge, pursuing a serpentine course, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, from One hundred and third to Ninety-sixth street, jutting out in a point on the line of One hundred and first street, where it is crowned by a knoll, ninety feet above tide. This ridge, on the east, has a very rapid descent toward the Fifth avenue.

On the west of this valley the ground forms a plane, rising to the south and west in a uniform manner, having a ridge extending from Ninety-eighth to Ninety-ninth street, midway between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, ninety-two feet above tide.

The southwestern section, extending from Ninety-ninth street and Eighth avenue to Ninety-sixth street and Sixth avenue, forms the southern boundary of the valley, striking west. It is rolling ground, composed of shallow vales and out-cropping ridges of rock.

The line of the southern boundary is an undulating surface, which rises one hundred and eleven feet above tide, two hundred feet west of the Sixth avenue, and falls from this point both to the east and west.

The remains of Fort Fish, on Sixth avenue, between One hundred and fifth and One hundred and sixth streets, are the only vestiges of the fortifications of the last war on this division. The lines of Fort Clinton are a short distance north of the park limit.

Through the eastern section of this division extends an irregular road, called the Old Boston Road, its general course laying from one hundred and fifty to six hundred feet east of the Sixth avenue. From One hundred and fifth street it takes a circuitous and rapid descent to the Harlem flats.

There are but few trees of any size on this division; most of the fine timber which crowned the hills having been plundered, and even a thrifty orchard having shared the same fate during last winter. A great portion of the surface, however, is thickly covered with undergrowth, where, among thickets of besetting thorns and briars, many valuable shrubs and young trees are struggling for life.

With a desire to save these, I have avoided clearing a broad surface for our surveys, preferring to open narrow lines. This has caused more delay in clearing, as well as more arduous duty in our surveys; but the park will thus retain treasures which it would require time and expense to replace.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to add, that no portion of the park contains more features capable of improvement, or more points of beauty and interest than the division which I have thus endeavored to describe.

Field Work.

The field work of the surveys on this division was commenced on the 12th of June, 1856, with a party consisting of a chief, first and second assistants, and an axo-man.

Our operations were, at first, directed to the surveys necessary for establishing, accurately, the exterior lines

of the park along the Fifth and Eighth avenues, from Ninety-sixth to One hundred and sixth street, and along One hundred and sixth street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue. Considerable difficulty was experienced from the absence of some of the monuments, and the incorrect position of others, which compelled us to prolong our lines to points some distance beyond the limits of the park. The exterior lines being accurately determined, and correct profiles thereof obtained, we were enabled to arrive at estimates of the cost of different modes of inclosing the area.

About the 1st of August the measurement of the interior surface into squares of fifty feet was commenced. The intersections were marked with substantial stakes, properly numbered, and driven deep into the earth. At each intersection, the elevation above tide, of the point, was taken, and the frequent bold masses of rock, and abrupt declivities rendered many intermediate levels necessary.

The tangled masses of undergrowth with which three fourths of this division is covered, (which it was necessary to clear in lines fifty feet apart,) together with the steep declivities of the portion north of One hundred and first street, rendered the work of measurement and leveling difficult and tedious in proportion to the accuracy which was necessary.

On the first of January about one half of the division had been thus cleared and measured, and the elevations of about one third of the intersections accurately obtained. In other words, about thirteen miles of clearing and staking had been done, on which more than eight miles of

elevations have been taken, and completed ready for the draughtsman.

In addition to these operations, the surveys of buildings and important interior lines, the tracing of water-courses, from their sources to tide; the estimates of loose materials to be removed, and the replacement of stakes, at important points, wantonly or carelessly destroyed by frequenters of the park grounds, have demanded and received the constant industry and attention of my party.

It may not be amiss to state that, for the purpose of expediting the work, the party was generally divided, so that the staking of one portion of the ground did not delay the clearing of another portion.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. BACON,

Engineer in charge of Division.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

To the Honorable the Common Council :

GENTLEMEN :—The rapid augmentation of our population, and the great increase in the value of property in the lower part of the city, justify me in calling the attention of your Honorable Body, to the necessity of making some suitable provision for the wants of our citizens, who are thronging into the upper wards, which but a few years since were considered as entirely out of the city. It seems obvious to me that the entire tongue of land south of the line drawn across the Park, is destined to be devoted, entirely and solely, to commercial purposes ; and the Park and Battery, which were formerly favorite places of resort for pleasure and recreation, for citizens, whose residences were below that line, are now deserted. The tide of population is rapidly flowing to the northern section of the island, and it is here that provision should be made for the thousands whose dwellings will, ere long, fill up the vacant streets and avenues north of Union Park.

The public places of New York are not in keeping with the character of our city ; nor do they in any wise subserve the purpose for which such places should be set apart. Each year will witness a certain increase in the value of real estate, out of the city proper, and, I do not know that any period will be more suitable than the present one, for the purchase and laying out of a park, on a scale which will be worthy of the city.

There are places on the island easily accessible, and possessing all the advantages of wood, lawn and water, which might, at a comparatively small expense, be converted into a park, which would be at once the pride and ornament of the city. Such a park, well laid out, would become the

favorite resort of all classes. There are thousands who pass the day of rest among the idle and dissolute, in porter-houses, or in places more objectionable, who would rejoice in being enabled to breath the pure air in such a place, while the ride and drive through its avenues, free from the noise, dust and confusion inseparable from all thoroughfares, would hold out strong inducements for the affluent to make it a place of resort.

There is no park on the island deserving the name, and while I cannot believe that any one can be found to advance an objection against the expediency of having such a one in our midst, I think that the expenditure of a sum necessary to procure and lay out a park of sufficient magnitude to answer the purposes above noted, would be well and wisely appropriated, and would be returned to us four fold, in the health, happiness and comfort of those whose interest are specially intrusted to our keeping—the poorer classes.

The establishment of such a park would prove a lasting monument to the wisdom, sagacity and forethought of its founders, and would secure the gratitude of thousands yet unborn, for the blessings of pure air, and the opportunity for innocent, healthful enjoyment.

I commend this subject to your consideration, in the conviction that its importance will insure your careful attention and prompt action.

A. C. KINGSLAND, *Mayor*.

This message was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, which committee reported as follows. (See Appendix B, page 79.)

(B)

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred the accompanying message from his Honor the Mayor, on the subject of providing a public park in the upper part of the city, respectfully report: That since the proposition of his Honor the Mayor was submitted to your Honorable Body, the subject has awakened, in the minds of our fellow citizens, an uncommon interest, and public opinion (seizing upon the idea with more than its accustomed avidity,) gives earnest of its desires and wishes with regard to the great project in question. Your Committee, having carefully considered the important subject committed to them, desire to express their hearty concurrence with the views of his Honor the Mayor. The necessity of such a park as that alluded to in the message referred to your Committee, has long been acknowledged by all classes of the community, and for years past the subject has been referred to by the public press of the city, and the expediency of providing some suitable place for general resort strongly advocated.

Your Committee do not feel called upon to add any reasons to those so forcibly set forth by the Mayor, for the conclusions at which they have arrived, nor are they prepared to advance any arguments stronger than those so ably put forth by the chief magistrate.

Your Committee being unanimously of the opinion that a suitable park should at once be laid out, proceeded to examine various portions of the island, with a view to select a site which should combine all the requisites for a place of public resort, and they believe they have found such an one.

The lands known as Jones' Wood, in the vicinity of Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets, and running from the Third avenue to the East river, presents all the requisites for a public park. The spot is easy of access from the city, it is abundantly shaded with trees of various descriptions, has a large water front, and could, by the exercise of proper care and a cultivated taste, be made equal in attractions to any park in this or the old countries of Europe.

The land inclosed between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Third avenue and the East river, covers an area of about one hundred and fifty acres, and is principally owned by Messrs. Jones and Schermerhorn; with them, your Committee have had several interviews, and they

were in hopes that they might be enabled to lay before your Honorable Body some definite proposal for its sale and purchase. For reasons, however, which it is not necessary to mention, your Committee have not succeeded in this, and it is a source of regret to them.

Your Committee, however, deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of the subject committed to them, and of the magnitude of the interests involved, did not feel that they should discharge their duty fully or faithfully, if they allowed any considerations of private or personal interests adversely to a project which will tend, if carried to a successful consummation, to the welfare, comfort and enjoyment of so many thousands of our fellow citizens, they are deeply impressed with the necessity of laying out a park which shall at once be a credit and an ornament to the city, and believing that immediate action should be had, they offer for adoption the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is highly desirable that a plot of land, lying between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets, and Third avenue and the East river, and also, that portion of the Schermerhorn estate, lying adjacent to said plot, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, and Third avenue and the East river, be procured for a public park, for the free use of all the citizens of the city of New York.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to make application to the legislature of this state, at its next special session, for the passage of an act for the appointment of commissioners to take the property mentioned in the preceding resolution, for public use, and that the Finance Committees of the two Boards, together with the Comptroller and his Honor the Mayor, be authorized to purchase the same, at any time, before the actual appointment of said commissioners.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be also instructed to make application to the legislature, at its next special session, for authority to fund the amount to be paid for said plot of land or public park, the sum of fifty thousand dollars annually, to be paid by tax alone, with the interest thereon, not to exceed five per cent, until the whole sum be paid.

WM. A. DOOLEY,	} Committee	
JAMES R. BALL,		on Lands
JACOB F. OAKLEY,		and Places.

This report was adopted by a vote of fourteen to four, and sent to the Board of Assistants for concurrence.

(O)

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN THE MATTER OF TAKING POSSESSION OF AND LAYING OUT CERTAIN LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE NINETEENTH WARD OF THE SAID CITY.

Passed July 11, 1851; three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, whenever they shall judge proper, to cause application to be made to the Supreme Court, in the first judicial district, at a special term thereof, for the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed, and upon such application, it shall be lawful for the said Court to whom such application shall be made, to nominate and appoint five discreet and disinterested persons, being citizens of the said city, Commissioners of Estimate, for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed. Notice of such intended application shall be published for at least two weeks in the Corporation newspapers, which said commissioners, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before some person authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the trust and duties required of them by this act; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office of the city and county of New York; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as conveniently may be, after their appointment, to make just and true estimates of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto, or interested in, the following lands, tenements and premises situate in the Nineteenth ward of the city of New York, that is to say; all that certain plot of ground situate and lying between the Third avenue and the East river and Sixty-sixth street and Seventy-fifth street, and also all that certain other plot of ground situate and lying between Avenue A and the East river and Sixty-fourth street and Sixty-sixth street, together with the tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privi-

leges or advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, by, and in consequence of relinquishing the same to the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and to report thereon to the said Supreme Court without unnecessary delay; and in the said report, shall be set forth the names of the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises before-mentioned, or in the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and each and every part or parcel thereof, as far forth as the same shall be ascertained by them, and an apt and sufficient designation or description of the said lots or parcels of land, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining: but in each and every case and cases where the owners and parties interested in their respective estates and interests, are unknown or not fully known to the said commissioners, it shall be sufficient to estimate and set forth, and state in the said report in general terms, the respective sums to be allowed and paid to the owners and proprietors generally, of such lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privileges and advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, for the loss and damage to such owners, proprietors and parties interested, in respect to the whole estate and interest of whomsoever may be entitled unto or interested in the said lands, tenements, hereditaments respectively, or in the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, by, and in consequence of relinquishing the same to the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, without specifying the names or the estates or interests of such owners, proprietors and parties interested, or of any or either of them, and upon the coming in of the said report, signed by the said commissioners, or any three of them, the said court shall, by rule or order, after hearing any matter which shall be alleged against the same, either confirm the said report, or refer the same back to the said commissioners for revisal or correction or to new commissioners to be appointed by the said court, to reconsider the subject matter thereof, and the said commissioners to whom the said report shall be referred, shall return the said report corrected and revised, or a new report, to be made by them in the premises, to the said court without unnecessary delay, and the same being so returned, shall be con-

firmed or again referred by the said court, in manner aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, and so from time to time, until a report shall be made or returned in the premises which the said court shall confirm, and such report, when so confirmed by the said court, shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, as upon the owners, lessees, and persons and parties interested in or entitled unto the lands and premises hereinbefore described, and also upon all other persons whomsoever: and on such final confirmation of such report by the said court, the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall become and be seized in fee simple absolute, of all the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises before-mentioned, and of the appurtenances, privileges and advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, in trust nevertheless, for the uses and purposes of a public park forever.

§ 2. In all cases where any piece or parcel of land, or the appurtenances or improvements thereon, under lease or other contract, shall be taken by virtue of this act, all the covenants, agreements, contracts and engagements between landlord and tenant, or any other contracting parties touching the same, or any part thereof, shall, upon the confirmation of such report in the premises as shall be confirmed by the court aforesaid, respectively cease and determine, and be absolutely discharged.

§ 3. The said Commissioners of Estimate to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, after completing their said estimate, and at least thirty days before they make their report to the said court, shall deposit a true copy or transcript of such estimate in the Street Commissioner's office of the city of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it shall concern and shall give notice by advertisement to be published in at least two of the public newspapers printed in the said city of New York, of the said deposit thereof in the said office, and of the day on which their report will be presented to the said court, and any person and persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within twenty days after the first publication of the said notice, state his, her, or their objections to the same, in writing, to the said commissioners, and the said commissioners, or such of them as shall make such estimate, in case any objections shall be

made to the same, and stated in writing as aforesaid, shall reconsider the said estimate, or the part or parts thereof objected to; and in case the same shall appear to them to require correction, but not otherwise, they shall and may correct the same accordingly.

§ 4. The said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall, within four months after they shall have taken possession of the beforementioned lands, and on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, provided the said report shall be then confirmed, and if the same shall not be then confirmed, then, within four months after it shall be confirmed by the court, pay to the respective persons or parties mentioned, or referred to in the said report, in whose favor any sum or sums of money shall be estimated and reported by the said commissioners, the respective sum or sums so estimated and reported in their favor respectively, and in case of neglect or default in the payment of the same within the time aforesaid, the respective person or persons, or party or parties, in whose favor the same shall be so reported, his, her or their executors, administrators or successors, at any time or times after application first made by him, her or them to the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in Common Council convened, for payment thereof, may sue for and recover the same with lawful interest from and after the said application therefor, with the costs of suit, in proper form of action against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in any court having cognizance thereof, and in which it shall be sufficient to complain generally for so much money due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein, by virtue of this act, for premises taken by virtue thereof; and it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give any special matter in evidence under such general complaint, and this act, and the report of the said commissioners, with proof of the right and title of the plaintiff or plaintiffs to the sum or sums demanded, shall be conclusive evidence in such suit or action. *Provided*, That whenever the owners and proprietors of any such lands, with the appurtenances and improvements thereon to be taken by virtue of this act, or the party or parties, person or persons in whose favor any such sum or sums, or compensation shall be so reported, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, *non compos mentis*, *feme covert*, or absent from the city of New York, and also in all cases where the name or names of the owner or owners, party or persons entitled unto or interested in the said lands with the appurtenances or

improvements thereon, shall not be set forth in said report, or where the said owners, parties or persons respectively being named therein cannot, upon diligent inquiry, be found, it shall be lawful for the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to pay the sum or sums mentioned in said report, payable to such owners, proprietors, parties or persons respectively into the said Supreme Court, to be secured, disposed of and improved as the said court shall direct, and such payment shall be as valid and effectual in all respects as if made to the said owners, proprietors, parties and persons respectively themselves, according to their just rights, if they had been known and had all been present, of full age, discreet (*) and *compos mentis*: And provided, also, That in every case where any such sum or sums, or compensation so to be reported by the said commissioners in favor of any person or party whatsoever, whether named or not named in said report, shall be paid to any person or party whatsoever, when the same shall of right belong and ought to have been paid to some other person or party, it shall be lawful for the said person or party to whom the same ought to have been paid, to sue and recover the same with interest and costs of suit from the person or party to whom the same shall have been paid, as so much money had and received to the use of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, by the person or party respectively to whom the same shall have been so paid.

§ 5. In case of the death, resignation or refusal to act of the said commissioners, or either of them, it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, on the application of the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, as often as such event shall happen, to appoint a discreet and disinterested person, being a citizen of the city of New York, in the place and stead of such commissioner so dying, resigning or refusing to act.

§ 6. In every case of the appointment of commissioners under this act, it shall be competent and lawful for any three of said commissioners, so to be appointed, to perform the trust and duties of their appointment, and their acts shall be as valid and effectual as the acts of all the commissioners so to be appointed, if they had acted therein, would have been, and in every case the proceedings and decisions of a major part of such commissioners as shall be acting in the premises, shall be as valid and

* So in Session Laws.

effectual as if the said commissioners appointed for such purpose had all concurred and joined therein.

§ 7. The said commissioners shall be each entitled to receive the sum of not more than four dollars for each day they shall respectively be actually employed in the duties of their appointment, besides all reasonable expenses for maps, surveys, clerk hire and other necessary expenses and disbursements, and which shall be taxed by one of the judges of said court, and the same shall be paid upon such taxation by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

§ 8. If at any time before commissioners are appointed by law for the purpose of taking the plot of ground situated between Sixty-fourth street and Seventy-fifth street and Third avenue and the East river, in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall agree with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof, or if said commissioners are appointed, then upon the confirmation of their report, it shall be lawful for the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, to raise the amount of the purchase money of said premises, or the amount directed by the report of the said commissioners to be paid by the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, for the said premises and the expenses connected therewith, by the creation of a public fund or stock, which shall bear an interest of not more than five per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable by the payment of a sum of ten thousand dollars annually, and after deducting therefrom any premiums which may have been obtained upon the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, one half of said sum shall be assessed by the said commissioners and collected annually by the Collectors of Assessments of said city, upon the property to be immediately benefited thereby, situate in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twelfth, Nineteenth Wards, and the balance thereof by taxation upon the remaining wards of the city.

§ 9. It shall be lawful for the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, or at private sale, or by subscription for such stock, and on such terms as they shall think proper; said stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

§ 10. The money to be raised by virtue of this act, shall be applied and expended for the purpose of purchasing the plot of ground hereinbefore described, or for the payment of the amounts directed to be paid in and by the report of the commissioners to be appointed for the taking of the same.

§ 11. In order to redeem the stock hereby authorized, with the interest thereon, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city and county of New York, as the Supervisors thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year until the whole amount of the stock be paid; the interest annually accruing on said stock, and the sum of ten thousand dollars to be applied as aforesaid in the reduction of the principal thereof.

§ 12. All the acts, proceedings, of the commissioners hereby appointed shall be subject to the ratification or rejection of the Common Council of the city of New York, and none of the acts of said commissioners shall be conclusive until such action by the Common Council shall be had.

§ 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

(D)

AN ACT

TO ALTER THE MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY LAYING OUT THEREON
A PUBLIC PLACE, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE TAKING OF THE SAME.

Passed July 21st, 1853 ; three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows.*

SEC. 1. All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the city of New York, bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, northerly by One hundred and sixth street, easterly by the Fifth avenue, and westerly by the Eighth avenue, is hereby declared to be a public place, in like manner as if the same had been laid out by the commissioners appointed in and by the act of the legislature, entitled "an act to relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807 ; and the map or plan of said city is hereby altered accordingly,

§ 2. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York are hereby authorized to take the said piece of land for public use as and for a public square, pursuant to the act entitled "an act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the city of New York into one act," passed April 9th, 1813," and the several acts amendatory thereto, or such portions thereof as are now in force, so far as the same are applicable to the laying out and taking of public squares and places in the city of New York, except as hereinafter provided ; and all such portions of the said act, and of the said several acts amendatory thereto, as are applicable to the laying out and taking of public squares and places in said city, and as are now in force, shall apply to the taking and laying out of the piece of land above described as and for a public square, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said piece of land had been originally laid down as and for a public square upon the map or plan aforesaid of said city, except as hereinafter provided.

§ 3. Five persons shall be appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment instead of three, and in case of death, resignation, disqualification, or refusal to act of them or either of them, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court in the first judicial district, at a general term thereof, on the application of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and officers, as such event shall happen, to appoint a discreet and disinterested person, being a citizen of the city of New York, in the place and stead of such commissioner so dying, resigning, or refusing to act.

§ 4. In every case of the appointment of commissioners under this act, it shall be competent and lawful for any three of said commissioners so to be appointed, to perform the trust and duties of their appointment, and their acts shall be as valid and effectual as the acts of all the commissioners so to be appointed, if they had acted therein, would have been, and in every case the proceedings and decisions of such commissioners, being three in number, as shall be acting in the premises, shall be as valid and effectual as if the said commissioners appointed for such purpose had all concurred and joined therein.

§ 5. The said commissioners may allow compensation for any building or buildings upon the said land, which may have been built, placed, or erected thereon, after the time of the filing of the original maps or plan of the said city.

§ 6. Payment of the damages awarded by the said commissioners, shall be made and become due, and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report of said commissioners in the premises.

§ 7. For the payment of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and the expenses, disbursements, and charges in the premises, ■ shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by the said commissioners upon the parties and persons, lands and tenements, deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called "the Central Park Fund," which shall bear an interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and shall be redeemable within ■ period of time not exceeding forty-five years after the passage of this act, and for the payment of which the said piece of land so as aforesaid to be taken, shall be irrevocably pledged.

§ 8. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, or at private sale, or by subscription for such stock, and on such terms as they shall think proper ; said stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

§ 9. In order to pay the interest upon the stock hereby authorized, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city and county of New York, as the Supervisors thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year, until the whole amount of the tax be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock.

§ 10. The provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the finances of the city of New York, passed June 8th, 1812," which are not repugnant to, or incompatible with any provision in this act contained, shall apply to said stock.

§ 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

(E)

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE AND LAYING OUT OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR A
IO PARK IN THE NINETEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AND THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COM-
MONALTY IN RELATION THERETO.

Passed July 21, 1853; three fifths being present.

*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly
do enact as follows.*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Corporation Counsel of the city of New York, to cause application to be made to the Supreme Court in the first judicial district, at a special term thereof, for the appointment of commissioners, for the purpose of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed. And upon such application, it shall be lawful for the said court, to whom such application shall be made, to nominate and appoint five discreet and disinterested persons, being citizens of said city, Commissioners of Estimate, for the purposes of performing the duties hereinafter prescribed. Notice of such intended application shall be published, for at least two weeks, in the Corporation newspapers, which said commissioners, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take and subscribe, on oath or affirmation, before some persons authorized to administer oaths, faithfully to perform the trust and duties required of them by this act; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office of the city and county of New York; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as conveniently may be, after their appointment, to make just and true estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the following lands, tenements and premises situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, that is to say, all that certain plot of ground situate and lying between the Third avenue and the East river, and Sixty-sixth street and Seventy-fifth street, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining by, and

in consequence of relinquishing the same to the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and to report thereon to the said Supreme Court, without unnecessary delay; and in the said report shall be set forth the names of the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises beforementioned, or in the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and each and every part or parcel thereof, as far forth as the same shall be ascertained by them, and an apt and sufficient designation or description of the said lots or parcels of land, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining; but in each and every case and cases where the owners and parties interested in their respective estates and interests, are unknown or not fully known to the said commissioners, it shall be sufficient to estimate and set forth and state in the said report, in general terms, the respective sums to be allowed and paid by the owners and proprietors generally, of such lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or the appurtenances, privileges and advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, for the loss and damage to such owners, proprietors and parties interested, in respect to the whole estate and interest, of whomsoever may be entitled unto or interested in the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, respectively, or in the appurtenances, privileges or advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, by and in consequence of relinquishing the same to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, without specifying the names of the estates or interests of such owners, proprietors and parties interested, or any or either of them. And upon the coming in of the said report, signed by the said commissioners or any three of them, the said court shall, by rule or order, after hearing any matter which shall be alleged against the same, either confirm the said report, or refer the same back to the said commissioners for revisal and correction, or to new commissioners, to be appointed by the said Court, to reconsider the subject matter thereof; and the said commissioners, to whom the said report shall be referred, shall return the said report corrected and revised, or a new report, to be made by them in the premises, to the said Court, without unnecessary delay; and the same being so returned, shall be confirmed or again referred to the said court, in man-

ner aforesaid, as right and justice shall require, and so, from time to time until a report shall be made or returned in the premises which the said Court shall confirm; and such report, when so confirmed by the said Court shall be final and conclusive, as well upon the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, as upon the owners, lessees, and persons and parties interested in or entitled unto the lands and premises hereinbefore described, and also upon all other persons whomsoever, and on such final confirmation of such report by the said Court, the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall become, and be seized in fee simple, absolute of all the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises beforementioned, and of the appurtenances, privileges and advantages to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining, in trust, nevertheless, for the uses and purposes of a public park for ever.

§ 2. In all cases where any piece or parcel of land, or the appurtenances or improvements thereon, under lease or other contract, shall be taken by virtue of this act, all the covenants, agreements, contracts and engagements between landlord and tenant, or any other contracting parties touching the same, or any part thereof, shall, upon the confirmation of such report in the premises as shall be confirmed by the Court aforesaid, respectively cease and determine, and be absolutely discharged.

§ 3. The said Commissioners of Estimate, to be appointed under and by virtue of this act, after completing their said estimate, and at least thirty days before they make their report to the said Court, shall deposit a true copy or transcript of such estimate in the Street Commissioner's office of the city of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it shall concern, and shall give notice by advertisement, to be published in at least two of the public newspapers printed in the said city of New York of the said deposit thereof, in the said office, and of the day on which their report will be presented to the said Court, and any person and persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who may object to the same or any part thereof, may, within twenty days after the first publication of the said notice, state his, her or their objections to the same, in writing, to the said commissioners, and the said commissioners, or such of them as shall make such estimate, in case any objections shall be

made to the same, and stated in writing, as aforesaid, shall reconsider the said estimate, or the part or parts thereof objected to, and in case the same shall appear to them to require correction, but not otherwise, they shall and may correct the same accordingly.

§ 4. The said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall, after they shall have taken possession of said lands, provided the said report shall be then confirmed; and if the same shall not be then confirmed, then after it shall be confirmed by the Court, pay to the respective persons or parties mentioned or referred to in the said report, in whose favor any sum or sums of money shall be estimated and reported by the said commissioners, the respective sum or sums so estimated and reported in their favor respectively, and in case of neglect or default in the payment of the same, the respective person or persons, or party or parties in whose favor the same shall be so reported, his, her or their executors, administrators or successors, at any time or times after application first made by him, her, or them, to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in Common Council convened, for payment thereof, may sue for and recover the same, with lawful interest, from and after the said application thereof, with the costs of suit, in proper form of action against the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in any court having cognizance thereof, and in which it shall be sufficient to complain generally, for so much money due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein, by virtue of this act, for premises taken by virtue thereof; and it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give any special matter in evidence under such general complaint; and this act and the report of the said commissioners, with proof of the right and title of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to the sum or sums demanded, shall be conclusive evidence in such suit or action; provided, that whenever the owners and proprietors of any such lands with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, to be taken by virtue of this act, or the party or parties, person or persons, in whose favor any such sum or sums, or compensation, shall be so reported, shall be under the age of twenty-one years, insane, married women, or absent from the city of New York, and also in all cases where the name or names of the owner or owners, party or persons entitled unto or interested in the said land, with the appurtenances or improvements thereon, shall not be set forth in said report; or where the said owners, parties or persons respectively being named therein, cannot, upon diligent inquiry

be found, it shall be lawful for the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to pay the sum or sums mentioned in said report, payable to such owners, proprietors, parties or persons respectively, into the Supreme Court, to be secured, disposed of, and improved as the said court shall direct; and such payment shall be as valid and effectual, in all respects, as if made to the said owners, proprietors, parties and persons respectively themselves, according to their just rights, if they had been known and had all been present, of full age, discreet, and of sound mind.

And provided, also, that in every case where any such sum or sums, or compensation, so to be reported by the said commissioners, in favor of any person or party whatever, whether named or not named in said report, shall be paid to any person or party whatsoever, when the same shall of right belong, or ought to have been paid to some other person or party, it shall be lawful for the said person or party to whom the same ought to have been paid, to sue and recover the same, with interest and costs of suit, from the person or party to whom the same shall have been paid, as so much money had and received to the use of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, by the person or party respectively to whom the same shall have been so paid.

§ 5. In case of the death, resignation, or refusal to act of the said commissioners, or either of them, it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid, on the application of the said Corporation Counsel, as often as such event shall happen, to appoint a discreet and disinterested person, being a citizen of the city of New York, in the place and stead of such commissioner so dying, resigning or refusing to act.

§ 6. In every case of the appointment of commissioners under this act, it shall be competent and lawful for any three of said commissioners, so to be appointed, to perform the trust and duties of their appointment, and their acts shall be as valid and effectual as the acts of all the commissioners so to be appointed.

§ 7. The said commissioners shall be each entitled to receive the sum of not more than four dollars for each day they shall respectively be actually employed in the duties of their appointment, besides all reasonable expenses for maps, surveys, clerk hire, and other necessary expenses and

disbursements, and which shall be taxed by one of the judges of said court, and the same shall be paid upon such taxation by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

§ 8. If at any time before commissioners are appointed by law for the purpose of taking the plot of ground situated between Sixty-sixth street and Seventy-fifth street, and Third avenue and the East river, in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall agree with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof, or if said commissioners are appointed, then upon the confirmation of their report, it shall be lawful for the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to raise the amount of the purchase money of said premises, or the amount directed by the report of the said commissioners to be paid by the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the said premises and the expense connected therewith, by the creation of a public fund or stock, which shall bear an interest of not more than five per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable by the payment of a sum of ten thousand dollars annually, and after deducting therefrom any premiums which may have been obtained upon the sale thereof as hereinafter provided; the balance thereof shall be raised by taxation on the real and personal property of said city.

§ 9. It shall be lawful for the said the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, or under the direction of the Comptroller of said city; such stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

§ 10. The money to be raised by virtue of this act shall be applied and expended for the purpose of purchasing the plot of ground hereinbefore described, or for the payment of the amounts directed to be paid in and by the report of the commissioners to be appointed for the taking of the same.

§ 11. In order to redeem the stock hereby authorized, with the interest thereon, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city and county

of New York, as the Supervisors thereof, are hereby authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes yearly, and every year until the whole amount of the stock be paid; the interest annually accruing on said stock, and the sum of ten thousand dollars to be applied, as aforesaid, in the reduction of the principal thereof.

§ 12. The duty of inclosing, laying out, regulating and maintaining in proper order and condition, the said last-mentioned grounds, for a public park, shall be vested in a board of five commissioners, and the Mayor shall nominate such commissioners to the Board of Aldermen of said city, on or before the first day of December, 1853, and all vacancies occurring from time to time, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied in the same manner.

§ 13. The commissioners appointed under the last section shall receive no compensation for their services, and shall not be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for labor, materials or superintendence connected with the improvement, regulation and custody of said lands, and shall render to the Common Council, on the first day of January and July, of every year, a statement under oath, of all expenditures made by them under the provisions of this act.

§ 14. For the purpose of suitably inclosing said lands, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of said city and county, as the Supervisors thereof, are authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and for the laying out, regulating and protection of said grounds, a further sum of ten thousand dollars annually, to be raised in like manner.

§ 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

(G)

AN ACT

TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PURCHASE AND LAYING OUT OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK IN THE NINETEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY IN RELATION THERETO."

Passed July 21st, 1853.—Passed April 11, 1854.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. The act entitled "an act relative to the purchase and laying out of certain lands for a public park in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, and the powers and duties of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in relation thereto," passed July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is hereby repealed.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

(H)

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MAYOR, &c., OF NEW YORK,
RELATIVE TO OPENING, &c., A PUBLIC PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTY-NINTH AND
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREETS, AND FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES.!

By the Court.—MITCHELL, J.—By the act of July 21, 1853, (ch. 616,) all that parcel of land, bounded by Fifty-ninth and One hundred and sixth streets, and by the Fifth and Eighth avenues, "is declared to be a public place, in like manner as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners," under the act of 1807, "and the map or plan of said city is thereby altered accordingly," and the acts passed after 1807, applicable to the taking of public squares and places, and still in form, are made to "apply to the taking and laying out of the piece of land above described, as and for a public square, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the said piece of land had been originally laid down as and for a public square, upon the map or plan aforesaid, except as thereafter excepted."

One exception is, that buildings erected after the filing of the maps under the act of 1807, may be paid for under this act.

Within the limits thus described, is the upper reservoir for the Croton Aqueduct, extending from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, and from the Sixth to the Seventh avenue, and which was several years since taken for that purpose, and is now absolutely essential to the supply of the city with water, by means of the Croton Aqueduct; also, the lands between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues, which are needed for an additional reservoir, and are allotted by an act passed only twenty-one days before this act, to be taken for the purpose of a new reservoir. The present reservoir was paid for entirely by the public, without any assessment on adjoining owners for benefit, and the new one is to be paid for in the same way, while the public square is to be paid for in part, by assessment on those benefited.

The State Arsenal, owned by the State, also occupies one square, bounded by Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, and Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The supply of the city, with pure and wholesome water, has been the object of the legislature for more than twenty years, and the Croton Aqueduct, with its reservoirs and appendages, has been the pride of the State, as well as of the city, as an exhibition of equal enterprise, boldness and skill, all successfully applied to accomplish this object.

The legislature could not, therefore, have intended to do any thing by this act, that could withdraw the control of any part of those great works from the department specially appointed to take charge of them, and transfer it to those who may have charge of the new park, and enable these last, at their will, to destroy the usefulness of those works.

The State Arsenal is equally important to the public interests, and must also, from its character, be under the exclusive control of those to whom its care and management are intrusted. Even a modified control of either, could not be safely given to any department, except to that to which is committed the charge of those public works; a divided authority might sacrifice that which is essential to the public safety and the daily comfort of the citizens, to an object intended as much for ornament and amusement as for health.

It could not, therefore, have been the intention of the legislature to have allowed either of those three parcels of land to be taken for the park, and to be a part of it, although they are numerically included in the limits of the park. The order, therefore, will appoint the commissioners as to the rest of the land, describing them so as not to include either of those parcels.

It may be a question, how far it was intended that the streets and avenues already opened, should remain open and exempt from the control of those who may have the laying out of the park. That question may be settled by legislation before the commissioners will have made such progress in their assessments for benefits, as to be affected by the decision either way.

The Committee of the Common Council, who recommended this park, evidently assumed that the present lines of streets and avenues were to be abandoned, for they state, among the advantages of converting the land into a park, that the grading of the streets and avenues would be necessary

on many parts, and under the present plan of the city, would be very expensive, and that this expense would be saved by the park, where serpentine roads would be among the beauties of the plan. They also assume that some of the costs of taking the land would be repaid by selling the lands forming the border of the park, for various purposes, which they suppose would be ornamental, and consistent with their scheme. If such be the intention, those powers should be expressly granted before the commissioners make their estimates.

The Corporation have named five commissioners ; they are stated to be the same persons who were named in the bill before it was finally passed, and who were approved of by the legislature, but whose names were omitted in the act as it passed, as the constitution directs the appointment to be by the court. The gentlemen named are all of high standing, and all unexceptionable, but many of the parties interested have naturally preferred to have persons of their own choice appointed, and have claimed that they have a right to have one or more chosen from the list furnished by them.

The act of 1813, (178) gave to the court alone, the power to "nominate and appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, being citizens of the United States, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment." The act of 1839, section 2, changed this law, and authorized the Corporation to nominate three persons, one of whom should be appointed by the court, and authorized any person interested in the property to be affected, to present to the court one or more persons, whose names should form a list, out of which, if a majority in interest agreed on one person, "that person should be appointed," but if the majority did not agree, "then the court should appoint one person out of the names on such list ; after which the court should appoint the third person out of the names so presented by the Common Council and by the parties interested. The persons proposed were all subject to challenge for interest, &c. Then 37, article 1, of the constitution of 1847, declares that compensation, in such cases, should "be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners, appointed by a Court of Record, as shall be prescribed by law."

This act is, that "five persons shall be appointed Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, instead of three" (Act, 1853, ch. 616.)

The terms "nominate and appoint," are used in the acts of 1813 and of 1839. In the first, the court both nominated and appointed. In the last, the court had no power of nomination, but still retained the power of appointing. Under the last act, the power of appointing was exercised in the peculiar manner then "prescribed by law." This power, therefore, as it was exercised when the constitution was adopted, and had been for eight years before, was consistent with the nomination being in other persons than the court, and yet the appointment being in the court.

In this, it was like the case of referees, who were appointed by an order of the court, but on the nomination of the parties, or by drawing from the jury-box. Although there may be objections to the law of 1839, as that by it, a few active interested parties get one or more of their own friends on the commission, while the more quiet parties, although more largely interested, have no voice in the appointment, yet those objections, (it is believed,) had not appeared so formidable, as to arrest the attention of the convention, or induce them to alter this law. At all events, if there be any doubt whether that law is repealed by the constitution, it is deemed better to comply with it, that the regularity of the appointment may not be called in question.

The law of 1839 will be fully complied with, if one commissioner is selected from those named by the Corporation, then one from those interested, and one from the two lists furnished by the Corporation and those interested; the other two may be chosen also from those two lists, and probably from any other source, although it may be most consistent with the spirit of the act of 1839, to select one of the last two from those named by the Corporation, and the other from those named by the parties interested.

This would give the nomination of three to the Corporation, and of two to such of the parties interested, as chose to nominate; the Corporation represent the city, which has an interest, and in this case, a very large one, in the proceeding, and also, in some degree, the absent parties.

The Commissioners appointed, are William Kent, Michael Ulshoeffer, Luther Bradish, Warren Brady and Jeremiah Towle.

WM. MITCHELL.

November 17th, 1853,

(I)

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE MAYOR, &C., OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, RELATIVE TO THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTY-NINTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH STREETS AND THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By the Court—HARRIS, J.—Every citizen holds his property subject to the wants of the government. This is an invariable condition of society. If money is required, it is taken by taxation; if property, by the right of eminent domain. Such power is a necessary incident of sovereignty. Its exercise, especially in a country like ours, whose growth and expansion is a constant surprise even to ourselves, is often indispensable. The public interests could not be sufficiently advanced without it. Individuals are not to be permitted to interpose their will or caprice, or even their own self-interest, to thwart useful improvements, or prevent the development of great public advantages.

Whether or not the public exigency requires that money shall be raised by a tax, or property shall be taken for public use, is a question referred to the sovereign will of the state, as expressed by legislative authority. It is enough that the *public good* demands it. Of this question the legislature are the exclusive judges. It is no more the province of the judicial power to determine whether private property is required for public use, than it is to inquire whether the public exigency requires that money should be raised by a tax.

Nor can I concur in the position maintained upon the argument of this case, that this power can only be rightfully exercised in cases of absolute necessity. A strict application of such a principle would completely annihilate the power. It would not be easy to state a case in which it would be *absolutely necessary* to take private property for public use. But the term when applied to this subject has no such restricted meaning. If, in the judgment of the legislature, the public convenience requires that the property of individuals should be taken from them and devoted to the public use, this constitutes a sufficient *legal necessity* to authorize the exercise of this power.

The mode in which this power is to be exercised, is sufficiently guarded to protect the citizen against injustice. He is protected in the enjoyment of his property, unless the public needs it. For this protection he pays an equivalent in taxes. If the public need his property, he must surrender it, but then only upon being paid a fair equivalent in money. By his taxes he pays no more than his just share for the benefits of government. When he gives up his property he contributes so much more, and is entitled to adequate compensation. He sells his property to the public, involuntary it is true, but for a price fixed by fair appraisal.

It is in this way, that from the very beginning of our government, property has been obtained for public improvements, such as turnpike roads, canals, railroads, and other kindred objects. In many cases the application has had its origin in private enterprise and for private gain. But it has always been deemed enough to justify the exercise of the power that the enterprise would result in *public utility*.

By an act of the legislature relating to this subject, passed in July, 1853, it was declared that the tract of land mentioned in the title of this proceeding should be "a public place," in the same manner as if the same had been laid out by the commissioners appointed in 1807, for the purpose of laying out streets, &c., in the city of New York, and the Corporation of New York were authorized to take the land *for public use*, as and for a public square. The act provided for the appointment of five Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and made the existing laws relative to the laying out and taking public squares and places in the city of New York applicable to the proceeding.

Of the wisdom or expediency of the measure, it is not my province on this occasion to speak. It is enough that the legislature have declared that it was required by the public interest, and for the public convenience. But I may, perhaps, allow myself here to say that if the apprehensions of the most distrustful should be realized, the enterprise cannot prove very disastrous, or even unprofitable. The most incredulous will not doubt, that should the generation who, half a century hence, will possess this American metropolis, then, perhaps, the metropolis of the world, think it expedient to withdraw this tract of land from the uses to which it is now devoted, it might then be made to produce a revenue exceeding, by many times, the amount of the present expenditure.

Commissioners were appointed, pursuant to the act, in November, 1853. To the eminent fitness of this commission, and the fidelity with which it has discharged its important trust, all the parties who have appeared upon this hearing, have borne their unqualified and emphatic testimony. Nearly two years were occupied by the commissioners in preparing their appraisal and assessments. On the 4th of October last the result was submitted to the public, and opportunity was given to present objections. Parties dissatisfied with the decisions of the commissioners were heard before them, and, so far as objections were presented, the decisions of the commissioners were reviewed, and upon such review such corrections made as were deemed just by the commissioners. The result is now presented to this Court in the report of the commissioners. The only question now to be determined is, whether the report shall be confirmed, or whether it contains such errors as require that it should be referred back to the same, or other commissioners, for reconsideration. This is the extent of the power vested in the Court upon this proceeding. I am to consider, therefore, the reasons urged against the confirmation of the report. These grounds of objection may generally be divided into two classes: first, those presented by the owners of property taken for the improvement; and secondly, those presented by the owners of property assessed for benefit to be derived from the improvement. Each will require a separate consideration.

The number of city lots taken for the improvement is about 7,500, for which the commissioners have awarded upward of five millions of dollars. Of the owners of these lots, but about one in forty have appeared to object to the award. The very fact that thirty-nine out of every forty owners of the large tract of land embraced in this proceeding have not deemed it for their interest to object to the report, certainly furnishes very satisfactory evidence that the commissioners have, with eminent success, addressed themselves to the accomplishment of the great task they had assumed, of ascertaining the true value of so vast an amount of property. The difficulty of their work was evidently very much increased by the fact, that the lots to be appraised by them were, for the most part, wholly unproductive.

Their value was rather prospective and conjectural, rather than present and real. It is in respect to such property, more than any other, that the

opinions, even of discreet men will be found to take the widest range. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that, of so many owners, here and there one should be found who honestly and sincerely feels that he has suffered injustice at the hands of the commissioners. I am, myself, not without some apprehension that, in a few instances, an inadequate price has in fact been allowed.

Among the most earnest of those who oppose the confirmation of the report are some who, in December, 1852, purchased, at a public sale by the Corporation of New York, a portion of the same lots now taken for this improvement. I am entirely satisfied that the prices bid upon that sale were generally far above any reasonable appraisal of the lots. The sale amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. Of the purchasers, nearly half abandoned their bids before paying any thing. Others paid their ten per cent. upon the sale, but never consummated their purchase, preferring rather to forfeit what they had paid than to pay the balance of the purchase money for the land.

It was also stated upon the hearing, that a large amount of the purchase money had been remitted to the purchasers by the Corporation. The appraisal of these lots by the commissioners is, I think, about fifty per cent. below the prices bid at the Corporation sale. In some instances, the award is less than the amount now due to the Corporation upon the bonds and mortgages executed to secure a part only of the purchase money. To such purchasers, the decision of the commissioners may well seem severe and unjust. It was with some degree of plausibility that they insisted, that having paid these prices to the Corporation, now, when the Corporation, against their consent, is about to retake the property, it should not be heard to deny that it is worth what it received upon its sale.

But it is obvious that the commissioners could adopt no such rule of discrimination. It was their single duty to fix what they believed to be the present real value of each lot, taken without regard to the amount it might have cost its owner, or the source from which he derived his title. What may be the equitable relations between these purchasers and the Corporation when the lots shall be taken, I need not now consider.

It may well be that, in some instances, the commissioners may have erred in their judgment as to the value of property taken for this great im-

provement. It would, indeed, be surprising if they had not. But I am not at liberty to deny the motion to confirm their report upon the mere apprehension that they may have thus erred. They have had an opportunity of viewing the premises. They may have obtained the opinions of judicious and well-informed men on the subject, and, during the two years they have had the subject before them, may have collected information from many sources which has enlightened their judgment and enabled them, at least, to make a just estimate of the value of each of the numerous lots embraced in their report. To allow their judgment thus deliberately and intelligently formed to be overcome by the opinions of interested parties, or even the opinions of disinterested witnesses, the value of whose opinions the court has no means of testing, would be a manifest perversion of the object of the legislature in providing for this review of the proceedings of the commissioners. If, in the discharge of their duty, the commissioners have proceeded in the manner prescribed by law, and have violated no legal principle in making their awards, the court must be satisfied, almost to a demonstration, that they have materially erred upon questions of value before it will be justified in sending the report back for reconsideration. I am not convinced that any such error has been committed.

It remains for me now to consider the objections which have been urged against the report by those whose property has been assessed for benefit. By the act relative to public squares and places in the city of New York, passed April 11, 1815, which, by the act of 1853, was made applicable to this proceeding, the commissioners were required, after having made their award of damages to the owners of property to be taken, to proceed to make a just and equitable assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of the contemplated improvement upon the owners of other lands lying without the limits of the improvement to the extent of such benefit. It was objected upon the hearing that, in making these assessments, the commissioners could go beyond the lands fronting upon the proposed public square or place, and those lying within half the distance of the next street or avenue; but in the fourth section of the act of 1815, it expressly declared that, upon the opening of a public square or place, the commissioners shall not be confined in their estimate and assessment of benefits to any limit or limits whatsoever.

By the seventh section of an act in relation to the collection of assessments, &c., passed May 14th, 1840, it is declared that Commissioners for making Estimates and Assessments for any improvement authorized by law, shall in no case assess any house, lots, improved or unimproved land, more than one half the value thereof, as valued by the assessors of the ward in which the same shall be situate. The commissioners proceeded under this restriction in making their assessments. It is alleged, and no doubt with truth, that the lands in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed square, and which are confessedly to be most benefited by the improvement, being vacant and unproductive, had been valued by the different ward assessors at prices far below their value, and in some wards at prices relatively below the prices in other wards.

- The consequence of this restriction upon the power of the commissioners has been, in many instances, to relieve the owners of lots most benefited by the improvement from the payment of an assessment equal to the extent of such benefit, and thus reduce the aggregate amount of the assessments. The whole amount assessed upon the owners of property for benefit is about one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I believe that but for the restriction imposed upon the commissioners by the act of 1840, a much larger amount of assessment might have been imposed without the least injustice. Of this, however, no one but the Corporation of New York, which is required to make up the deficiency, has the right to complain. Many of this class of persons who appeared to object to the confirmation of the report insisted not so much that their own assessments were excessive, as that, when compared with others, they were relatively too high. But this obviously does not furnish a good ground of objection. If the objector pays no more than the amount of benefit he receives, it does not lie with him to insist that another pays less.

By the act of 1853, the Corporation of New York is authorized, after applying the amount of the assessments for benefits to the payment of the damages awarded by the commissioners, and the expenses of the proceeding, to raise the deficiency by creating a public stock, to be called, "The Central Park Fund," redeemable in forty-five years after the passage of the act, and bearing an interest of five per cent. It is also declared that for the payment of the stock thus to be issued, the land to be taken shall be irrevocably pledged. It was insisted that this

pledge of the land, involving the right to withdraw it from the public use, for which it is taken, is inconsistent with its perpetual dedication to the purposes of a public square, for the benefit of which alone the owners of adjacent lands have been assessed. This, though not much pressed upon the argument, has seemed to me to be by far the most grave objection which has been presented against the validity of the proceeding. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to consider it here. The only power vested in the Court is to confirm the report, or send it back for revisal. If there be this radical defect in the proceeding, no possible advantage could result from a refusal to confirm the report. But I do not think the objection can be sustained. The land has been taken from its owners for public use. It is to be devoted to the object for which it is taken. The faith of the city, perhaps of the state, is pledged that the loan shall be paid. It is only upon the violation of this faith that the parties assessed can be deprived of the benefits contemplated. Practically, they do receive such benefits. The value of their lands is increased by the improvement, and thus they receive an equivalent for the assessment they are required to pay. It may be that, in the language of the counsel who presented this objection, "the assessment of land for benefit implies a covenant for the continuance of the benefit." But if so, the possibility that the benefit may be discontinued does not render the assessment invalid. At the most, it could only furnish the basis of a claim for compensation, if the contingency should happen.

A few objections of a more general character deserve to be briefly noticed. Damages are awarded to the Corporation itself, for lots included within the limits of the square, to the amount of about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is said that by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed in 1844, all the property of the Corporation, including these lots, was sacredly pledged for the payment of the funded debt of the city, and that the Corporation have no right now to divert the lots from this object and devote them to the purpose proposed. It may well be that the creditors of the Corporation have a right to have the amount awarded as the price of these lots in some way secured for their benefit, but whether they have or not, it is a sufficient answer to this objection to say, that it is a question which in no way concerns those who oppose the confirmation of this report.

The same answer applies, too, to the objection, that the public property, such as the Arsenal, the Croton Reservoir and Hamilton square, have not been assessed. It is probable that these lands were not assessed for the reason that, on account of the purposes to which they were devoted, they would not be benefited by the contemplated improvement. But whether this be so or not, it does not lie with others who have been assessed to object that for any reason these have been omitted.

It is also objected, that the commissioners had no right, in making their award, to declare that the amount due the Corporation, for unpaid taxes and assessments, should be deducted from the amount of the award for the same lots. This may be so. But this declaration in the report is entirely harmless. The amount of the awards by the commissioners, by the terms of the act of 1853, will become a debt against the Corporation, due and payable immediately upon the confirmation of the report. If those entitled to receive these awards are themselves indebted to the Corporation for taxes or assessments, it did not require the authority of the commissioners to set off one debt against the other.

An objection is now taken, for the first time, to the validity of the appointment of the commissioners. The order for their appointment was made by Mr. Justice Mitchell, and it is now said that he is a relative to one of the parties assessed for benefit. The objection is untenable. Judge Mitchell might not now sit to hear this motion for confirmation. The parties assessed for benefit are now parties to the proceeding. But when he entertained the motion for the appointment of commissioners they were not, and, of course, he was not legally disqualified. The fact that the relative has been brought within the range of assessment, is alone sufficient to show that the objection is altogether technical.

Again, it objected that Mr. Brady, one of the commissioners, is a brother to two of the owners of lots taken for the improvement, to whom damages have been awarded. This might have furnished a proper ground of objection to be addressed to the discretionary power of the court, upon the appointment of the commissioners, but in no way affects the validity of the report. The law declares that no judge of any court shall sit in any cause in which a relative within the ninth degree is a party. This prohibition relates entirely to courts of justice, and not to a special stat-

utory proceeding like this. Those who made this objection, frankly admitted that it derived no support from the amount of the awards.

I have thus noticed the principal grounds which have been urged against the confirmation of this report. I have, also, since the argument, carefully examined all the objections and affidavits filed with the commissioners by those who now resist the confirmation. There are a few cases of individual hardship which have my sympathy, and for which I would gladly provide some relief. But my examination has resulted in the full conviction, that no legal errors have been committed in the proceeding, and that the report is, in the whole, pre-eminently judicious and equitable. I have no hesitation, therefore, in directing that an order be entered for its confirmation.

(K)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

February 5th, 1856.

To the Common Council.

The Comptroller has the honor to inform the Common Council, that the Supreme Court has this day confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the taking of lands known as "the Central Park." The amount awarded to the owners of the lands, and for expenses, is the sum of five millions one hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety cents, of which the sum of one million six hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, is payable by the owners of adjacent lands, who are assessed for benefit. By the act of 1853, chapter 616, (Davies' Laws, p. 1153,) payment of the awards must be made by the city immediately upon the confirmation of the report. For the payment of so much of the awards as exceed the assessment, the Corporation is authorized and directed to issue a public fund or stock, at five per cent., payable at the end of forty-five years, from the date of the act. The assessments, although payable, may not be immediately received at the public treasury, and for the payment of so much of the awards as are equal to the assessments, the Corporation is authorized by the 190th section of the act of 1813, (Davies' Laws, p. 543.) to issue a public stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum.

The Comptroller has the honor to submit an ordinance for the purpose of carrying into effect the directions of the statute, and the order of the Supreme Court. He proposes to issue a five per cent. stock, for the sum of two millions eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, payable in forty-two years, for which the lands of the park are pledged, and a six per cent. stock for the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, payable in three years, to which the assessments, as they are collected, will be applied, and for which they are specifically pledged. These stocks, it is confidently believed, are such as for security, have rarely been offered for the competition of capitalists, and should command a premium in the market.

The accompanying ordinance has been drawn by Mr. Dillon, the late

Counsel to the Corporation, and is approved by the Comptroller, who, in view of the fact, that the awards are payable immediately, urges upon the Common Council its prompt consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG,
Comptroller.

AN ORDINANCE

TO CREATE FUNDS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC PLACE ENTITLED
"THE CENTRAL PARK."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows :

§ 1. So much of that piece or parcel of land, bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, easterly by the Fifth avenue, northerly by one hundred and sixth street, and westerly by the Eighth avenue, as is specially described or referred to in the order for the confirmation of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for taking the same, made by the Supreme Court, and dated the fifth day of February, in the year 1856, shall hereafter be known and entitled as "the Central Park."

§ 2. A public stock or fund to be called "the Central Park Fund," shall be created for a loan of two millions eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, which shall bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

§ 3. The nominal amount or value of each share of the said stock, shall be one hundred dollars, and the same shall consist of twenty-eight thousand and sixty-seven shares, or portions thereof, may be of the nominal amount or value of five hundred, or of one thousand dollars, and the number thereof shall be reduced accordingly.

§ 4. The said loan shall be receivable at any time within sixty days from the passage of this ordinance.

§ 5. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, to be received at any time within thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, and not to be opened until that day, for the said loan, or for any portion thereof, not less than the par value of one share of the said stock.

§ 6. The said Comptroller shall determine on and after the expiration of said thirty days, which and what proportions of said proposals shall be accepted, and shall issue certificates for the number of shares necessary to make up the said sum of two millions eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars, to the person or persons, company or companies, whose proposals shall have been accepted; and such certificates shall be, as nearly as may be, in the form of the certificates issued for "the Water Stock of the city of New York."

§ 7. The said Comptroller shall receive the moneys payable for, or upon said loan, and shall pay the same into the city treasury, and keep a separate and distinct account of the same, and of all sums paid on account thereof.

§ 8. The said moneys so to be received, shall be applied by the said Comptroller, in payment of the awards for the lands aforesaid, as confirmed by the order aforesaid, of the Supreme Court.

§ 9. For the payment of the balance of said awards, not exceeding the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, being the amount assessed for benefit, and by the order, aforesaid, of the Supreme Court, a public stock or fund shall be created, which shall bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and shall be redeemable, not exceeding three years from the issuing thereof, and shall be called "the Central Park Assessment Fund."

§ 10. The nominal amount or value of each share of the said stock, shall be one hundred dollars, or portions thereof, may be of the nominal amount or value of five hundred dollars, or of one thousand dollars.

§ 11. The Comptroller is authorized and directed to issue to any person or persons, company or companies, upon receiving the par value thereof, so much of the said stock as may be necessary to pay the balance of the awards aforesaid. For the payment of said stock, the assess-

ments for benefit aforesaid, and all moneys payable on account thereof, are hereby specifically pledged. A separate and distinct account shall be kept by the said Comptroller of all stock thus issued; of all moneys received therefor, and of all moneys received on account of the assessments aforesaid.

§ 12. The said moneys so to be received shall be applied by the said Comptroller in payment of the balance aforesaid of the awards aforesaid.

§ 13. The Collector of Assessments is hereby appointed and directed to proceed forthwith to the collection of the assessments.

(L)

The minority of the Committee on Lands and Places, to whom were referred various petitions, numerously signed, desiring the Common Council, on behalf of the petitioners, to memorialize the legislature for ■ reduction of the dimensions of the Central Park, would respectfully report: That a thorough examination, and careful study of the merits of the whole subject, as to the necessity of a park, the expenses to accrue from the opening, regulating and laying out of the same, as well as the extent thereof, as embraced in the act of the legislature, passed July 21, 1853, must be thoroughly considered and weighed by a member of a Committee, to whom so important a matter is intrusted, before ■ clear, definite and just judgment can be arrived at, which might influence the Common Council of this city to memorialize the legislature of the state, either for a diminution or increase of so vast a presumed improvement. And a minority of your Committee, more particularly, is inclined to shrink from the important trust and responsibility imposed on him, were it not a firm, decisive conviction on his part that ■ most valuable improvement can be suggested, vastly for the interests of the city; and the greater pleasure of the citizens in general, whether the more humble, or the wealthy.

That it has, of late, been very generally conceded that a large central park was a necessary component of the great metropolis of the United States—a city naturally blessed with so many of the concomitants and advantages that make it the first in the Union, and prospectively the greatest in the world, most unquestionably calls for one extensive park. varied in beauties, and where the smile of nature may not be interrupted with the monotonous appearance of the city dwellings and dingy walls, inclosing cramped up thousands of the human race.

There is scarcely to be found a citizen who would deny the city the loudly called for "lungs;" nor has there been for many years back, those who would frankly come forward, and freely and candidly state they objected to a park of large dimensions; insomuch that the legislature of the state acknowledged the receipt, by June, 1853, of eighteen thousand authentic signatures for a park; but when the subject of location and

extent was broached, many were the objectors, because many were directly and individually interested.

It seems, therefore, that the honest expression of the people was unqualifiedly in favor of a park—one of large capacity—to be laid out in serpentine roads or drives, and presenting striking features of nature or of art at every changing step; the abrupt and craggy elevations, varied continually by ravines and lightsome valleys—the whispering then gurgling stream, winding its way, until, with fitful leap, it dashes over the gentle waterfall—the slowly ascending hill—the clear and pellucid waters of the reservoir forming an inland lake of no inconsiderable size—the quiet and repose to be found on every side, contrasting so pleasingly with the sharp, incessant rattle over the pavements of our city—all tend most beautifully to show the necessity of some great central pleasure ground.

As to the expenses to accrue from the opening, regulating and laying out of the park.

The property proposed to be taken for this great health-dispensing park, is, in many places, but very poorly adapted to building purposes, being so far below the established grade that the assessments thereon would be double the first or present cost of the lots themselves. With this point in view, the undersigned must refer directly to the proposition of the majority Committee, to diminish the size of the park by cutting off all below Seventy-second street, or that portion lying between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets. This portion of the Central Park, especially, is almost useless for the construction of buildings, the surface being very undulating and rocky, and far below the established grade. The undersigned would instance the Sixth avenue, from Sixtieth to Seventy-second street, where heavy mason work would be essential to support an embankment averaging from twenty to forty feet in height, requiring, between some blocks, no less than twelve thousand cubic yards of embankment, and leaving the lots on either side utterly useless for any ordinary improvement, unless filled up in like manner, at an immense cost to the owners.

While calculating the expense of a central park, which the city will, to a limited extent, be burthened with for many years, the undersigned in

considering the mode of diminishing the same, would deem it by far advisable for the city to appropriate such sections as would, in every sense, be fully advantageous for a park, and yet comparatively useless for building purposes. It is evident, therefore, that that section which the majority of the Committee propose to cut off from the park, is the most rugged, and the more difficult to grade, than any other section of the proposed space designated to be taken for the park; and yet, for park purposes, the very undulating surface would add beauty to the scenery and require no more actual outlay of expense to the city than would be required to put in order the more level sections, especially when we consider the low cost at which these lots may be purchased by the city.

The proposition of the majority of the Committee, in the opinion of the undersigned, will diminish the size of the park so materially, as to render the same comparatively of no advantage to the city, and of little interest or inducement to the citizens to go forth and enjoy its benefits. More particularly would it be rendered small indeed, when we remember that one hundred and fifty acres, or eighteen hundred building lots, are to be deducted for reservoirs. The city demands a park, and not merely an acre or two at either end of the reservoirs.

The undersigned, in conformity with the desire expressed in the petitions referred to this Committee, is in favor of diminishing the size of the park, and thereby materially lessening the expense of the same to the city; but is convinced that said diminution should be by detracting from the sides, and not from the length thereof. The following dimensions are accordingly proposed:

Bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, northerly by One hundred and Sixth street, easterly by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-ninth street, distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of Fifth avenue, and running thence northerly, and parallel with the Fifth avenue to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth street; thence easterly, to the westerly line of Fifth avenue; and northerly, along the westerly line of Fifth avenue to One hundred and sixth street. Bounded westerly by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-ninth street, distant four hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of

Eighth avenue, and running thence northerly, and parallel with the Eighth avenue, to One hundred and sixth street.

By such a diminution the expense of the park will be reduced very considerably; the four hundred feet thus left on either side of the park can be very judiciously used by property owners, for magnificent structures, and will so enhance the value of said property, that its increase will defray, by assessment, much of the burthen of the cost of the proposed park; this, assuredly, is a matter of very important consideration.

It is useless to raise the cry, that by surrounding the park with magnificent dwellings, we thereby array the wealthy against the poorer classes; that beautiful drives, so inviting to the carriage of the wealthy, inspires ought else than pleasing thoughts to the more humble, they delight in viewing magnificent and imposing structures, and in being employed in their construction. We should, therefore, not only present but encourage the affluent to expend their surplus funds in the erection of villas, and giving employment to the poor, and induce the opulent to surround the park, that will be the pride of the city, with their superb edifices.

Next to the expense of the vast proposition under consideration, and of which the undersigned will state further, ere the close of this report, a few words and statistics as to the extent of the park, might very properly be given here.

The island contains a little over twenty-two square miles of land, in its superficial area, and is at present about one third built upon. It is calculated by gentlemen of eminent ability, and is a subject admissible of calculation, that in a period of thirty years, the entire island will be completely built up, and will then contain a population, varying, not far from two and a half millions; and that the progress of the city, although increasing at a remarkably rapid rate at present, nevertheless will continue that progress annually in an increased ratio.

The undersigned would respectfully submit the following statistics as reliable:

First. The Central Park, as laid down by the act of the legislature, July 21st, 1853, contains.....776 acres.

Of which the proposed reservoir contains.....112 "

" " present " " 38 "

" " arsenal contains..... 14 "

" " in streets and avenues there are.....190 "

" " estimated to belong to the city, exclusive of
reservoir, &c..... 34 "

Second. The Central Park, as proposed, subsequent to diminution, by the undersigned, will contain.....582 acres.

Of which the proposed reservoir contains.....112 "

" " present " " 38 "

" " arsenal contains..... 7 "

" " in streets and avenues are.....144 "

" " estimated to belong to the city, exclusive of
reservoir, &c..... 23 "

Third. The undersigned would submit as ■ miscellaneous table for information or reference.

Area of park, subsequent to diminution.....5½ miles.

Length " " "2 1-3 "

Breadth " " (59th st.) " 1-3 "

Leaving on either side of park to East and North rivers,
about..... 2-3 "

Amount of property contained in Central Park, as passed by the legislature, either possessed or to be purchased for reservoir, &c., by the city, is estimated at three hundred and eighty-eight acres, the city must, therefore, purchase for said park an equal amount.

The undersigned proposes to diminish the park, irrespective of streets, an amount of 37 blocks, or.....148 acres,

And also for streets there must be deducted..... 46 "

The city possesses, or is compelled to purchase for reservoirs,

arsenal, &c., in proposed diminished park.....324 "

The city will have to purchase only.....258 "

Which makes a total of.....776 "

and which is the precise property taken for the Central Park by the legislature of July, 1853.

The two avenues which will remain untouched and unopened, (the Sixth and Seventh avenues,) by diminishing the park from the sides, contain a superficial area of sixty-two acres, and a fraction more.

By the third table it will be seen, the city will be obliged to purchase two hundred and fifty-eight acres, or four thousand one hundred and twenty-eight lots, in addition to that (for reservoirs, arsenal, streets and avenues, and about twenty-three acres,) already possessed by the city to carry the park proposed by the undersigned into effect, allowing the enormous average of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per lot (as per majority report,) it will cost the city five millions thirty-five thousand dollars. The above average of the value of lots, in the locality of the park, is truly exorbitant. The undersigned will not attempt to divide the blocks in this section of the city into smaller lots than twenty-five by one hundred feet, as the majority of the Committee have done, and thus endeavor to make it appear, that the extent and expense of the park will be extravagant; nor quote Regent's Park, London, as containing less than it really does, nor omit to state, that London has six parks, viz: St. James' Park, Hyde Park, Green Park, Regent's Park, Victoria and Greenwich Parks, covering one thousand four hundred and forty-two acres, besides nine extensive gardens and numerous commons.

The utility of the park is readily seen, for sanitary and pleasure purposes; one hundred and twelve acres are needed for additional reservoirs; and the lower part of the park will not be too high for the permanent public building for the municipal government, were such a contingent ever deemed expedient.

Your minority of the Committee would therefore submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to prepare a suitable memorial, and forward the same to the legislature forthwith, duly authenticated, requesting the legislature to amend the act entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking up of the same," passed July 21st, 1853; that the description of land to be taken, as described in the first section of that act, shall read as follows, viz: "All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of New York, bounded, southerly, by Fifty-ninth street; north-

erly, by One hundred and sixth street; easterly, by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-ninth street, distant four hundred feet; westerly, from the westerly line of Fifth avenue, and running thence northerly, and parallel with Fifth avenue, to the northerly line of Eighty-sixth street; and thence, easterly, to the westerly line of Fifth avenue; and thence, northerly, along the westerly line of Fifth avenue to One hundred and sixth street; bounded, westerly, by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Fifty-ninth street, distant four hundred feet, easterly, from the easterly line of Eighth avenue, and running thence, northerly, and parallel with the Eighth avenue to One hundred and sixth street.

Also, That said act be further amended, so as to authorize and empower the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city to take the necessary ground, open and grade, &c., an avenue, one hundred feet wide, on each side of, and next to, said park, in like manner as if such avenues had been laid out by the Commissioners appointed in and by the act of the legislature, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807; and that the map of said city be altered accordingly.

Also, that said act be further amended, by adding thereto a provision and declaration, that nothing therein contained shall deprive or be deemed or taken to deprive, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city, of any right, power or authority which they had prior to the passage thereof, to take, open and control any or all of the streets and avenues within the bounds aforesaid, as laid out by the commissioners aforesaid.

D. D. CONOVER,

Minority of Committee on Lands and Places.

NEW YORK, March 27th, 1854,

To the Common Council of the city of New York:

The undersigned, tax-payers of the city of New York, respectfully represent to the Common Council, that the dimensions of the proposed new Central Park are unnecessarily large, and are capable of being materially diminished, without interfering with the purposes for which said park is to be laid out.

That the boundaries of said park, excluding therefrom the grounds devoted to public purposes, will inclose an area of about seven hundred and fifty acres, constituting one eighth of the present vacant and unproductive ground on the island of New York, and being of an aggregate value of many millions of dollars; that this enormous sum of money must be paid for by the owners of property, supposed to be benefited by the intended park, and by the tax-payers of the city of New York; that the rates of taxation in the city have increased during late years, to an alarming extent, and that, unless something is done toward their reduction, the permanent prosperity of this great city will be seriously endangered; that the laying out of the Central Park of the size established by law, will add largely to the taxes of the city; and that the Common Council ought to take the proper steps to secure the passage of an amendment to the law by which said park was directed to be established, restricting its size to some more reasonable limits.

That, as the Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments for said park have already been appointed, and are about entering upon their duties, your petitioners respectfully represent that it is important that the action of the Common Council (if they concur with your petitioners in this matter,) should be immediate.

Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully request the Common Council to memorialize the legislature for an amendment to the law, by which the Central Park was established, curtailing its dimensions in such a manner as the Common Council may deem advisable, with a proper regard, as well for the interests of the tax-payers of this city as for the purposes for which said park has been created.

And your memorialists, &c.

The above petition, signed by a large number of citizens, having been referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, the Committee reported as follows:

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred sundry petitions, praying for action on the part of the Common Council, to secure a reduction of the dimensions of the Central Park, respectfully report:

Your Committee, having given unusual publicity in respect to their meetings upon the subject aforesaid, have had the satisfaction of hearing the views and wishes of a large number of our fellow-citizens thereupon.

With three or four exceptions, such views and wishes were in accordance with the prayer of said petitions. The reasons assigned, and arguments used, in favor of the park, as designed by the act of the legislature, passed July 21, 1853, were in substance as follows :

First. The future greatness of this city, in point of trade, commerce, manufactures and population.

Second. The present, but more particularly the future wants of the dwellers upon this island.

Third. The necessity of now providing for those wants.

In respect to the anticipated greatness of this city, it was assumed, that it will have no limits, other than those imposed by its natural and present political boundaries—and that such greatness will be a necessary consequence of the commerce which will line its shores.

In respect to the future wants of those who shall dwell here, it was urged, on behalf of the more humble and less affluent, that they should have such a park for resort, when not engaged at their daily toil, where they could be in the midst of luxurious vegetation, surrounded at the same time by artificial lakes, water-falls, fountains and statuary.

It was said this should be not only as a sanitary measure, but to inspire and cultivate a taste for the works alike of nature and art ; and on behalf of the more affluent, it was said to be necessary to afford beautiful and attractive drives, along serpentine avenues and paths, over hills, through dales, around crags and precipices, and over lawns, amidst groves, flowers, and all the adornments of art.

And in respect to the necessity of now providing for and securing so large a park, it was urged, that London, Paris and other European cities, had found it necessary to provide like open spaces for resort, and, (to use the common expression) “for breathing places,” at vast cost, beyond what would have been necessary, had such necessity been sooner understood and anticipated.

It was urged, that New York has no park, no driving course, where the gentleman of wealth and pleasure, or the invalid, can take a quiet ride off the pavements ; no place where all classes, who chose so to do, can assemble by tens of thousands, on gala and other days, and that our squares are of little or no account.

It was also urged, that the habits and experience of London and Paris, prove that New York must provide such a drive, or the men of wealth and leisure will not come or remain here ; and that the expense of such provisions had better be now incurred, whatever it may be, and whatever it may add to the indebtedness of the city, and to the annual rates of taxation.

Your Committee understood the friends and advocates of the park, as designed to admit its first cost, would be from one thousand to one thousand five hundred dollars, for each lot averaged within the area ; that but little could be done to it short of one million of dollars further expenditure, and to bring it gradually into such condition as they desire, would cost at least fifty thousand dollars per annum.

On the other side, the petitioners, and many others, were willing to concede the future greatness of the city, or, in other words, that all and every part of the island, not otherwise appropriated, will, at no distant day, be needed and used for the same, commerce, &c., upon which alone such future greatness depends ; that in view of the contracted width of the island, and restricted territorial area, as compared with the extended water front, to take so much ground from business purposes, would necessarily trench, in an equal, if not greater proportion, upon the necessities of trade, commerce, &c., and thus prevent that anticipated greatness, and the city's growth come to a stand ; that there is nothing in the physical character or position of the island, or in the laws of trade to prevent such a result ; nor would it be an anomaly in the history of the growth and decline of cities.

And in regard to the wants of our fellow-citizens, whether present or future, it was urged that such a park was not needed or desired, for either health, comfort or pleasure ; that, from the form and situation of the island, nature had done far more in that respect than nature and art combined had or could accomplish for either of the other cities named ; that our rivers and the inviting opposite shores, so easily and cheaply reached, where nature may be seen, studied and enjoyed in her proper garb, afford places for recreation far more attractive than any such park can do ; that the habits and practices of a large portion of our people prove this ; and as to those of them who do not resort there, it is because our wide streets and avenues, and the neat pleasant squares so easily found, render

it more agreeable, as well as less fatiguing and expensive, to resort to them for "breathing places."

And that they would still do so, in preference to visiting the Central Park; that the pictured attractions of the park were altogether ideal, such as never had been realized in any country, and never could be, unless in those where the toil and lives of the many are sacrificed to the luxurious indulgences of the few; and that the drives spoken of, (if possible to be realized) would be of no moment, in comparison with the cost thereof, to the masses who could never participate in that enjoyment, and that such cost would be more than double the estimates as above; and for these, and other like reasons, urged that so large a park should not be had.

It should be borne in mind, that the park, as designed, extends from Fifty-ninth street to One hundred and sixth street, longitudinally, and from the Fifth to the Eighth avenue; being in length twelve thousand four hundred and twenty-seven and a half feet, or a little more than two and one third miles, and in breadth two thousand seven hundred and twenty feet, or more than half a mile; that the act referred to, closes all the streets and avenues within the limits as above, and the area embraced amounts to more than seven hundred and seventy-six acres, which is equal to thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-one building lots of full size, twenty-five feet by one hundred feet, or sixteen thousand nine hundred and one building lots of twenty feet by one hundred feet, whilst the largest of the London parks contains but four hundred and three acres. The Central Park, in size, equals seventy-four of Tompkins square, or eighty-one of Reservoir square.

It is a grave question to determine, whether so much of the limited area of the island can be withdrawn from business purposes without seriously impeding, if not actually, staying the growth and wealth of the city. Its effects will be two-fold; first, to enhance, sooner or later, the other lots to a price beyond what they would otherwise bear, and beyond the means of the humbler classes; and thus either impoverish and depress, or drive them from the island for habitations; and second, for the lack of necessary facilities to commerce, trade and manufactures, upon which alone the anticipated greatness depends, the city will be brought to a premature stand-still, and its glories, so vividly pictured, never realized.

The cost of the lots above, at the lowest estimate as above, leaving out all used or intended for reservoirs, would be upward of seven millions of dollars, and judging from the prices paid the Corporation for some of the same lots, and from prices which other of the lots are now bringing, your Committee are of the opinion the park would, for the ground alone, cost not less than fifteen millions of dollars.

In the present financial condition of the city, it is proper to consider not only such first cost, but also the necessary expense for putting the grounds into the proper condition of a place of resort, and the annual expense of improving, protecting and guarding the same, and those who shall, from choice, or necessity, pass through them.

But your Committee will not dwell upon that, they consider their duty in this respect, to consist in inquiring and reporting whether such a park is desirable for use, ornament or luxury.

In respect to use and ornament, they are fully convinced it is neither needed or desired by the greater portion of our fellow-citizens; that as a sanitary measure, there is no occasion for it; and that squares, such as we now have, are in every respect more useful, more convenient and ornamental, and much preferred by all classes.

As respects luxury, though well in moderation, your Committee see no force in the argument; that because royalty in England and France has secured parks where itself and the nobility can display dazzling equipages to the admiration and awe of the outside multitudes, therefore we should have a like place for people of pleasure.

The very spirit of our institutions is against thus ministering to the indulgence or vanity of the few at the cost of the many.

Your Committee express these views, because the only reason pressed in favor of the park was, that it would afford an elegant and inviting drive for the wealthy, a class by the way, who ever have facilities for pleasure, and who have no particular claim on the public for such, at the public's expense.

Equal and exact justice in this and all other matters should be sought.

Your Committee, after carefully considering the matter in all its bear-

ings, have come to the conclusion expressed in the following resolutions, which they recommend for adoption, viz :

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty memorialize the legislature, now convened, so to amend the act entitled " An act to alter the map of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, that the description of the land to be taken, as described in the first section of said act, shall read as follows, and not otherwise, that is to say : " All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of New York, bounded southerly by Seventy-second street ; northerly by One hundred and sixth street ; easterly by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Seventy-second street, distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly line of the Fifth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said westerly line of the Fifth avenue to the southerly line of One hundred and sixth street, and westerly by a line beginning at a point on the northerly line of Seventy-second street, distant four hundred feet easterly from the easterly line of the Eighth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly line of the Eighth avenue to the southerly line of One hundred and sixth street."

Also, that said act be further amended, so as to authorize and empower the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city to take the necessary ground, open and grade, &c., an avenue, one hundred feet wide on each side of, next to said park, in like manner as if such avenues had been laid out by the commissioners appointed in and by the act of the legislature, entitled " An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807, and that the map of said city be altered accordingly.

Also, that said act be further amended, by adding thereto a provision and declaration, that nothing therein contained shall deprive, or be deemed or taken to deprive, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city, of any right, power or authority which they had, prior to the passage thereof, to take, open and control any or all of the streets and avenues within the bounds aforesaid, as laid out by the commissioners aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Counsel for the Corporation be, and he hereby is instructed to prepare a suitable memorial, in conformity with the above; and that, when so prepared, the Mayor be, and he hereby is requested to send the same, duly authenticated, to the senators and assemblymen from this city, with a request that they use their best efforts to procure early and favorable action thereupon.

F. E. MATHER,
GEO. W. VARIAN,
S. M. HUSTED,
M. C. DONOHO,

MARCH, 13, 1854.

(M.)

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, }
March 23, 1855. }*To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen :*

GENTLEMEN :—The Board of Councilmen passed, April 3d, 1853, a resolution, memorializing the legislature to curtail the dimensions of the proposed Central Park. This resolution was introduced by a lengthy report, from the then Committee on Lands and Places, the statements and arguments of which, no doubt, influenced its passage. The subject remained without further action, during the whole of the term of the late Common Council ; and until the 15th of March, instant, when the Board of Aldermen, without awaiting your decision on the same subject, now under deliberation, passed the proposition of the Councilmen of last year.

This resolution has been laid before me for my approval, which, after deliberation, and a careful examination of the facts and arguments set forth in the report, I find it impossible to give, consistent with my own convictions of duty.

Though it proposes, only to take from the Central Park a portion of the area agreed upon, still, it will be in effect, a blow at the whole.

Any proposition having for its aim an interference with the work as originally devised, and which will encourage delay, and retard the proceedings of the commission, already too long protracted, will, in my opinion, jeopard the success of the most intelligent, philanthropic and patriotic public enterprise, which has been undertaken by the people of this city, since the introduction of the waters of the Croton river.

I had supposed, that the necessity for defending the Central Park had ceased ; that the opposition, before raised, had subsided, and that time and reflection had enabled all to appreciate its advantages, not only to the present, but to all succeeding generations. In my second message to the Common Council, of January 11th last, in alluding to the subject, I say, " there can be no doubt as to the necessity of some such park, conveniently located on this island."

"In my opinion, future generations who are to pay the expense will have good reasons for reflecting upon us, if we permitted the entire island to be taken possession of by population, without some spot like this devoted to rural beauty, healthful recreation and pure atmosphere."

These views have been confirmed by subsequent observation. The opportunities which the duties of my office give for a survey of this great city, its vast financial, commercial and manufacturing advantages, the inherent seeds it contains of a growth far beyond the comprehension of the most visionary enthusiast, all force upon me the necessity of some such reservation.

We will be derelict, if by any narrow or selfish feeling of present saving, we deprive the teeming millions yet to inhabit and toil upon this island, of one place not given up to mammon, where they can, even if but one day in the year, observe and worship nature, untarnished by conflict with art. To admit the necessity of a great park, and to assert that this will be too large, is, in my opinion, an exceedingly limited view of the question, and entirely unworthy of even the present position of this metropolis, to say nothing of a destiny now opening so brilliantly before us.

Let us not follow our Dutch ancestors in their views of municipal prudence, who considered cow-paths as proper sites for streets and avenues, inasmuch as they saved the necessary expenses of surveys, &c. To have suggested to the original Knickerbockers, the propriety of laying out and regulating wide and evenly graded streets, commensurate to the wants of the city, as it now is, would have been met by the wise fathers of that day with arguments derived from the same principles and views as are now used with reference to this subject, by its opponents.

Let New York follow up the noble spirit asserted so boldly in the introduction of the Croton water. The aforethought, and comprehensive policy embodied in that masterly proposition, is now universally respected and admired, as will be, at no distant day, that to open Central Park. Being imbued with these sentiments, I can never give my consent to any measure, which will throw an obstacle in its way, much less to abolish or curtail it.

But, admitting the park too large, and that it should be diminished, this resolution proposes to do it in an improper manner, inasmuch as it asks, that the only portion of it that can be accessible to the foot passenger now, shall be lopped off; and, in fact, remove it nearly a mile further off from the present densely populated part of the city.

This resolution asks, that instead of Fifty-ninth street, Seventy-second street shall be the lower boundary. or, in other words, that the park shall be removed thirteen blocks further into the interior, and, at present, almost uninhabited part of the island. If there is to be a curtailment, let it be rather from the other end. Instead of lopping off the lower and most accessible part, take it from the upper portion.

Besides these objections, there are others entitled to weight. Many lots, comprehended within the part to be cut off, were purchased of the Corporation, under its sales, at auction, anterior to the passage of the act for this park. These have been relinquished to the city, the purchase money repaid to the buyers by order of the Common Council.

And again, owners of lots within the area proposed to be taken, would, in my opinion, have just claim against the city, for any damages that they may have suffered, in consequence of closing them to all opportunities for improvements, enjoyment or favorable sales, by the existing act, to take possession of their lots for public purposes. The damages arising from the passage of this resolution, may amount to nearly as much as the expense to the city of the land to be taken by it.

Inasmuch as the action of the Board of Aldermen was based upon the report referred to, without any report of their own Committee, it may not be improper for me to correct some of its errors of facts, I am the more induced to do this, as it is evident that the public have been misled by this report. It states that the area of the park, excluding the State Arsenal and the reservoir, will be 750 acres; that the number of building lots comprehended, will be 13,521, and that the total cost cannot be less than fifteen millions of dollars.

These statements are erroneous, as will be shown by the following extracts from my message, before referred to, which contains reliable and authentic data and information upon these points.

"It will be remembered that this park is to be bounded south by Fifty-ninth street; north, by One hundred and sixth street; east, by the Fifth avenue, and west, by the Eighth avenue, and will comprehend an area of seven hundred and seventy-six acres, say..... 776

From which deduct State Arsenal, say.....	14
" " Croton Reservoir:.....	38
" " Proposed "	112
" " Streets and Avenues.....	190
" " belonging to the city.....	34 388

Leaving to be paid for—acres..... 388

Which, by estimating at sixteen lots per acre, makes six thousand two hundred and eight lots to be paid for by the city, and by assessments upon contiguous property. The important question of the valuation of these lots has not as yet been positively fixed by the Commissioners. The subject is now before them, and I advise all who are interested to appear at their office.

Another question of much public interest, in connection with this matter, is the territorial limit to which the Commissioners shall extend their assessments upon property of individuals, and what proportion of the whole cost shall be made a tax upon the city.

"These questions are entirely under the control of the Commissioners. I am informed, unofficially, that the disposition of the Board is to extend the area of assessment three blocks east and west, and a greater distance north and south, and to make two thirds of the whole cost payable by the city.

"If this be the determination, it can be easily ascertained about what sum the park will cost. Estimating the average value of the land at five hundred dollars per lot—a liberal estimate—the whole cost would be three millions one hundred and four thousand dollars; deduct one third to be paid by individuals whose property is supposed to be benefited, it will leave two millions sixty-nine thousand dollars to be paid for by the city."

Much surprise is manifested at the apparent delay of the Commissioners. I am without any official information as to their proceedings. The

whole scope of their duties appears to me to be very simple, and easily accomplished. I do not see any reason why they should consume so long a time. As far as my inquiry has extended, I have been unable to discover, in any quarter, information of what has been done, or is being done by them, beyond what is contained in this extract from my message of January 11.

The Counsel to the Corporation has volunteered his services to the Board, without compensation, and has, with commendable liberality, furnished gratuitously, much valuable information, tending to facilitate the work, and give the people speedy possession of its promised advantages.

Had all interested evinced as much enthusiasm in its favor, I am quite certain many hundred workmen and laborers would now be employed toward its completion.

For these reasons, herein briefly and imperfectly set forth, I cannot sign this resolution; it appears to me to have been passed under a misapprehension of the facts.

With respect for the opinion of others who differ from me, and with a repugnance to the position of apparent hostility to the action of the Common Council, which my duty forces upon me, I beg leave to return the resolution to decrease the size of Central Park, without my approval.

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, *Mayor*.

Appointment of Commissioners for Central Park.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL PARK.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, as follows.

§ 1. The Central Park, until further action of the Common Council, or the legislature, shall be under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor and the Street Commissioner, who shall be termed the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

§ 2. The said Board shall have full power to govern, manage and direct the said park; to consult, examine and determine upon the plan for the improvement thereof, to lay out and regulate the grounds; to pass and make rules for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such gardeners, engineers, surveyors, clerks and laborers as may be necessary; to prescribe and define their respective duties, and the amount of their compensation to be fixed by the Common Council.

§ 3. The said Board shall, semi-annually, and in the months of January and July in each year, and at any time when requested by either Board of the Common Council, make to the Common Council a full report of their proceedings, and a detailed statement of their receipts and expenditures on account of said park.

§ 4. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller and the Collector of the City Revenue, by, and with the permission of the said Board, to let any buildings and the grounds attached thereto, now being within said park, until the same shall be required for the laying out and regulation thereof, when the said buildings shall be removed, except such as may be used for the purposes of the park; but the proceeds thereof shall be placed to the credit of the fund at the disposal of the Commissioners, for the improvements herein referred to.

§ 5. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, to sell any buildings, improvements and other materials, now being within said park, which, in their judgment, shall not be required for the purposes of the park, or the public use.

§ 6. The proceeds of buildings, improvements or materials sold, and the rent of buildings and lands let, as hereinbefore authorized, are hereby appropriated for the purposes of this ordinance, to be disbursed by the Comptroller upon the requisition of said Commissioners.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, May 12, 1856.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 19, 1856.

Approved by the Mayor, May 21, 1856.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

Report of Special Committee on Public Parks.

DOCUMENT No. 83.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, JANUARY 2, 1852.

The Special Committee on Public Parks, beg leave respectfully to report, that they were appointed under the following resolution of the Board of Aldermen, of August 5th, 1851, and that to them was also referred, on the ayes and noes, the following subsequent resolution of August 7th, 1851 :

" *Whereas*, The legislature, at its recent extra session, passed an act, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city to purchase or take, through commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, the ground lying between the Third avenue and East river, and Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets; and also that lying between Avenue A and the East river, and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, to remain, and be used hereafter as a public park."

" *And whereas*, Public opinion seems to demand that the City Government, in carrying into effect the object contemplated by the act referred to, should adopt the most liberal and enlightened measures, in order to make the proposed pleasure ground, in its locality, conveniently accessible to all—in its dimensions, equal to the present and prospective wants of a great and rapidly increasing city—and, in its future establishment, corresponding to the wealth and greatness of this commercial metropolis; therefore,

" *Resolved*, That it be referred to a Special Committee of this Board, to examine and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the ground designated in the act of the legislature; and also, whether there be not a better locality for such park, with comparison of size, capacity for rural embellishment, general topographical features, and probable cost of each; and, also, whether it be not advisable to include within the limits of such purchase, ground for the new reservoir; and, generally, all such facts and inferences as may enable the Common Council to proceed understandingly in a matter involving so large an expenditure of the public money, and so important in its influence upon the present and future growth and prosperity of the city.

" Board of Aldermen, August 5th, 1851. Adopted, and Aldermen Dodge, Dooley and Britton appointed such Committee.

" (Signed)

J. M. WILSON,

Deputy Clerk.

" *Resolved*, That the Counsel of the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the laying out of a public park, in pursuance of an act relative to the powers and duties of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the matter of taking possession of and laying out certain lands for a public park in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, passed July 11th, 1851, forthwith.

" Board of Aldermen, August 7th, 1851, referred to Special Committee on a new park, on ayes and noes.

" (Signed)

J. M. WILSON,

Deputy Clerk."

In compliance with the directions of the resolution appointing said Committee, they have endeavored to make themselves fully acquainted with all the facts which have any bearing upon the matter committed to them, and they are fully impressed with the importance to the present and future inhabitants of the city, that they should present such a care-

ful and comprehensive view of the whole subject, as may enable your Honorable Body to judge whether the opinions your Committee have formed are correct, and whether their suggestions should be adopted.

The city of New York is now, and probably will ever be, the metropolis of America; it is already one of the first cities of the world in point of population, wealth, commercial importance and beauty; and its geographical position, and other circumstances are such, as must continually increase its importance in all these respects. This island city, steadily increasing at a ratio of ten per cent. per annum in population, must soon be closely inhabited throughout its entire extent.

It has ever been considered, in all large cities, an important duty for those intrusted with authority, to provide for the health of present and future citizens, and their recreation, by setting apart, for public grounds, even at considerable expense, certain spacious tracts, which may be laid out into extensive walks and drives, and from time to time beautified by the tasteful turning to account of the resources of the natural scenery and decorations of art. Accordingly, the most beautiful and useful features of the cities of the Old World are the extensive and ornamented grounds, to which large portions of the population daily (and more particularly on the public holidays,) resort for their healthful recreation. Our beautiful city is entirely unprovided with any thing of this kind, on a scale at all commensurate with its wants or its grandeur in other respects and it is a remarkable fact, that it is the only large city on this continent which is thus destitute of these openings which are very appropriately termed the "Lungs of Cities."

Your Committee is directed "to examine, and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the ground designated in the act of the legislature; *and also*, whether there be not a better locality for such park, with comparison of size, capacity for rural embellishments, general topographical features, and probable cost of each; *and also*, whether it be not advisable to include, within the limits of such purchase, ground for the new reservoir."

In the examination of these different points, your Committee find, in the second branch of their inquiry, a second proposition distinctly referred to, as probably presenting superior advantages of locality, &c., and

identifying it as the plot of ground, including within its limits the site of the proposed new reservoir.

Your Committee, therefore, consider that two distinct propositions are before them, and will proceed to make the required comparisons as faithfully and as briefly as their determination to do full justice to so important a matter will permit.

The first proposition is, for the city to purchase a piece of woodland known as "Jones' Woods," on the extreme eastern shore of this island, "The total area of this proposed park, bounded by Sixty-fourth street from the East river to Avenue A; by Avenue A, from Sixty-fourth to Sixth-sixth street; by Sixty-sixth street, from Avenue A to the Third avenue; by the Third avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-fifth street; from the Third avenue to the East river; and by the East river, from Seventy-fifth street to Sixty-fourth street, is 6,944,860 square feet, or 159 432-1000 acres."

The Common Council propose to exclude from the above an irregular projection of six acres, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, and Avenue A and the river. This will reduce the area to 153 432-1000 acres.

The second proposition is, for the city to purchase a certain tract of land, situated in the geographical centre of this island, and bounded by the Fifth and Eighth avenues, on the east and west, and by Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets, on the south and north limits, containing a superficial area of 759 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Both these plots are well adapted to the uses proposed, and are the only plots of any considerable extent convenient for the purpose, that are at all available. But, as it is not proposed for the city to purchase and improve both these plots, your Committee have prepared a careful, and they believe, a just comparison of the advantages of each, in discussing which, for the sake of convenience, the first will be spoken of as "*Jones' Park*," and the second as "*Central Park*."

The comparative advantages of each of these sites, will be shown in respect to the following considerations, viz :

	PAGE.
1. EXTENT.....	141
2. CONVENIENCE OF LOCALITY.....	144
3. AVAILABILITY.....	145
4. PROBABLE COST.....	151

EXTENT.

When a city proposes to itself an improvement of this kind, involving a very considerable expense, it is important that the ground secured should be sufficiently spacious for the purposes, not only of the present generation, but of a very numerous posterity.

The superficial area proposed to be inclosed in *Jones' Park*, is 153 432-1000 acres. It is nearly square, and about half a mile in extent on each side. If we deduct the space to be occupied by streets and avenues, there remains about 105 acres to be purchased.

The superficial area proposed to be inclosed in *Central Park*, is 759 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. It is in form an elongated parallelogram, about two and a quarter miles long, and about half a mile wide. It embraces the present Receiving Reservoir of 33 acres—the grounds of the State Arsenal and of the St. Vincent Academy, about 24 acres—and ground now owned by the Corporation, 135 acres—in all, 566 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including streets and avenues, deducting for which 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, leaves an area of 376 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres to be purchased.

Central Park will therefore have a superficial area four and three quarter times as great as *Jones' Park*.

This city, increasing in population at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, must, before the end of the present half century, number several millions, a small proportion of which will throng a place so limited as *Jones' Park*, but be very amply accommodated in *Central Park*, of nearly five times the extent.

Central Park would probably be one of the largest parks in the world, but not too large for the use of a city destined, in all human probability, to equal, and perhaps to exceed in population every other. It must be noted that the city government has already appropriated about one fifth of this tract for purposes of reservoirs, which, being artificial lakes, contribute perhaps as much as any other feature to the beauty and value of public grounds.

The most beautiful feature of a large park, and a most important advantage over a small one, is, that the large park is capable, from its extent, of being laid out into a very great length of serpentine road, which a judi-

cious engineer can so contrive as not only to produce startling effects of the distant landscape, and also to bring the peculiar natural and artificial beauties of the place into the best points of view, but, at the same time, to turn and wind this road through the place, so as to allow a very long drive through constantly varying scenery. A serpentine road of more than twenty-five miles in extent can be wound through the spacious grounds of *Central Park*, as your Committee is informed by competent engineers. This important consideration does not, however, apply to *Jones' Park*, which is, in itself, too limited to allow of any great length of drive under any circumstances. The Second avenue is now being opened, and must, for several reasons, be carried through *Jones' Woods*. This will divide the grounds into two small and unequal portions, and so cut them up as to prevent the introduction of serpentine roads to any considerable length.

Another important consideration depending upon the extent of a park, is the fact that ornamental grounds attract upon their borders ornamental structures in the way of public buildings for institutions of learning, academies of the fine arts, buildings devoted to geology, botany, astronomy and other sciences, monuments of natural greatness and patriotism, &c.

This is found to be the case in London, where, in addition to the public institutions, rows of elegant private houses, the residences of wealthy citizens, have added to the architectural beauties of the borders of St. James', Regents' and Hyde Parks. This principle will apply here more particularly, where fine sites for public and private buildings are in demand.

This latter consideration is of more importance, when we consider that *Central Park* is of sufficient size to permit the selling off for the above purposes of portions of its border. These sites being desirable, will command large prices, and reduce the expense of the original cost, and furnish, from time to time, by sales or by leases, a sufficient sum to pay, if desirable, a portion of the expenses of the keeping and decoration of the park. The great extent of boundary of *Central Park* favors this view of the matter, presenting, as it does, five miles and a half for such improvements—while *Jones' Park* presents a comparatively small border of a mile and a half, deducting the river front, and is not in a part of the

city where such improvements would seek sites: whereas, *Central Park* is in that part of the city where such institutions would be favorably located, and on its borders are already to be found the State Arsenal, Mount St. Vincent (young ladies') Academy, &c. The importance of this consideration is further discussed under the head of Cost.

The situation of *Jones' Park* is such, that it would be a special benefit only to the property in its immediate neighborhood on three sides, of about half a mile each. Should such property, so benefited, be assessed, as provided in the act of the legislature for taking such park, in proportion, say one third of the whole purchase money, the quantity of such property specially benefited and specially assessed being very limited, the amount of assessment would be very onerous upon all that small neighborhood, and probably more than the property could bear; therefore, the difference between what should be assessed and what could be borne would have to be added to the amount paid from the city treasury, which would be equivalent to a tax upon the whole city, to improve the value of the property of a few individuals, by making a park in a one-sided, out-of-the-way locality, where it would not be generally accessible.

Apply the same considerations to *Central Park*, and it appears that, owing to its greater extent and central position, the quantity of property that would be benefited and enhanced in value by the making of the park is so great, that an assessment to pay one third, one half, or even the whole of the purchase money, would scarcely be felt. The special benefit would be sensible to property around the *Central Park* for a great distance in all directions, and owners of property would probably come forward themselves and cheerfully subscribe a large portion of the purchase money and not feel it, if such a proceeding could be permitted in a case where the benefit would be general to the whole city.

This view of the subject, which your Committee is assured is correct, shows most conclusively that considerations of justice, as well as of economy, decide against the location of *Jones' Park* as strongly as they uphold the location of *Central Park*. This consideration will be found noticed under its proper head of Cost.

In view of all these considerations, your Committee find that the proposition of *Central Park* is greatly to be preferred, as not only the most extensive, but because *Jones' Park* is not sufficiently extensive for present and future purposes.

CONVENIENCE OF LOCALITY.

The city limits embrace the entire island of New York; its population will undoubtedly, before many years, cover the whole extent of its surface.

In providing a park, the convenience of those who will live here, after ourselves, must be considered. For a place of public resort, the most central locality is most unquestionably to be preferred, other considerations being equal.

Jones' Park and *Central Park* are in position nearly central with respect to the northern and southern points of the island, but *Jones' Park* is on the extreme eastern shore, and to the eastward of the Third avenue which is the farthest east of all the thoroughfares in the city. It is about a mile distant from the great thoroughfares of Broadway and Eighth avenue.

Central Park, on the contrary, is centrally situated between the two rivers, and between the four great thoroughfares of the island, viz: Third and Fourth avenues on the eastern side, and Broadway and Eighth avenue on the western side. Between *Central Park* and both rivers there will be about three quarters of a mile on each side.

People from the northern portion of the island would, to reach the northern boundary of *Jones' Park*, be obliged to travel more than a mile further south, and a mile further east, than would be necessary, to arrive within the limits of *Central Park*.

Again, *Central Park* is but half a mile wide, and is situated about midway between the east and west shores of the island, having about three quarters of a mile on each side of it for ordinary city purposes, leaving sufficient space for a large population on each side, which the advantage of the proximity of the park would attract, and induce them to build up that part of the city, probably as densely as any other part.

In view of the above considerations, your Committee think the location of *Jones' Park* is out of the way, and very inconvenient, while, for convenience of locality, the site of *Central Park* is shown to be all that can be desired.

AVAILABILITY.

Under this head will be found comparisons of "capability for rural embellishments," and of "general topographical features."

The plot of land proposed for *Jones' Park* is $153\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Second avenue must be extended through this plot, otherwise all intercourse between the part of the city north and south of it must be by way of the Third avenue, a very roundabout course. If this avenue is not opened, the public is deprived of an important thoroughfare; if it is opened, it injures the park by preventing an extension of serpentine road with any advantage. The opening of that avenue also takes from the park five acres, thus reducing its extent to $148\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

This plot of ground is nearly square in form, and about half a mile on each side; it borders on the East river, on its eastern side, which forms a bold shore, and from which can be had a very pretty view of the river; of Blackwell's Island and the opposite shore.

Its surface is gently undulating, and does not present any variety of scenery within itself, nor any landscape view, except that above-mentioned.

It is covered with a very thick and heavy growth of forest trees, most of them exceedingly lofty, except on the western border and part of the southern side, where there are some good shade trees.

The plot of ground proposed to be included in *Central Park* embraces the land between Sixtieth street on the south, One hundred and sixth street on the north, Fifth avenue on the east, and Eighth avenue on the west. It contains a superficial area of $759\frac{3}{4}$ acres, embracing the present Receiving Reservoir, of 33 acres, and the grounds of the State Arsenal, and also of St. Vincent's Academy, of 24 acres; the proposed new reservoir to cover an area of 98 acres. The surface is exceedingly diversified; all the lands within its limits are among the most uneven and rocky on the island. In some places the elevations rise from 100 to 140 feet above tide-water, in others being only a few feet above the same.

The topographical map accompanying this document shows very numerous abrupt and rocky elevations, intersected constantly by ravines

and gentle valleys, through which run several small streams of living water. As a general rule, and with the exception of the northern extremity, this plot of ground forms a basin with a very uneven bottom, lying between the Eighth and Fifth avenues. From the Eighth avenue there is a natural sloping grade to the North river; and from the Fifth avenue, a general corresponding slope to the East river. The northern portion attains an elevation of 140 feet, commanding an extensive view of all the surrounding country.

Notwithstanding its great extent and central position, there are very few improvements, such as private dwelling-houses, for the reason that it is not desirable to own the lots on which assessments for grading the streets will be very heavy, and sufficient to effect a forfeiture of the property. The value of existing improvements will be found under the head of *Cost*.

Central Park will include grounds almost entirely useless for building purposes, owing to the very uneven and rocky surface, and also to its lying so far below the proper grade of the streets as to render the grading very costly; for instance, to extend Sixth avenue from Sixty-fifth street to Seventy-third street, it would be necessary to build an embankment, principally of masonry, (with culverts to discharge the water) from 20 to 40 feet in height. This would leave the lots on either side utterly valueless for any purpose of ordinary improvement, unless it should be built up in the same way, or filled in to nearly the same level. The expense of grading the streets through these grounds will be found under the head of *Cost*. From it will appear that the grading alone will cost more than twice the present value of the lands.

This expense of grading, in the event of the land being appropriated to a park, will be wholly saved, as the very circumstances, which render the grading so expensive are an advantage for the purposes of a park. It must also be considered that the lands can be purchased at a very low value for the causes above stated, and will be not only valuable for park purposes, but more valuable for those purposes than good smooth building land.

There is no section on our island, of equal size, so well adapted by nature, or so susceptible of improvement and adornment, for purposes of a

large park, as the one now under consideration ; and none so diversified in surface, abounding so much in hill and dale, and intersected by so many natural streams. The elevations, in some parts, rising to 140 feet above tide-water, and the valleys, in some parts, being 40 feet below the grade of the surrounding streets.

These valleys contain running streams and numerous springs, and at a small cost can be converted, where desirable, into artificial lakes, and supplied with water to any extent, from the never-failing source of the Croton Aqueduct, which will also supply fountains in any part of the grounds with a profusion of water, which will render fountains a distinguishing feature, and one in which this park will have a superiority over all other parks, owing to the unequalled supply of water from the greatest aqueduct of ancient or modern times.

The great, and at many points abrupt, difference of level of the surface, and the projecting points of rock, render these grounds peculiarly adapted to the construction of the most beautiful and varied roads—now winding around the base of a projecting rocky hill, now traversing the bottom of a valley, now climbing a gentle hill—again descending to the low lands, passing along the margin of a beautiful quiet lake ; leaving this, and ascending above Eighty-sixth street, the road will pass along what will be one of the greatest of modern works of art—the proposed new reservoir, a picturesque, irregularly shaped artificial lake, containing nearly 100 acres of water in one placid sheet. Continuing to rise, gradually winding around elevations through gentle valleys, the serpentine road will reach the top of Harlem Heights at about One hundred and fifth street, having attained the highest land on the island south of Fort Washington, and from which a magnificent view is presented to the beholder in every direction.

From this point may be seen nearly all the present city lying to the south, and the bay beyond it ; the intervening district rapidly improving to the southern margin of the park, and when it is finished,—the park itself extending from its southern border two miles to the feet of the beholder, intersected by beautiful artificial lakes of various sizes ; by small streams, crossed by numerous marble or rustic bridges ; by beautiful groves of trees of every variety, indigenous and exotic ; by serpentine

roads winding through velvet lawns decorated with sparkling fountains, and the whole surrounded by architectural works of every order and variety.

Looking to the west, will be seen the noble Hudson, extending from the bay (which can be seen as far as the Narrows) up to the Palisades in the distance, and the mountains in the interior of the State of New Jersey, in the extreme west.

Looking in a northerly direction, can be seen, across the Harlem river, the High Bridge, a magnificent structure, which brings the Croton water to this island, and the other bridges, which connect New York with the county of Westchester, which presents to our view its fertile farms, beautiful gardens, and tasteful villas and thriving villages.

The eastern view embraces a considerable portion of the state of Connecticut and of the Sound, separating it from Long Island, also the East river, studded with islands, running from Hellgate to Governor's Island, and separating this city from the shore of Long Island, which shows us Flushing, Astoria, Ravenswood, Greenport, Bushwick, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, &c. Having completed the view, of which only some of the most striking points are here noted, we return to the road, which takes us to the lower end of the park by a different, but not less varied route, having traveled a distance of not less than twenty-five miles.

The above is a very imperfect and inadequate description of the kind of park which may be constructed on the ground selected for Central Park, or in other words, its availability. The availability of Jones' Park has also been considered; it possesses very few of the advantages of Central Park, and where it possesses these advantages, it is to a very limited extent.

The fact of Jones' Park bordering on the river for half a mile, and having a fine water view, is certainly a very great advantage; but your Committee think that is more than counterbalanced by the lake scenery incidental to, and which forms so important a feature in Central Park, which must have a water shore of at least one and a half miles of reservoir margin. Besides, it must be recollected that the very same view that occurs from the bank of Jones' Park, is also had from the high grounds of Central Park, which command a greatly additional water view.

The great feature of Jones' Park, however, is its magnificent forest, which almost entirely covers it, which is peculiar to itself, and a supposed advantage not possessed in any degree by Central Park. These forest trees, it is stated, can be thinned out into a grove, and the whole laid out in roads, and be immediately available as a park, while the trees to ornament Central Park would require many years to grow.

This question of time will be considered under its proper head, and with respect to the advantages of the existing forest, they appear to be somewhat overrated.

Your Committee is of opinion that, ■ far from Jones' Woods being immediately or very soon available for a park, it will take many years before it can be made so, and nearly as long as it will take to grow or transplant trees upon the ground of Central Park, which is by no means entirely destitute of trees at present.

In the first place, the thinning out of the trees of Jones' Park must be gradually and carefully executed, to prevent the falling timber from destroying those trees which are intended to be preserved. They now stand so thick that probably eight out of every ten must be cut down; to remove them properly will require much time and expense.

Secondly.—When the excess of trees is removed, it will be found that lower branches are wanting to nearly all the trees, to the height of from forty to sixty feet. These lower limbs will immediately commence growing, as is desirable for shade. This new demand for nourishment nearer the root of the tree, cuts off the supply of sap which sustained its top, and the tree-top must be cut off to prevent it from dying off. This will leave a not very beautiful or desirable grove of long poles and trunks, from thirty to forty feet in height, and without shade for some years.

During the same time Central Park, which has already some beautiful trees, can be furnished, by transplanting, with all the desirable additional trees, except those which should be raised from nursery saplings, which will attain, in from eight to twelve years, a very vigorous growth, sufficient to give as much shade, where shade is desirable, as in nearly the same time could be given by the new growth branches of the Jones' Park trees.

Central Park will be furnished, of course, with a very choice assortment, and great variety, of new trees, much more ornamental, and casting a more agreeable shade than the natural forest trees. It must also be remembered that very large trees can be transplanted, at the proper seasons of the year, and, if properly taken up and replanted, never fail to thrive in the new ground successfully.

It is the opinion of those who have laid out new parks and ornamental grounds, that a natural forest is no advantage whatever, and all new parks should be furnished by growing or transplanting such trees as are required in different parts of the grounds, which may generally be cultivated in almost any shape required, by proper care, and cutting the branches. Besides, a proper variety of park scenery requires that certain large portions should be improved as sloping lawns, or mounds for statuary and monuments, and points of view for distant landscapes—all of which allow of no trees whatever.

The consideration of the health of the public, requires that the low ground and unhealthy ponds, situated in the district to be included in Central Park, should be rendered innocuous by some improvement; whereas, Jones' Park being high ground, and open to the river, is perfectly healthy as it is.

It must be noted, as an objection to making Jones' Park, that half a mile of valuable river front will thereby be forever abstracted from commercial uses. The rapid growth of this city, and its commercial character being its distinctive feature, it would seem to forbid the diminution of the river front, which will eventually, and probably very soon, be in demand along this part of the city.

It is also to be noted that, should it be desirable to open certain streets across Central Park for the public convenience, the city government will always have the right to do so, and it will not injure the park in the least, nor is there any objection, topographically, to opening Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth, (Eighty-sixth is open,) and Ninety-sixth streets, those being all 100 feet wide, which will divide the park into five equal parts.

From the above, it appears that on every consideration of availability Central Park is superior to Jones' Park.

PROBABLE COST.

The cost of a public work is a matter of the first consideration; but, on reflection, it will be conceded that few public works can be of more importance, at the same cost, than public parks, and that, when a public park is wanted, it is cheap at any reasonable price, money being well expended on a place devoted to the general health, exercise, innocent recreation, and to the elevation of the mind by the cultivation of a fondness for the beauties of nature, and appreciation of the appliances of art.

To appropriate land from the midst of any city's limits, must always be a somewhat expensive proceeding. It is more especially in the city of New York, as all the lots have a market value, based upon their presumed future availability for business, or for dwelling purposes.

The comparative value of the lots to be taken to form Jones' Park and Central Park, respectively, is given in the tables annexed, by which it appears that the lots forming Jones' Park being useful for building and horticultural purposes, and having valuable timber on them, are worth very much more, respectively, than the lots to form Central Park, which, owing to their rocky and uneven surface, and being so far out of grade as explained more fully on page 146, are generally of very little value, if any, for any other than park purposes.

Owing to these causes, and because these low grounds, intersected by pools, are unhealthy for residences, they are so little improved, and those improvements of so little value, that it is estimated that \$10,000 or \$15,000 will pay for such improvements.

The estimated value of the lots to form Jones' Park, according to table No. 2, annexed, is \$700,575, without the expense of grading the streets. Should the streets be graded, the cost of grading streets and avenues is estimated at about \$212,000.

These estimates have been prepared with great care by persons familiar with the subject, and perfectly competent to make them correctly. It cannot be supposed that the estimated value in this table may be too low, as all the details of estimates have been submitted to others, whose position requires them to be fully conversant with these values, and they have pronounced them high enough. No per centage of allowance

for too low an estimate is therefore calculated, believing it to be now estimated at its extreme value.

The estimated value of the lots to be taken to form Central Park, including the ground to form the reservoir, according to table No. 1, annexed, is \$1,407,325, and without the reservoir, \$1,172,325. This is without the expense of grading the streets.

Should these streets be graded, the cost of grading streets and avenues is estimated at \$616,478.

It must here be noted that the Fifth and Eighth avenues are partly graded, and those parts excluded from this estimate; also, that there is no grading estimated for the ground proposed for the reservoir.

The value of the lots included in Central Park has been variously estimated by competent persons familiar with the value of real estate, at from \$760,000 to \$1,172,000. We have taken the highest estimate, as fully set forth in table No. 1, in all its details.

This estimate of value is based upon the supposition that the streets and avenues are graded and regulated.

The expense of regulating the streets and avenues, as per table, is \$616,478, which should be assessed upon such property. This cannot, however, be done, because the law provides, that no lot shall be assessed for regulating and grading, more than one half of its assessed value upon the tax-books; and the balance of the assessment upon that lot must be paid from the city treasury.

The assessed value to form said park is \$446,000. By the law above quoted, only one half or \$223,000 can be assessed upon the land, and the balance, or \$393,478 must be paid from the city treasury.

The details of the estimates of many of the lots in this table will show, that in very many cases the city will have to pay nearly the whole expense of regulating and grading these lots.

It must here be observed, that on adding the above \$393,478, which the city must thus pay, to the lowest estimate of \$760,000, gives \$1,163,478, not varying much from the amount of the highest estimate of \$1,172,000, as per table No. 1, thereby showing its general correctness, and also that it gives the full value of the lots.

The value of the lots included in *Jones' Park* has been variously estimated, by competent persons, familiar with the value of real estate, at from \$480,000 to \$700,000. We have taken the highest estimate, as set forth in table No. 2 in detail.

The estimate of value is also based upon the supposition that the streets and avenues are graded.

The expense of regulating and grading the streets and avenues, as per table No. 2, is \$212,000. This should be assessed upon such property, which cannot be done for the reason just before stated.

The assessed value of the lots to form *Jones' Park* is, \$165,765, one half of which only, or \$82,882, can be assessed for regulating and grading, and the balance, \$129,118, must be paid from the city treasury.

It will be seen, that on adding this \$129,118 to the lowest estimate of \$480,000, we have \$609,118, varying from the estimate as per table No. 2, amounting to \$700,000; showing that the assessed value of the lots of *Jones' Park* is comparatively higher than of *Central Park*. It also shows, that the value of the *Jones' Park* lots has been over estimated in said table, and that \$700,000 is an extremely high valuation, and, no doubt, from \$80,000 to \$100,000 more than the property is worth, being about \$400 for each lot on an average.

The *Central Park* lots, though estimated in the tables at a high figure of value are, many of them, not worth their proportion of the expenses of grading, among which are very many, which would be utterly worthless, but for the operation of the present unjust law, which makes them valuable at the expense of the city.

In this connection, your Committee would call the special attention of your Honorable Body to the operation of this act, which is believed to be unknown to the great body of our fellow-citizens, though it is the cause of a great annual augmentation of their taxes. If its operation, or even its existence, were generally known, your Committee believe that its immediate repeal would be demanded by the entire community, with the exception of some persons who, having understood the operation of it, have realized large amounts, at the expense of the tax payers generally, and who have made their calculations to realize, in tenfold greater proportion, by the regulating and grading of new streets.

The operation of this law is as follows :

An immense proportion of the surface of the central and upper part of the island of New York, is of the most uneven character. It abounds in immense ledges of rock, many of which project from the main level, in masses of many acres in extent. Interspersed among these tracts of rocks are occasionally deep ravines, and frequently valleys of considerable extent, varying in depth, lying mostly many feet below the projected grade of the streets. These ravines and deeper valleys having bottoms of rock, are generally the deposit of water, which stagnates, and are quite as impracticable for improvements of any description as the rocks.

Until the passage of the act to which your attention is now directed, these lots had no value of any importance, nor have they now, except to the few who operate in them, because they understand the operation of this law, and because it is not generally understood. This operation consists in enabling the speculator to buy worthless lots, at a mere nominal value, and have them improved into very valuable lots, at the expense of the city, by providing, that no more than one half the assessed value of any lot shall be taxed upon it for the regulating and grading of the street it is on.

It happens, that the expense of regulating and grading is, in a very great many cases, greater than half the assessed value of the lots, and in many cases, forty, sixty and one hundred times greater, so that the more from the grade of the street, or the more rocky or low such lots may be, the less valuable it is, and the less it can pay toward the expense of grading and regulating, which brings it immediately into market, at a nearly equal value with the lots in the neighborhood, which may have paid their proportion of regulating and grading.

In this connection, it is also proper to call the attention of your Hon. Body, and of citizens generally, to a proceeding which has grown into a custom, (by the unfaithfulness of public officers,) more oppressive, because it involves greater annual amounts than the above. Your Committee refers to the practice of the assessors, who have been for years in the habit of assessing the up-town unimproved property at rates of from one third to one half of its real known value.

This assessing of values, so much too low, besides the manifest injustice of partial taxation, operates most unfairly in the matter of regulating streets. Since, by the law above quoted, there can be charged upon these lots only one half of their assessed value for regulating and grading streets; and the amount of assessed value is generally less than one half the real value: it occurs that the amount so charged is really less than one fourth of what the property could bear, and is so trifling as to cause the city to pay almost the entire expense of regulating and grading, and especially whenever the street is run through a deep cutting or a high embankment, when the expense is the greatest, and where the value of the lot is the least.

For these considerations, your Committee respectfully recommend and urge a repeal of the present law, or such a modification of it as will require all property to be assessed at its real value, in cases where streets and avenues are to be regulated and graded.

The difference in the cost and extent of the ground for the two parks is—

\$1,407,325 for 659 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres for Central Park.

700,575 for 153 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres for Jones' Park.

Difference, \$706,750 for 606 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres more for Central Park, which includes the present reservoir and the arsenal, and St. Vincent grounds, which need not be purchased, containing 57 acres, and also about 135 acres, now belonging to the city; which is, in fact, 414 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres more than Jones' Park, for \$706,750, which is about the cost of Jones' Park.

It is therefore to be borne in mind, that in purchasing Jones' Park, we pay for all the land included within the limits of the park; whereas, in the acquisition of Central Park, we inclose an area of 759 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres for park purposes, and have only to pay for 566 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including ground for the new reservoir, which the city will purchase in any event. This happens, because 57 acres to be inclosed belong to the State Arsenal, and to Mount St. Vincent Academy and to the present receiving reservoir, which will all be allowed to remain, and will be improved in ornamental connection with the park, and because the city already owns 135 acres, scattered in various parts within the proposed

inclosure; 27 acres of which is on ground to be covered by the new reservoir.

By reference to page 141, under the head of *EXTENT*, it is shown, that a larger portion of the purchase money could be paid by assessment on the surrounding property, if it should be thought expedient for the purchase of Central Park than for the purchase of Jones' Park, which will reduce the amount of purchase money to be taxed upon property generally.

In case of such purchase, by tax upon property generally, by issue of stock or otherwise, the amount to be paid for Central Park will also be reduced, or returned to the city treasury, by the amounts received from time to time, for sales of sites upon the borders of the park, which can be spared, with advantage, for ornamental buildings, devoted to public purposes, &c., as explained on page 141, under the head of *EXTENT*.

Setting aside the greater economy of the purchase of Central Park the numerous considerations of greater convenience of locality, general accessibility, better capacity for embellishment, superior topographical availability, and public health, as have been shown, would induce your Committee to recommend the purchase of this park in preference to Jones' Park.

Your Committee having fully set forth all "the advantages and disadvantages of the ground (known as Jones' Woods,) designated in the act of the legislature," referred to in the resolution committed to them, and having also examined and reported as to "whether there be not a better locality for a park, equal to the present and prospective wants of a great and rapidly increasing city, and susceptible of future embellishments, corresponding to the wealth and greatness of this commercial metropolis;" and having, as they think, fully justified their opinion, that the grounds proposed for Central Park should be purchased in preference to Jones' Woods, or to any other locality on the island, by a close and rigid comparison of the advantages of extent, capacity for rural embellishments, general topographical features, economy, &c., together with a great variety of facts and inferences bearing upon the subject, beg leave to say, that an additional reason for recommending the location of Central Park

is, that it includes within its limits the site already proposed by the Croton Water Department for the new reservoir.

Your Committee finally beg leave to call the attention of your Honorable Body to the tables hereto annexed, showing, Table 1st—The cost of grading streets and avenues on the site of Central Park, and the present value of the lots. Table 2d—Present value of lots and cost of grading streets and avenues on the site of Jones' Park; and also to the map accompanying this report, showing the relative position, size, topography, &c., of Central Park and Jones' Park, all of which have been prepared under the direction of your Committee, and are herewith presented as necessary to a full understanding of the matters discussed.

In conclusion, it is a matter of congratulation to your Committee to know, and this report has shown, that it is within the power of our citizens, within a very few years, to possess, at a comparatively trifling expense, a public park of considerable extent, sufficient for the possible requirements of the present and future population of a rapidly growing city; a park superior in available resources and not surpassed in convenience of position or availability for tasteful embellishments; a park which our citizens can, with honest pride, favorably compare with the most celebrated public grounds of the chief cities of Europe; not excepting Hyde Park of London, the Champs Elysees of Paris, the Prater of Vienna, the Cascine of Florence, the Corso of Rome, the Prado of Madrid, or even, on the American Continent, with the spacious Plazas of Havana, or the lovely Botanical Gardens of Rio de Janeiro. Indeed, your Committee confidently claim that it is within our power to combine the peculiar features and excellencies of each of these magnificent works in our own park, and even to excel them all by the availability of Central Park for artificial lakes, streams, cascades and fountains, by reason of its peculiar formation of surface, and the never-failing and unequalled supply of water from the largest aqueduct in the world.

It is scarcely necessary for your Committee to state, that these latter remarks will not apply to Jones' Park, but refer solely to the supposition that the idea of Central Park will be adopted, it being so far superior in every respect to Jones' Park.

Your Committee therefore report the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to memorialize the next legislature for the passage of "an act" to authorize the taking of lands in the central part of this city, for the use and purpose of a public park, as set forth in this report; said act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate, to be appointed by the Supreme Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL DODGE, } *Special*
JOS. BRITTON, } *Committee.*

The New York Park.

BY ANDREW J. DOWNING.

The leading topic of town gossip and newspaper paragraphs, just now, in New York, is the new park proposed by Mayor Kingsland. Deluded New York has, until lately, contented itself with the little door-yards of space—mere grass-plots of verdure—which form the squares of the city, in the mistaken idea that they are parks. The fourth city in the world, (with a growth that will soon make it the second,) the commercial metropolis of a continent spacious enough to border both oceans, has not hitherto been able to afford sufficient land to give its citizens (the majority of whom live there the whole year round) any breathing space for pure air, any recreation ground for healthful exercise, any pleasant roads for riding or driving, or any enjoyment of that lovely and refreshing natural beauty from which they have, in leaving the country, reluctantly expatriated themselves for so many years—perhaps for ever. Some few thousands, more fortunate than the rest, are able to escape, for a couple of months, into the country, to find repose for body and soul, in its leafy groves and pleasant pastures, or to inhale new life on the refreshing sea-shore. But in the mean time the city is always full. Its steady population of five hundred thousand souls is always there; always on the increase. Every ship brings a live cargo from over-peopled Europe, to fill up its over-crowded lodging houses; every steamer brings hundreds of strangers to fill its thronged thoroughfares. Crowded hotels, crowded streets, hot summers, business pursued till it becomes a game of excitement, pleasure followed till its votaries are exhausted; where is the quiet reverse side of this picture of town life, intensified almost to distraction?

Mayor Kingsland spreads it out to the vision of the dwellers in this arid desert of business and dissipation—a green oasis for the refreshment of the city's soul and body. He tells the citizens of that feverish metro-

polis, as every intelligent man will tell them, who knows the cities of the old world, that New York, and American cities generally, are voluntarily and ignorantly living in a state of complete forgetfulness of nature, and her innocent recreations. That, because it is needful in civilized life for men to live in cities—yes, and unfortunately too, for children to be born and educated without a daily sight of the blessed horizon—it is not, therefore, needful for them to be so miserly as to live utterly divorced from all pleasant and healthful intercourse with gardens and green fields. He informs them that cool, umbrageous groves have not forsworn themselves within town limits, and that half a million of people have a *right* to ask for the “greatest happiness” of parks and pleasure-grounds, as well as for paving stones and gaslights.

Now that public opinion has fairly settled that a park is necessary, the parsimonious declare that the plot of one hundred and sixty acres, proposed by Mayor Kingsland, is extravagantly large. Short-sighted economists! If the future growth of the city were confined to the boundaries their narrow vision would fix, it would soon cease to be the commercial emporium of the country. If they were the purveyors of the young giant, he would soon present the sorry spectacle of a robust youth, magnificently developed, but whose extremities had outgrown every garment that they had provided to cover his nakedness.

These timid tax payers, and men nervous in their private pockets of the municipal expenditures, should take a lesson from some of their number to whose admirable foresight we owe the unity of materials displayed in the New York City Hall. Every one familiar with New York, has wondered or smiled at the apparent perversity of taste which gave us a building—in the most conspicuous part of the city, and devoted to the highest municipal uses, three sides of which are pure white marble, and the fourth, coarse, brown stone. But few of those who see that incongruity, know that it was dictated by the narrow-sighted frugality of the Common Council, who were its building committee, and who determined that it would be useless to waste marble on the rear of the City Hall, “since that side would only be seen by persons living in the suburbs.”

Thanking Mayor Kingsland, most heartily for his proposed new park, the only objection we make to it is, that it is *too small*. One hundred

and sixty acres of park for a city that will soon contain three quarters of a million of people! It is only a child's play-ground. Why, London has over six thousand acres, either within its own limits, or in the accessible suburbs, open to the enjoyment of its population—and six thousand acres composed too, either of the grandest and most lovely park scenery, like Kensington and Richmond, or of luxuriant gardens, filled with rare plants, hot-houses and hardy shrubs and trees, like the National Garden at Kew. Paris has its garden of the Tuileries, whose alleys are lined with orange trees, two hundred years old; whose parterres are gay with the brightest flowers; whose cool groves of horse-chestnuts, stretching out to the Elysian Fields, are in the very midst of the city. Yes, and on its outskirts are Versailles, (three thousand acres of imperial groves and gardens there also,) and Fontainebleau, and St. Cloud, with all the rural, scenic and palatial beauty that the opulence of the most profuse of French monarchs could create, all open to the *people* of Paris. Vienna has its great Prater, to make which, would swallow up most of the "unimproved" part of New York city. Munich has a superb pleasure-ground of five hundred acres, which makes the Arcadia of her citizens. Even the smaller towns are provided with public grounds to an extent that would beggar the imagination of our short-sighted economists, who would deny "a greenery" to New York; Frankfort, for example, is skirted by the most beautiful gardens, formed upon the platform which made the old ramparts of the city—gardens filled with the loveliest plants and shrubs, tastefully grouped along walks over two miles in extent.

Looking at the present government of the city as about to provide, in the people's park, a breathing zone, and healthful place for exercise for a city of half a million of souls, we trust they will not be content with the limited number of acres already proposed. Five hundred acres is the smallest area that should be reserved for the future wants of such a city, now, while it may be obtained. Five hundred acres may be selected between Thirty-ninth street and the Harlem river, including a varied surface of land, a good deal of which is yet waste area, so that the whole may be purchased at something like a million of dollars. In that area there would be space enough to have broad reaches of park and pleasure-grounds, with a real feeling of the breadth and beauty of green

fields, the perfume and freshness of nature. In its midst would be located the great distributing reservoirs of the Croton Aqueduct, formed into lovely lakes of limpid water, covering many acres, and heightening the charm of the sylvan accessories by the finest natural contrast. In such a park, the citizens who would take excursions in carriages or on horseback, could have the substantial delights of country roads and country scenery, and forget, for a time, the rattle of the pavements and the glare of brick walls. Pedestrians would find quiet and secluded walks when they wished to be solitary, and broad alleys, filled with thousands of happy faces, when they would be gay. The thoughtful denizen of the town would go out there in the morning, to hold converse with the whispering trees, and the weary tradesmen, in the evening, to enjoy an hour of happiness by mingling in the open space with "all the world."

The many beautiful utilities that would gradually grow out of a great park like this, in a great city like New York, suggest themselves immediately and forcibly. Where would be found so fitting a position for noble works of art, the statues, monuments, and buildings commemorative at once of the great men of the nation, of the history of the age and country, and the genius of our highest artists? In the broad area of such a verdant zone would gradually grow up, as the wealth of the city increases, winter gardens of glass, like the Crystal Palace, where the whole people could luxuriate in groves of the palms and spice trees of the tropics, at the same moment that sleighing parties glided swiftly and noiselessly over the snow-covered surface of the country-like avenues of the wintry park without. Zoological gardens, like those of London and Paris, would gradually be formed by private subscription or public funds, where thousands of old and young would find daily pleasure in studying natural history, illustrated by all the wildest and strangest animals of the globe, almost as much at home in their paddocks and jungles, as if in their native forests; and horticultural and industrial societies would hold their annual shows there, and great expositions of the arts would take place in spacious buildings within the park, far more fittingly than in the noise and din of the crowded streets of the city.

We have said nothing of the social influence of such a great park in New York. But this is really the most interesting phase of the whole matter. It is a fact, not a little remarkable, that, ultra democratic as are

the political tendencies of America, its most intelligent social tendencies are almost wholly in a contrary direction. And among the topics discussed by the advocates and opponents of the new park, none seem so poorly understood as the social aspect of the thing. It is indeed both curious and amusing to see the stand taken on the one hand by the million, that the park is made for the "upper ten," who ride in fine carriages; and, on the other hand, by the wealthy and refined, that a park in this country, will be "usurped by rowdies and low people." Shame upon our republican compatriots, who so little understand the elevating influences of the beautiful in nature and in art, when enjoyed in common by thousands and hundreds of thousands of all classes without distinction! They can never have seen, how, all over France and Germany the whole population of the cities pass their afternoons and evenings together, in the beautiful parks and gardens. How they enjoy together the same music, breathe the same atmosphere of art, enjoy the same scenery, and grow into social freedom by the very influences of easy intercourse, space and beauty that surround them. In Germany, especially, they have never seen how the highest and lowest partake alike of the common enjoyment—the prince seated beneath the trees on a rush-bottomed chair, before a little wooden table, supping his coffee or his ice, with the same freedom from state and pretension as the simplest subject. Drawing-room conventionalities are too narrow for a mile or two of spacious garden landscape, and one can be happy with ten thousand in the social freedom of a community of genial influences, without the unutterable pang of not having been introduced to the company present.

These social doubters, who thus intrench themselves in the sole citadel of exclusiveness in republican America, mistake our people and their destiny. If we would but have listened to them, our magnificent river and lake steamers, those real places of the million, would have no velvet couches, no splendid mirrors, no luxurious carpets. Such costly and rare appliances of civilization, they would have told us, could only be rightly used by the privileged families of wealth, and would be trampled upon and utterly ruined by the democracy of the country, who travel one hundred miles for half a dollar. And yet these, our floating palaces and our monster hotels, with their purple and fine linen, are they not respected by the majority who use them, as truly as other palaces by their

rightful sovereigns? Alas! for the faithlessness of the few, who possess, regarding the capacity for culture of the many, who are wanting. Even upon the lower platform of liberty and education, that the masses stand in Europe, we see the elevating influences of a wide popular enjoyment; of galleries of art; public libraries, parks and gardens, which have raised the people in social civilization and social culture to a far higher level than we have yet attained in republican America. And yet, this broad ground of popular refinement must be taken in republican America, for it belongs of right more truly here than elsewhere. It is republican in its very idea and tendency. It takes up popular education where the common school and ballot-box leave it, and raises up the working-man to the same level of enjoyment with the man of leisure and accomplishment. The higher social and artistic elements of every man's nature lie dormant within him, and every laborer is a possible gentleman, not by the possession of money or fine clothes—but through the refining influence of intellectual and moral culture. Open wide therefore, the doors of your libraries and picture galleries, all ye true republicans! Build halls where knowledge shall be freely diffused among men, and not shut up within the narrow walls of narrower institutions. Plant spacious parks in your cities, and unloose their gates as wide as the gates of morning to the whole people. As there are no dark places at noon day, so education and culture—the true sunshine of the soul—will banish the plague spots of democracy; and the dread of the ignorant exclusive who has no faith in the refinement of a republic, will stand abashed in the next century, before a whole people whose system of voluntary education embraces (combined with perfect individual freedom,) not only common schools of rudimentary knowledge, but common enjoyments of all classes in the higher realms of art, letters, science, social recreations and enjoyments. Were our legislatures but wise enough to understand to-day, the destinies of the New World, the gentility of Sir Philip Sidney, made universal, would be not half so much a miracle fifty years hence in America, as the idea of a whole nation of laboring men reading and writing, was, in his day, in England.

Necessity of a Central Park.

TWO REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

CENTRAL PARK REPORT.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL RELATIVE TO A PUBLIC PARK IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned, a minority of the Select Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Beekman, Cooley, and Bartlett.) appointed to take into consideration the bill entitled, "An act relative to the purchase, possession, and laying out of certain lands for a public park in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, and the powers and duties of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty relative thereto," with power to report complete, beg leave respectfully to make the following

REPORT:

The Committee have given the subject matter referred to them that serious attention which its great importance seemed to demand—having held numerous sittings for the purpose of hearing the witnesses that have been presented by the friends of the bill, and by those opposed to its becoming a law.

The testimony before the Committee was, to a considerable extent, conflicting and contradictory, and some of the witnesses were evidently interested, pecuniarily, and largely so, in the scheme contemplated in the bill for converting the plot of ground known as "Jones' Wood," into a public park.

Indeed, it appears to the undersigned due, no less to the cause of justice than to the great interests of the city of New York, as well as to the hundreds of thousands of its teeming and rapidly increasing population, and the millions who may hereafter congregate in that stirring city,

which is destined, perhaps, to become the great commercial centre of the world, as it is now, pre-eminently, that of this vast continent; and it is due, moreover, to the importance of the measure contemplated in the bill, which is to affect, for weal or woe, the social condition, comfort, convenience, health, taste, and pleasurable enjoyment of myriads of human beings, to state, that the parties most active and urgent for the passage of the bill, are, themselves, confessedly, interested pecuniarily, and will be largely benefited in point of property, should it become a law.

While the undersigned impugns no one's motives in the advocacy of whatever course may be taken with respect to this, or any other measure, before this honorable body, he, nevertheless, deems it a duty incumbent on him to state these incontrovertible facts, which no one, it is presumed, will undertake to gainsay or deny.

Those parties who have manifested so much anxiety to push this bill through the legislature at this session, are all interested in lauded estates near "Jones' Wood," which, should this bill, contrary to the wishes, as is believed by the undersigned, of a large majority of the property holders of New York, be passed into a law, will be greatly augmented in value.

While this circumstance would not be entitled to the slightest consideration, were the "Jones' Wood" site conceded to be the most eligible for the important purposes and improvements designed in the bill, it becomes exceedingly grave and interesting when it is known that a far better and more central site exists, and that this described in the bill is advocated by few, except those whose private interests are likely to be so largely advanced by an improvement, which, if made at all, must be done at the public expense.

The evidence before the Committee took a wide range, including the comparative advantages of the two sites had in view by the citizens of New York for a public park, to wit: "Jones' Wood," bounded by Sixty-fourth street, from the East river to Avenue A; by Avenue A, from Sixty-fourth to Sixty-sixth street; by Sixty-sixth street, from Avenue A to the Third avenue; by the Third avenue, from Sixty-sixth to Seventy-fifth street, and by Seventy-fifth street, from the Third avenue to the East river; and by the East river from Seventy-fifth street to Sixty-fourth street, containing about 159 acres, and situated on the extreme

eastern verge of the city, and about six miles from the City Hall; and also a tract of land situated near the geographical centre of Manhattan island, bounded by the Fifth and Eighth avenues on the east and west, and by Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets, on the north and south, containing about 760 acres, a plot of ground not only well adapted for park purposes and landscape adornment, but in size somewhat commensurate with the inevitable requirements of so vast a population as is doubtless destined, at no very distant day, to crowd that great commercial emporium; a site, too, which is not only asked for by many thousand petitioners, but from the following preamble and resolutions, passed by the two Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, and approved by the Mayor of the city of New York, on the 11th inst., appears to have the unanimous voice of the city government in its favor.

Whereas, By a resolution of the Common Council, adopted in January, 1852, the state legislature were requested to take no further action in relation to the opening of the proposed Jones' Wood Park, by which request the subject has been allowed to rest until the present session of the legislature. It now appears, however, that certain interested parties are attempting to renew the subject, without, and independent of, any action of the Common Council, in favor of the same; and *whereas*, as far as ascertained, the proposed Central Park has met the general approbation of our citizens, and the project being more feasible than that of Jones' Wood Park, on the ground that, if carried into effect, it will embrace within its limits the present and contemplated reservoirs, and also be central to the island, where, if a park is wanted at all, would be a proper location for one, therefore,

Resolved, That application be made to the legislature, at its present session, for a law authorizing the opening of a park, the boundaries of which shall be southerly by Sixty-third street, northerly by One hundredth street, easterly by the Fifth avenue, and westerly by the Eighth avenue; and further,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be, and is hereby directed to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the members of the legislature at Albany.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, June 9, 1853.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, June 10, 1853.

Approved by the Mayor, June, 11, 1853.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk C. C., City of New York.

But for the cordial support of his Honor the Mayor, in whom the citizens of New York have the fullest confidence, and who is connected with, and advocating all, the great reform measures contemplated in the administration of the government of that city, this recommendation of the Common Council should, as has been suggested by the majority of the Committee, be received with many grains of allowance. But, coming up to the legislature, sanctioned as it is by that approval, the undersigned thinks it entitled to much weight and consideration.

To the undersigned, it appears to be no more than justice requires to say, in answer to the implied charge of the majority of the Committee, that a part of the signatures of the remonstrants against the passage of the "Jones' Wood" Park bill, were not genuine, or that they were improperly obtained, that it is possible that some of those signatures were entered at the request of bona fide citizens, who could not, or did not, for some good reason, really write their own names. It is quite impossible for the undersigned to determine how this is; and he thinks it may be no less difficult, perhaps, for the majority, who seem to doubt these, to ascertain with any great degree of certainty, whether every signature obtained on the petition for the "Jones' Wood" Park bill, be really genuine or not; nor does the undersigned deem it a very important inquiry; he will content himself with merely stating to the Senate that there were a very large number of petitions before the Committee, asking for the passage of the "Jones' Wood" Park, but, in his opinion, a much larger remonstrating against it. He has, however, not taken the trouble to count the names on either side; nor does he deem that at all important in coming to a full understanding as to the wants of the citizens of New York, or with respect to the comparative merits of the two competing sites for conversion into a public park; for both have merits, and much may be said on both sides of the question without doing any injustice to either. The evidence which has been given before the Committee, as to the comparative eligibility of the two sites of ground for the contemplated park, may be considered under two heads.

First, as respects their situation in reference to the question of public convenience, and the influence of the position as regards the ventilation, and the consequent healthful operation of grounds so appropriated, upon the atmosphere of the city; and

Secondly, the character of the two sites, simply as regards their respective fitness for their conversion into park-like and ornamental public grounds.

On the one hand, evidence has been presented to the Committee to show that there is upon the ground called "Jones' Wood," a dense mass of forest trees of large size, which, it has been alleged, are of a valuable character for ornament in a park, and well adapted to afford the requisite shade and seclusion, and this feature appears to be the only one of any weight which has been suggested to the Committee, as showing the fitness of that site when put in competition with the site of the Central Park; for, so far as the weight of testimony produced goes, it appears to admit of no doubt that, in other respects, the advantages possessed by the central site are infinitely greater than those which are claimed in favor of "Jones' Wood," which is situated on one side of Manhattan Island, and on that side, moreover, on which the largest amount of land traffic is located.

On the other hand, evidence has been produced before the Committee, in reference to the central site, from which it appears that the contemplated ground is bounded, as has been already stated, by the Fifth and Eighth avenues on the east and west, and by Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets on the north and south, as is indicated on the map accompanying this report.

The space of ground is now open, having upon it the Croton Water Reservoirs and Arsenal, and being within the two lines of traffic on either side, by which the city is approached from the north, and which consequently, do not interfere with it.

The position of this ground has been adverted to in most of the evidence given before the Committee, as affording a more advantageous position for the ventilation of the city, and, when planted with more trees, as likely to contribute to those atmospheric changes which are known to be materially influenced by the vital action of vegetation, and which circumstance, when some years hence, the surrounding ground is covered by the extension of the city, will be of much greater consequence than it is at the present time; for it should be remembered that at present the locality of both the sites in question, as well as a large extent of ground

in the vicinity, is now so completely open and uncovered that there exists no apparent necessity to increase the ventilation, and therefore, on this branch of the subject, we must consider ourselves as legislating rather for the wants of the future than of the present.

In reference to the second point to which the evidence has been directed—namely, the eligibility of the two sites—the position of “Jones’ Wood” has been stated to possess a water boundary by the river, and a growth of forest trees, which, by thinning, could be immediately converted into park plantations, an advantage, which further appeared by the evidence before the Committee, the central site does not possess to the same extent; and the undersigned was at once forcibly struck with the circumstance; but, subsequently, testimony was produced to show, upon principles which appeared to his mind correct and conclusive, that to convert “Jones’ Wood” into park scenery by such a demolition of the forest trees as would be necessary in order to obtain the breadth of green sward, and the broad expanse of glade and lawn, which would be no less essential for the park-like character, than it would be for the convenient accommodation of the crowds of citizens for whose use we are asked to provide it, would undoubtedly endanger the future safety of a large part of the trees which would be left standing; inasmuch as it seems that when trees have grown to age in close proximity, the condition of their bark and roots is different from that which is the natural state of the same species when grown in open space; and that if the full influence of sun and air is admitted suddenly to them by the destruction of surrounding trees, frequently the extremes of atmospheric changes to which they thereby become subjected, is too great, and that gradual decay and death result to them.

In further proof of this, the undersigned begs to lay before the Senate the following extract from the excellent work called “The Planter’s Guide; or Practical Essay on the best method of giving immediate effect to wood by the removal of large trees and underwood, by Sir Henry Stewart, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.E., etc.,” 8vo. pp. 146, 147.

“Perhaps there is no planter who, in the beginning, has not fallen into this mistake, before he had sufficient time to attend to the effects of heat and cold on the growth of wood. Allured by the fine forms of trees, by the tallness of their stems, the beauty of their bark, and their general

appearance of health and strength, we naturally form the wish to transfer them to the lawn or open park; but we should reflect, that how much soever they may please the eye, there are no properties so unfit as these, for this degree of exposure, as they are generated solely by warmth and shelter. As well might we bring forth the native of the burning plains of Asia or Africa, and in the light attire of those tropical climates, expect him to endure a British winter. Either the facts respecting exposed and sheltered wood, as above stated, are incorrect and unfounded, or nature must be supposed to act in contradiction to herself, if she sanctioned such incongruities. Yet, ninety-nine times in a hundred the success of an art which, if rightly understood, would be interesting to many, is fairly marred by this erroneous practice. Nor are these the errors of youth or inexperience. Two of our best informed writers, Baucher and Marshall, regard the art as mainly applicable to the thinning of nurseries or plantations, and recommended it accordingly for that purpose.

"Trees, being transferred to a climate colder by several degrees than that in which they were trained, and with the peculiar conditions and properties adapted to the latter, internally decline. * * *

The leaves, from the deprivation of shelter, cannot freely elaborate the sap; and the proper juice, on the other hand, is chilled in its descent, from the want of leaves, and branches, and bark sufficient to protect the sap vessels. Meanwhile, the trees are vexed by the winds from every quarter; they want side boughs to nourish and balance them properly. Gradually they become stunted and hide-bound; the few branches they have decay and drop off, and at last they are rooted out."

In further illustration of the correctness of this position, the undersigned begs leave to add the following, from a very sensible and well-written article on the "Treatment of Woods," published in the "Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste," for February, 1853, by William H. Scott, of Adrian, Michigan. Mr. Scott says:—

"The experiments of hundreds, in attempts to develop the sylvan beauties of wild wood, have failed from sudden and indiscriminate thinning. I have seen the fruits of it on my own ground. A narrow belt of forest, composed of oak, linden, hickory, and elm, was left a few years ago, on

the front of a sloping field. Noble old oaks some of them were, while standing in the thick forest. I hoped that exposure to the light would force them to throw out branches from their naked bodies, and that some of these days a pretty grove would be the result, ■ many more sound trees, of a younger growth, were left as body-guards to shield their stems. These younger have done their duty well, but the old ones struggled on from year to year, and refused to be comforted by the youthful family around them. Some of them have thrown out a few weakly branches, but as many more look as if beginning to decay. I shall, after all, look to the second growth for my permanent and most beautiful shades."

I beg leave to introduce the following letter, handed to me from an experienced gardener, who came to this city for the purpose of being heard upon this subject, but was obliged to leave town before the Committee could conveniently take his testimony.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13, 1853.

W. A. SCHERMEHORN, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 11th instant, I answer, that I have been largely engaged in the cultivation of fruit and forest trees for the last fifteen years.

I am acquainted with the grounds commonly called Jones' Woods. A part of those grounds, on the borders where the trees stand separately, and all well formed and with plenty of side branches, might soon and easily be converted into a fine park. But the largest portion of it, which is densely covered with wood, won in my opinion, require a long time, and be attended with many difficulties in giving it the necessary features of a park. The roots of trees which stand in a thick wood, run along near the surface of the ground for the most part. In thinning out such trees, those left are liable to blown over when deprived of the support of those which stand around them, and frequently decay from the exposure of their trunks to the light. Even if they do live, they never make fine park trees, having long, naked stems, without branches, affording but little shade. I think that a young plantation of trees, embracing all the hardy varieties, would, in a few years be much more beautiful and attractive than this. In confirmation of this I might mention many examples which have come under my own observation.

The late Wm. Gibbons, Esq., of New Jersey, built a house in a native wood, very similar to the Jones' Wood, some twenty years since. He designed thinning out the the superfluous trees, leaving only the best single specimens or groups. But he found, in removing those which he did not want, he lost many which he wished to preserve. On a large portion of his grounds he discontinued the thinning

process entirely. It was impossible to make a fine lawn, or make other varieties of trees grow well under the shade of the native trees.

Some eleven years since Mr. F. S. Lathrop commenced improving and planting a piece of ground adjoining that of Mr. Gibbons, with a fine assortment of deciduous and evergreen trees. It is the remark of every one who passes the two places, that the premises and trees of Mr. Lathrop are already by far the most beautiful. Many of his trees are now over forty feet high, and of fine form.

The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, built his house, some thirty years hence, on grounds, a part of which was covered with a thick grove of native trees, and the remainder entirely bare of trees. The naked part he planted with a fine and extensive variety of trees, and this part is now incomparably more beautiful than the native growth, as great a difference ■ there is between a refined and polished gentleman and a wild savage. A great many examples of this kind may be found in every part of our country.

I think you will find my views confirmed by referring to Downing's *Horticulturist*, pages 345, 346, 347, 348, and 427; also, the February number of the *Horticulturist* for the present year, page 70; also, Sir Henry Stuart's *Planters' Guide*, pages 146 and 147. You will also find much on this subject in the late numbers of *Hovey's Magazine*, published at Boston, Massachusetts, and a vast deal in the voluminous works of London, particularly his magazine, vol. 10, page 482. I am familiar with the ground which it is proposed to convert into what is called the "Central Park." In my judgment, it is more suitable for a public park than Jones' Wood, from its more central position, larger size, and diversified surface. Every variety of hardy tree and shrub might be grown successfully upon this ground, as some portions are quite elevated and dry, while others are low and moist, thus affording to each variety of tree a place and soil most suitable for its vigorous growth. The most interesting and extensive arboretum in the country should be made there. The formation of the ground is such, that with judicious planting and laying out, the whole might be made most beautiful and picturesque.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL J. GUSTIN.

It would be easy to multiply testimony in confirmation of the fact that trees grown to mature age and size in dense proximity, when suddenly exposed to the action of light, air, sun, and winds, uncovered and unsustained by the natural support, by thinning the surrounding forests, lose their accustomed vigor, and fullness of foliage, and gradually decay and die.

Upon this subject, however, the evidence before the Committee was somewhat conflicting, and considerable difference of opinion appeared to

prevail as to the extent to which this evil was to be apprehended. But the effect produced upon the mind of the undersigned has been, decidedly, that the thinning in question would be attended with much risk to the efficacy of the undertaking; for he observed that those witnesses who expressed an opinion in favor of the thinning process, were careful to guard their testimony, by confining it to the practicability of the cutting of paths and roads through the wood, without adverting to the more extensive, but equally requisite operation, of throwing open wide reaches of park.

The evidence given upon the eligibility of the central site, went to show that some parts of the ground were rough and undrained, but admit of ready drainage; and that considerable other parts are well adapted to conversion into park scenery at once, and could be devoted to the public use without much delay. And further, that the undulating, irregular surface, and the command of water on the spot for the formation of fountains and other artificial ornamental purposes, afford great facilities there, which "Jones' Wood" has not; and that in skillful hands, the grounds admit numerous adaptations for ornamental or scientific purposes, (as the erection of observatories, or museums, or the formation of a botanic garden, and various other objects,) for which "Jones' Wood" would be too small, and, by reason of its proximity to the river, ill adapted.

Upon a full consideration of the evidence which has been presented to the Committee, and from a partial acquaintance with both plots of ground, from personal observation, the undersigned has formed the opinion, that the site of the Central Park is unquestionably that which presents by far the greatest advantages for the public use and convenience. And as the undersigned has had the misfortune to disagree in his opinion from that arrived at by the Senators (Messrs. Beekman and Bartlett,) with whom he has been associated on the Committee, he thinks it right to state briefly some reasons which have influenced his judgment in reference to the subject. The park is asked of the legislature, on the ground of its necessity for the health of the city, and for the convenience and enjoyment of the citizens.

In the first place, we must include both provision for ventilation of that which we expect will become a densely populated neighborhood, and the convenience of its position for ready access by the greatest num-

ber of the inhabitants for the purposes of air and exercise. In both these respects, it appears to the undersigned, that the central location, simply from its position being approachable on either side by the Fifth and Eighth avenues, affords advantages which no change of circumstances can ever impart to "Jones' Wood." While its situation can never interfere with the rapidly augmenting traffic of the city, which has already been adverted to, and is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a circumstance of no little weight and importance in favor of that locality.

It has appeared to the undersigned that in comparing the eligibility of the two sites, the relative size of them should alone determine the question. To provide a park for a city now numbering 600,000 or 700,000 inhabitants, and which is rapidly increasing, and likely to increase for generations to come, of a hundred and sixty acres only, is to disregard entirely, the wants even of our own times. But when it is remembered that we are now asked to provide for a population, which no thinking man can suppose will be bounded, otherwise, in a few years, than by the utmost limits of the island itself, it very clearly appears to the undersigned, that the large site of 760 acres is far less than European experience shows to all who are conversant with the subject, is the relative and reasonable requirement of so vast a community.

The late lamented A. J. Downing, the greatest and most accomplished landscape gardener we have ever had in this country, writing in the "Horticulturist" for August, 1851, (p. 346,) of the project of a public park in the city of New York, says :—

"Five hundred acres is the smallest area that should be reserved for the future wants of such a city; now, while it may be obtained, five hundred acres may be selected between Thirty-ninth street and the Harlem river, including a varied surface of land, a good deal of which is yet waste area, so that the whole may be purchased for something like a million of dollars. In that area there would be space enough to have broad reaches of park and pleasure grounds, with a real feeling of the breadth and beauty of green fields, the perfumes and freshness of nature. In its midst would be located the great distributing reservoirs of the Croton aqueduct, formed into lovely lakes of limpid water, covering many acres, and heightening the charm of the sylvan accessories, by the finest natu-

ral contrast. In such a park, the citizens who would take excursions in carriages, or on horseback, could have the substantial delights of country roads and country scenery, and forget for a time the rattle of the pavements and the glare of brick walls. Pedestrians would find quiet and secluded walks when they wished to be solitary, and broad alleys filled with thousands of happy faces, when they would be gay. The thoughtful denizen of the town would go out there in the morning to hold converse with the whispering trees, and the wearied tradesmen in the evening, to enjoy an hour of happiness, by mingling in the open space with all the world.

"The many beauties and utilities which would gradually grow out of a great park like this, in a great city like New York, suggest themselves immediately and forcibly. Where would be found so fitting a position for noble works of art, the statues, monuments, and buildings commemorative at once of the great men of the nation; of the history of the age and country, and the genius of our highest artists? In the broad area of such a verdant zone would gradually grow up, as the wealth of the city increases, winter gardens of glass, like the great Crystal Palace, where the whole people could luxuriate in groves of the palms and spice trees of the tropics, at the same moment that sleighing parties glided swiftly and noiselessly over the snow-covered surface of the country-like avenues of the wintry park without. Zoological gardens, like those in London and Paris, would gradually be formed, by private subscription or public fund, where thousands of old and young would find daily pleasure in studying natural history, illustrated by all the wildest and strangest animals of the globe, almost as much at home in their paddocks and jungles, as if in their native forests; and horticulturists and industrial societies would hold their annual shows there, and great expositions of the arts would take place in spacious buildings within the park, far more fittingly than in the noise and din of the crowded streets of the city."

Even the central site of seven hundred and sixty acres, in contrast with the park conveniences connected with the great cities of Europe, appears to be entirely inadequate to the growing requirements of New York, which has already attained a population equaling a fourth of that of London; and that city has between seven and eight thousand acres of park plantations within its own precincts, or in the immediate vicinity

of the town, which are always accessible, and open at all times to the enjoyment of the population. Many of the private parks of the nobility of England have from one to two thousand acres, within a single inclosure, with broad roads and well dressed paths reaching in all the directions, dotted with great spreading trees, all planted and maturely grown. Even Dublin has her great green park of two or three thousand acres; while Paris literally reposes in landscape, park and public garden scenery of indescribable beauty, extent, and richness.

The great garden of the Tuileries, dressed out with statuary, fountains, and groves, and broad alleys and ample walks, fragrant and beautified with bright flowers, is the daily delight and admiration of all Paris; while at a little distance from it, as you pass through the great fountain-embellished square, or place Louis XIV., you enter the woody Elysian fields, stretching quite out to the great triumphal arch of Napoleon; and still beyond this you may drive for many miles through the immense Bois de Boulogne—a vast and well preserved plantation of full grown trees, intersected with broad, smooth carriage roads and graveled walks. Nor is this scarcely a beginning, for a short drive farther on the outskirts of Paris, you may luxuriate every day in the year in the freedom of three thousand acres of imperial grove and flower gardens at Versailles, lively and beautified with gushing fountains, and loaded with the rich spoils of art, and surrounded with astonishing architectural grandeur and magnificence!

Nor is this all; you have yet to wander through the great royal hunting park and pleasure grounds at Fontainebleau; and then you may return and sit down in admiration beneath the leafy groves of St. Cloud, and regale yourself with the fragrance of those flower-clad and beauteous grounds, full of joyous faces and bounding hearts; nor need you stop here, for you have yet other ample fields of pleasure grounds for exploration, where the swelling tide of populous Paris flows out daily to breathe the pure air of heaven—a reason, perhaps, why the people of that gay city are the merriest and most joyous of any in the world.

Nor is the lovely metropolis of Austria, the gay and beautiful city of Vienna, less rich in landscape adornment, or less amply provided with park plantations and public garden conveniences and embellishment, than

light, volatile, pleasure-consecrated Paris. There, for miles, you may drive or walk around her lofty and well preserved ramparts, beneath the rich foliage of well trained groves, studding the green glacis, spreading out its ample borders, and encircling, as with a zone of beauty, the loveliest city in Europe; while, beyond this green breathing belt of refreshing fields, glowing with myriads of happy beings, charmed with delightful music, which is always there, you have another and a more modern town of surrounding suburbs, larger than the city itself, and encircling entirely both the green glacis and the ancient town; and you have only to pass beyond these suburbs, and you are in the great world-famed Prater of Vienna, spreading out in broad amplitude over an area larger than the entire city limits of New York, laved by the surging current of the Danube, beautified with leafy trees and blooming flowers, with great broad carriage drives, and long reaches of well dressed green sward, intersected with enchanting walks, filled with bounding deer, and happy people, driving, chatting, walking, sipping their coffee, smoking their unique pipes, perhaps dancing; while music rings and keeps time to the joyous, laughing crowds that there daily congregate and drink in the healthful and animating influences of that delightful spot. Nor is this all, for a short drive will bring you to the pleasure grounds of Schoenbrunn palace, ample and beautiful as lavish wealth and art can achieve; and near to these you may enter the zoological gardens of Schoenbrunn, with their rare plants and spicy groves; with their wild animals and pretty birds. And, moreover, you have the Volksgarten, teeming with beauty, and ringing with sweet music; and yet other large pleasure grounds, where, on fete days, the moving population of the town, spread out like an unnumbered host, and mingle in the joyous surrounding scene.

And what is true in respect to park scenery in Paris and Vienna, is also true with regard to Florence, Rome, Milan, Dresden, Leipsic, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, the Hague, indeed, of nearly every large city in Europe; they are all amply provided with great green sward ventilators, and breathing plots of beautified pleasure fields. But these, it must be remembered, are all in Europe, where they have a police force sufficiently strong to keep these great and desirable accessories to city life and comfort in good order—to guard them from annoying vagrants and dissipated horse-jockies, gamblers, pick-pockets, ruffians, and blackguarding ma-

raiders—consequently, they are daily frequented by all classes of community—by the prince and the peasant—by the monarch and his subject—by people of all nations, kindreds and tongues—high and low, rich and poor—and none are there insulted, crowded, jostled, or annoyed; there is room enough, pleasure enough, and fresh, green shade, and life-prolonging pure air enough, and mirth and music enough, and more than enough, for all; and all who congregate there seemed to have learned, by the general respect that each pays to the rights of others, to respect themselves. But how would it be in New York, were you suddenly to open to its thronging masses a large public park, with its present system of police? Would it be a safe resort for unprotected ladies—for children and young persons—for the sick and infirm, and the aged citizens of New York? Could they sit down with their little family groups beneath the cooling shade, without danger of being insulted, run over, knocked down, perhaps robbed, and may be murdered? I think not. Experience has already tested this sadly at Hoboken, on Staten Island, and at many other places of general resort in the open grounds in the city and vicinity. Even here, in this comparatively quiet town, outrages of this kind occur, as for example the following, cut from a daily paper, will show:—

DAKING OUTRAGE.—On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Starks, son of Nathan Starks, Esq., of this city, was walking up Broadway, in company with a young lady, and when a short distance above Hall's ice house, he was set upon by a gang of rowdies, knocked down, and beaten in a most shameful manner, and at the same time an attempt was made to drag the lady away. Mr. Starks defended himself as well as it was possible for any one man to do, thus brutally assaulted by five ruffians at once. The screams of the lady attracted a number of citizens, and her assailants fled. The affair occurred just above the line that divides the city from Watervliet, and no policemen were near to arrest the assault or the offenders.

But, inasmuch as we are asked to provide this park accommodation, rather for those who will come after us, than for the present generation—for a population that, in a quarter of a century, will exceed a million and a half—when a more stringent and effective police system must, of necessity, be introduced; when the government of the city must be sufficiently felt to be respected by the people; when no ruffian resistance to the execution of wholesome laws will, for an instant, be tolerated; when rowdyisms and rebellion will be fearlessly put down; when order will be preserved, and marauders punished; when drunken political vagrants will not dare to assail with midnight bludgeons, unoffending citizens who

may be peaceably assembled for the transaction of important business; when, for detestable deeds, degraded, drunken ruffians will cease to be rewarded by high official functionaries of the general government; when the voice of the people, fairly expressed, must be the guiding power of political action, or democracy must bow beneath the tyrannical tread of dishonor and anarchy; when no banded club of unprincipled, debased, cowardly loafers, recreant to all the high moral obligations due to citizens protected by our laws, may not put those laws at defiance, and at noon-day, bask in the sunshine of political favor; when the good man and his goods may be safe, and the bad promptly punished and put out of the pale of society, as objects of detestation and pity, instead of reward; in short, when sufficient order and regularity shall be introduced and sustained to secure the just rights and personal safety of all the vast population of the city; the undersigned is decidedly of the opinion that a park site should be speedily selected, and that now is, perhaps, a more favorable period for its selection than will be likely again soon to occur.

In making such selection, the undersigned has no hesitation in declaring his preference, in all respects in favor of the central and larger site, and that, moreover, the balance of testimony before the Committee was decidedly in favor of that location. The present open character of the upper part of the city, affords time for the formation and future growth of plantations now to be made, and the great doubt, to say the least of it, that appears to exist, about the practicability of so thinning and cutting "Jones' Wood," as to render the trees left, permanently useful, as well as the still more important fact of the plot of ground being entirely too small for the purposes of a public park, and its location unfavorable, it is clearly evident to the undersigned that the central site should be adopted, and the weight of evidence before the Committee heavily preponderates in favor of the same conclusion. It is in the central part of the island, and holds out a fair prospect of its conversion, within such a time as the real interests of the community require it, into a park which, in itself, will bear some proportion to the requirements of the city, which will form one of its greatest ornaments, and which will be creditable to the legislature under whose action it has originated.

The undersigned knows not how more appropriately to conclude this hasty and imperfect report, than by adding the following extract from an able and very elaborate report of the Special Committee on Parks, ap-

pointed by the Board of Aldermen, as appears by the following preamble and resolution, adopted August 5, 1851 :—

Whereas, The legislature, at its recent extra session, passed an act, authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this city to purchase, or take, through commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, the ground lying between the Third avenue and East river, and Sixty-sixth and Seventy-fifth streets; and also that lying between Avenue A and the East river, and Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth streets, to remain, and be used hereafter as a public park.

And whereas, Public opinion seems to demand that the city government, in carrying into effect the object contemplated by the act referred to, should adopt the most liberal and enlightened measures, in order to make the proposed pleasure grounds in its locality, conveniently accessible to all—in its dimension, equal to the present and prospective wants of a great and rapidly-increasing city—and, in its future establishment, corresponding to the wealth and greatness of the commercial metropolis; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a special committee of this Board to examine and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the ground designated in the act of the legislature; and, also, whether there be not a better locality for such park, with comparison of size, capacity for rural embellishment, general topographical features, and probable cost of each; and, also, whether it be not advisable to include within the limits of such purchase, ground for the new reservoir; and, generally, all such facts and inferences as may enable the Common Council to proceed understandingly in a matter involving so large an expenditure of the public money, and so important in its influence upon the present and future growth and prosperity of the city.

Board of Aldermen, August, 5, 1851.

Adopted, and Aldermen Dodge, Dooley, and Britton, appointed such committee.

(Signed,)

J. W. WILSON, *Deputy Clerk*.

Speaking of the Central Park site, the Committee say :

There is no section of our island, of equal size, so well adapted by nature, or so susceptible of improvement and adornment for the purposes of a large park, as the one now under consideration, and none so diversified in surface, abounding so much in hill and dale, and intersected by so many natural streams. The elevations in some parts rising to one hundred and forty feet above tide water, and the valleys, in some parts, being forty feet below the grade of surrounding streets. The valleys contain running streams and numerous springs, and at a small cost can be converted, where desirable, into artificial lakes, and supplied with water to any extent from the never-failing source of the Croton aqueduct, which will also supply fountains in any part of the grounds with a profusion of water, which will render fountains a distinguishing feature, and one in which this park will have a superiority over all other parks, owing to the unequalled supply of water from the greatest aqueduct of ancient or modern times. The great, and at many points of ab-

rupt difference of level of the surface, and the projecting points of rock, render these grounds peculiarly adapted to the construction of the most beautiful and varied roads; now winding around the base of a projecting, rocky hill, now traversing the bottom of a valley, now climbing a gentle hill, again descending to the low lands, passing along the margin of a beautiful, quiet lake; leaving this, and ascending above Eighty-sixth street, the road will pass along what will be one of the greatest of modern works of art—the proposed new reservoir, a picturesque, irregularly-shaped, artificial lake, containing nearly one hundred acres of water in one placid sheet—continuing to rise, gradually winding around elevations, through gentle valleys, the serpentine road will reach the top of Harlem heights, at about One hundred and fifth street, having attained the highest land on the island south of Fort Washington, and from which a magnificent view is presented to the beholder in every direction. From this point may be seen all the present city living to the south, and the bay beyond it, the intervening districts rapidly improving to the southern margin of the park, and, when it is finished, the park itself, extending from the southern border two miles, to the feet of the beholder, intersected by beautiful artificial lakes of various sizes; by small streams, crossed by numerous marble or rustic bridges; by beautiful groves of trees of every variety, indigenous and exotic; by serpentine roads winding through velvet lawns decorated with sparkling fountains, and the whole surrounded by architectural works of every order and variety. Looking to the west will be seen the noble Hudson, extending from the bay (which can be seen as far as the Narrows) up to the Palisades in the distance, and the mountains in the interior of the state of New Jersey, in the extreme west. Looking in a northerly direction can be seen, across the Harlem river, the High Bridge, a magnificent structure, which brings the Croton water to this island, and the other bridges, which connect New York with the county of Westchester, which presents to our view its fertile farms, beautiful gardens, and tasteful villas, and thriving villages.

The eastern view embraces a considerable portion of the State of Connecticut, and of the Sound, separating it from Long Island, also the East river, studded with islands, running from Hellgate to Governor's Island, and separating this city from the shore of Long Island, which shows us Flushing, Astoria, Ravenswood, Greenport, Bushwick, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, &c. Having completed the view, of which only some of the most striking points are here noted, we return to the road, which takes us to the lower end of the park by a different, but not less varied route, having traveled a distance of not less than twenty-five miles.

In estimating the comparative cost of the central site and Jones' Wood, I present the following:—

The difference in the cost and extent of the ground for the two parks is—

For Central Park.....	\$1,407,325 for 759½ acres.
For Jones' Park.....	700,565 " 163½ "

Difference, \$706,750 for 606¼ acres more for Central Park, which includes the present reservoir and the arsenal, and St. Vincent's grounds,

which need not be purchased, containing 57 acres, and also about 135 acres, now belonging to the city, which is, in fact, $414\frac{1}{2}$ acres more than Jones' Park, for \$706,750, which is about the cost of Jones' Park.

It is, therefore, to be borne in mind, that in purchasing Jones' Park, we pay for all the land included within the limits of the park; whereas, in the acquisition of Central Park, we inclose an area of $759\frac{3}{4}$ acres for park purposes, and have only to pay for $566\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including ground for the new reservoir, which the city will purchase in any event. This happens because 57 acres, to be inclosed, belong to the State Arsenal, and to Mount St. Vincent Academy, and to the present receiving reservoir, which will be allowed to remain, and will be improved in ornamental connection with the park, and because the city already owns 135 acres, scattered in various parts within the proposed inclosure; 27 acres of which is on the ground to be covered by the new reservoir.

Setting aside the greater economy of the purchase of Central Park, the numerous considerations of greater convenience of locality, general accessibility, better capacity for embellishment, superior topographical availability, and public health, as have been shown, would induce your Committee to recommend the purchase of this park in preference to Jones' Park.

The undersigned has examined the bill introduced yesterday by the honorable senator from the Sixth, (Mr. Morgan,) authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, under a commissioner to be duly appointed for that purpose, to take possession of the lands known and described as the central site, with a view to its conversion into a public park, and he approves of the same, and recommends its passage.

JAMES E. COOLEY.

ALBANY, June 22, 1853.

THE JONES' PARK REPORT.**REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BILL RELATIVE TO A PUBLIC
PARK IN NEW YORK.**

The Select Committee, (the senator from the first district dissenting,) to whom was referred, with power to report complete, the bill from the Assembly, entitled, "An act relative to the purchase, possession and laying out certain lands for a public park in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of New York, and the powers and duties of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty relative thereto,"

REPORT :

That from the numerous petitions submitted to them by the Senate, it is apparent that the residents of New York city are very generally agreed as to the necessity of some large public park in the upper wards. Since the bill, which passed the Assembly on the 2d of April last, was referred to your Committee, up to the date of this report, about ten thousand petitioners, over their own proper signatures, have memorialized the legislature, praying that the lands lying between Sixty-sixth street and Seventy-fifth street, and Third avenue and the East river, popularly known as Jones' Wood, be laid out as a public park. During the same time nearly nine thousand remonstrants have prayed that Jones' Wood be not taken for such purpose, because it is not sufficiently central. Of these names, however, over one thousand one hundred are in the same handwriting, and without address, and are, therefore, doubtful. Fifty-three of these remonstrants have, at the same time, prayed for the purchase of land lying between Sixtieth and One hundred and sixth streets, and Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Twelve other remonstrants against Jones' Wood Park, pray for the purchase of a central plot, from about Sixty-seventh to One hundredth street.

The Corporation of New York have also presented resolutions, setting forth that the proposed Central Park has met the general approbation of their citizens, that Jones' Wood Park has been urged by certain interested parties, without any action of the Common Council in favor of the same, and that application be made to the legislature at its present

session for a law authorizing the opening of a park, the boundaries of which shall be southerly by Sixty-third street, northerly by One hundredth street, easterly by the Fifth avenue, and westerly by the Eighth avenue.

It will be sufficient to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Common Council of New York, already infamous for its corruption and venality, in railroads, Russ pavements, and contracts, has been repudiated by its constituency at a recent election, by a vote of ten to one; thirty-three thousand to three thousand. Any recommendation from such a source may fairly be suspected, and your Committee do not attach to it the slightest importance.

Of the nine thousand remonstrants, six hundred and seventy-three regard the present time as unpropitious for such a matter of mere luxury, and do not ask for any park. They say that Jones' Wood is more valuable than land in the centre of the island; three hundred and fifty-nine candidly rest their objections upon the fact that Jones' Wood is too remote from their property.

Another remonstrance, emphatically declaring that there is not one good reason for making a park at the place in question, signed by a single remonstrant, is remarkable from the fact that the signer was the counsel for the owners of the land when the law of 1851, laying out Jones' Park was decided to be invalid by Judge Edmonds.

A number of petitions, headed in English and in German, "for a Central Park," were also referred to your Committee on the 15th June. Many pages of the signatures are in the same hand-writing, and without the residences of the pretended signers, not less than two hundred and fifteen names having been counted in one petition which could not have been genuine.

In another appear five hundred and twenty-nine such names. A third petition contains three hundred and seventy-four. Another petition, in English, signed by six hundred and seventy-nine residents of New York, prays for a Central Park in preference to Jones' Wood.

A remonstrance against Jones' Wood Park, is signed by several prominent citizens of New York, who pray that a Central Park may be laid out; and that the expense of it be borne as a common charge.

Another memorial asks for the Central Park, provided its cost shall not exceed fifteen hundred thousand dollars.

The petitioners for either park equal those for the other so nearly, that your Committee can only report with certainty that over eighteen thousand citizens of New York pray for some large public park.

Your Committee, thoroughly impressed with the necessity of public grounds to the health and well being of a metropolis, would recommend the establishment of both the Jones' and the Central Park, if bills for both were before them. Upon the first of these measures they are now called upon to decide, and they have not neglected to avail themselves of such information as was within their reach.

They have examined witnesses as to the capability of the Jones' Wood Park for park purposes; as to the value of the native forest trees, when opened up to the light by paths and road ways; as to the value of the land, as compared with that proposed to be taken for a Central Park; as to the advantage of a river front, and also upon the topography of the central site, and its adaptation to public uses.

Professor Torrey, the well known state botanist and geologist, testified that he had been a student of botany from a boy; that he had known Jones' Woods all his life, and visited them often while pursuing his researches; that the ground was two and a half or three miles from Union Square; that the surface was varied, undulating, having a rocky shore, with a great depth of water. Dr. Torrey said that a large part of the ground is well wooded, and knew no reason why trees should suffer by opening paths. It has not been the case in Greenwood. He did not apprehend any danger to the trees from thinning out, and described them as tulip trees, oak, birch, hickory, &c. He deems the water front a great advantage, on account of the view and air, and said that he prefers the east side of the island to the centre for a park, chiefly on account of the water, and the noble trees. Dr. Torrey thinks a park would be of great advantage to the public health, and says that the high and central parts of the island are more sickly than the east side, and the draining of Jones' Wood is better than of the central lands. Dr. Torrey described the parks in London, which he said were frequented by all classes—spoke of the deep interest he felt in this measure as a sanitary one, because Jones'

Wood could be at once converted into public grounds without waiting for planted trees to grow.

William Curr, a gardener, of thirty-five years' experience in and about New York, who had assisted in laying out Greenwood, Trinity, and other cemeteries, Union, Washington, Madison, and Stuyvesant squares, testified that all the city grounds were originally quite bare. He had found no difficulty, however, in thinning out trees in cemeteries. Greenwood had not suffered; he knew Jones' Wood well; described its surface as undulating, the trees as large and finer than at Greenwood. Nature, he said, has made it a park, and if purchased, one year would render it available to the public. A landscape gardener, he said, would prefer ground covered with trees to produce effect, on account of time saved. Mr. Curr decidedly preferred Jones' Wood to the Central Park.

Mr. Rufus Prime stated that he was well acquainted with Jones' Wood, having lived in that vicinity all his life. He said that land there was less valuable than in the middle of the island, as he knew from sales during the last six months—the value of lots being \$500 each—he much preferred Jones' Wood, which, in his judgment, combines all the requisites for a park; he knew of no purchases or speculations made with reference to Jones' Wood, was not himself interested; thinks a park absolutely necessary in New York, and that Jones' Wood will give prompt enjoyment in return for the outlay.

Mr. Thomas Hogg, being examined, stated that he had been well acquainted with Jones' Wood for many years, and that it can be made a park of at a cheaper rate than any other part of the island; the trees are well grown, the land is good, and there is a fine water front; he had practiced horticulture for fifty years in Great Britain and this country, was certain that drives, if laid out, would not cause the death of the trees; has only to refer to Greenwood, and Dr. Hosack's place at Hyde Park; he thought it would require a very large sum to render the Central Park available; there is a great deal of swamp; for the present generation Jones' Wood is of most advantage.

Mr. Benjamin Munn, a landscape gardener, had examined both sites, and preferred the central one; thinks thinning the trees in Jones' Wood might be dangerous, and would prefer the Central Park for the general

health. He had never visited Greenwood, nor had any experience in thinning out natural woods in this country, nor had he laid out any parks in Europe or America.

Mr. James Hogg, a nurseryman of twenty years' experience, stated that he was well acquainted with Jones' Wood, and described the trees as oak, tulip tree, liquid amber, white birch, &c. He was familiar with the Central Park site also; prefer Jones' Wood, because already covered with trees, and available. He instanced Mr. William Kelly's, Dr. Hosack's, and Greenwood, as places where the natural trees, thinned out, had thriven well. Mr. Hogg considered a park a matter of necessity, and quoted the city inspector's report to show that sixty-two per cent. of all deaths occur under ten years of age. He stated that if both sites were bare of trees, the central would cost most; that the central is admitted to be unhealthy; that the cost of laying out Jones' Wood would be about \$200 an acre, without fence. As to the comparative cost of the two sites, he stated that the assessed value of Jones' Wood for the present year was \$539,600, or an average per block of \$14,988, and that the average five blocks from Sixth to Sixty-seventh streets, and Fifth to Eighth avenues, was 31,720. Mr. Hogg produced a memorandum of a corporation sale in December, 1852, at which the average per block, for land from Seventy-second to Seventy-eighth street, and Fifth and Seventh avenues; the site of the proposed Central Park was \$67,876, and also stated that twenty-two lots of ground on Second and Third avenues and Seventy-third street—the most valuable part of Jones' Woods—sold for an average per lot of \$575, or per block, \$36,700.

Full notes of the testimony taken, accompany this report, to which appendix your Committee would refer for more minute details.

Mr. Samuel J. Gustin, a gardener and nurseryman of New Jersey, appeared before the chairman of the Select Committee, and stated that his experience taught him to prefer planted groves to natural forest for ornamental purposes. He instanced two gentlemen's seats in New Jersey, one of which retained the original trees, the other had been planted thirty years, the latter was now the most thrifty. Mr. Gustin thinks the Central Park preferable to the other, because it will afford more scope for the gardener's art, for skillful and extensive planting and artistic effect where every thing is to be created by the landscape gardener.

After carefully weighing the subject referred to them, your Committee were disposed to recommend to the Senate the bill as it came from the Assembly, without amendment, as proper to become a law. They find that an act was passed in July, 1851, which the present one is designed merely to revive and amend; that the land it proposes to convert to the public use is eminently adapted to all the wants of health and pleasure; that it will cost only half as much per acre, as the central site; that its noble forest trees will afford immediate enjoyment to the pent-up citizens of New York, an enjoyment which they have prayed for, and are willing to pay for. The Committee, by no means, desire to interpose a single objection to a larger and more central park, which ought to be established at an early day, and which they heartily recommend as a provision for the future. They think, however, that the present has some claims, and that the panting and crowded families of the less wealthy, whose children fill the bills of mortality, are entitled to ask, what has posterity done for us? Why should they be taxed now to plant groves, which seventy years hence may shelter those who come after them, when health and pure air, wafted from the breezy river, through simple shades, are within their present grasp?

In the words of Mr. William Carr, "the chief advantages of Jones' Woods is, that the trees are already planted, and its being available to the present generation at a small expense."

So earnest is the opposition to this measure on the part of some of the owners of the land to be taken, that your Committee would hesitate to urge it, from considerations of deference to those who see no such public necessity in a park, as would reconcile them to the loss of their land, if taken for a street, a railroad or reservoir; when to this is added a weight of petition in favor of another locality as strong as that which prays for Jones' Woods, it seems, perhaps, wisest to refer to the new city government of New York the choice of sites.

Your Committee, impressed with the great deficiency of New York in public grounds, would recommend the purchase of both; or, perhaps, the securing of one, without delay, and the other at the option of the city.

From a recent work on the parks, gardens, &c., of London and its suburbs, by Edward Kemp, 1851, it appears that the well known St. James Park, contains but 87 acres, and the Green Park, adjoining, and

separated only by a street, (the Mall) is an open area of 56 acres. Both together, they cover but 143 acres; less than Jones' Woods, which occupies 156 acres.

"London," says Kemp, "like most other large and populous towns, has gradually spread itself so completely over the open spaces which formerly surrounded it, that it is now, as respects the number of its inhabitants, by no means liberally supplied with breathing places, or the means of open air recreation. And this incroachment on its suburbs has been effected with such comparative slowness, and so silently, that it is only by the occurrence of modern epidemics, producing that attention to sanitary matters which forms such a prominent feature of the present age, that the necessity for good public parks has been duly recognized, and the insufficiency of those already existing, properly felt. Attention having, however, been awakened to the matter, the evil has already been in part remedied, and further provision for meeting the public wants is in process of being made. There are also many open commons in the vicinity of the metropolis which, as we shall afterward show, answer all the purposes of parks."

Let us see how many acres of parks and commons are now open to the Londoner. Lying within London itself, there are—

St. James' Park.....	87 acres.
Green Park.....	56 "
Hyde Park.....	349 "
Regent's	450 "
Greenwich.....	200 "
Victoria.....	300 "
Total.....	1442 "

and at Lambeth, on the other side of the Thames, Battersea Park. 200 acres. No mention is made of the "squares" which resemble the Washington or Union squares of New York, and are deemed too small for notice. Then ten miles from London, are Richmond Hill and park, 2,253 acres; Windsor Park, divided into Little Park, 500 acres; Great Park, 1,800 acres—2,300; and within one hour's ride by railroad. Close by the city, and stretching, says Kemp, in a kind of chain, none of them being more than a mile apart, beginning with Kensington Common, a famous cricket ground, quite in London, are Clapham Common, Wada

worth Common, Tooting Common, Streatham Common, Mitcham Common, Wimbledon Common alone containing about one thousand acres, Pultney Heath, Barnes' Common, Hempstead Heath—comprising among them all several thousands of acres. Then there are many public gardens, where, as in Kensington Gardens, beneath one immense and almost continuous mass of shade, the public may freely enjoy the most luxurious summer rambles. They are admitted to

Kensington Gardens, which at present cover nearly three hundred acres.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, seventy-five acres.

Kew pleasure grounds, one hundred and thirty acres.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Chiswick.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, eighteen acres.

Chelsea Botanic Gardens.

Temple Gardens, London.

Hampton Court Gardens.

Baulah Spa, Norwood, seven miles from London.

Not including the numerous commons, more than seven thousand acres of park and garden open to the London public. The commons offer not less than four or five thousand acres more to the unrestricted use and abuse, if it be possible, of the towns-people. How does this ample provision of breathing places for a population of 2,300,000, compare with New York? London gives to every 100,000, five hundred acres of public pleasure ground. New York, with over 600,000 inhabitants, has hardly one hundred acres, reckoning the Battery, City Hall Park, all the squares, and Mount Morris, to eke out the aggregate—sixteen acres to the hundred thousand of population.

By sad want of forethought, akin to that simplicity, which constructed the rear of the City Hall toward Chambers street, of brown stone, because that side being toward the country where it would never be seen, white marble would have been wasted, the noble Harlem Commons have been sold, block after block, until now hardly a fraction remains. The rivers, it was supposed, were lungs enough. The ferry boats, would carry people to the Elysian fields, to the waste, unoccupied lands on the heights of Brooklyn, or possibly they might, for all ages, find solitude to ramble, unchecked by the vicinity of dwellings, over the hills of Staten Island. The tide of population has, however, risen over all the shores

around the American metropolis. Our health-seeking citizen is repelled by red bricks and garden palings at Hoboken, at Jersey City, at Quarantine, at Stapleton, or at New Brighton, while Brooklyn, (herself a Liverpool) has no vacant land for the recreation of her own people. We must, therefore, give now to New York a great park. Her growth, her wealth, her future demand it, and the present will probably be the last opportunity to give what she demands.

The right of eminent domain, it has been held, is not a power to be delegated. Such, however, has not been the doctrine of the state of New York. The general railroad law, for instance, delegates this sovereignty to any association who may form under its provisions, and permits persons not designated, to take lands not named or described. Nor is the public necessity made a condition; for, as in the case of the Mohawk Valley Railroad, a line may be surveyed and recorded, and the land of the private owner seized upon, because the profits of a company may make it their interest to change their route for the convenience of a part of their business.

Your Committee, therefore, feel that they are advising no new or hazardous exercise of sovereignty on the part of the state, in recommending, should the Senate not pass the Assembly bill establishing Jones' Wood as a park, the conferring upon the city corporation of New York, to be elected at the next election in November next, full power to determine, by commissioners, what lands they shall take, and by another set of commissioners, to value and pay for the lands so chosen for a public park. The measure sent up by the Assembly is not a new one. An act similar to this bill became a law, in July, 1851, but on account of some constitutional objections, Judge Edmonds declined to appoint commissioners of award and assessment to carry it into effect. Good lawyers have held opposite opinions, and it was apparently with a view to give vitality to an existing statute, that the Assembly have passed the present bill.

Willing to leave to those most interested, the choice between the conflicting sites for public parks in the city of New York, which have been brought before the legislature, the Committee beg leave to submit some amendments, with which, in discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the Senate, they report the bill complete, and recommend its passage.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
HENRY E. BARTLETT.

ALBANY, June 21, 1853.

DOCUMENT No. 6.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 22, 1857.

The following report in relation to the Tax Levy for 1857, was received; referred to the Committee on Finance, and directed to be printed, and made the special order of business for Monday next, January 20th, 1857.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Finance respectfully submit the following estimate for tax levy of 1857, which estimate is based on that made by the Comptroller to the Common Council, under date of November 21st, 1856.

Your Committee, in submitting this report, would state that they have given the subject referred as thorough an investigation as the time afforded them for the purpose would permit.

They feel it necessary to observe, however, that as this examination would not, in the ordinary course of proceeding, have come before your Board, but have been dis-

posed of by the Board of Councilmen for 1856, had not his Honor the Mayor placed his veto on the estimate, on the ground of the appropriation for the Central Park being omitted, they have relied very much on the practical knowledge of the Comptroller, who had gone through all the items of detail with the previous Council; and your Committee, being impressed with the great necessity there exists for no longer delaying the appropriations for this year, have, as far as they could feel themselves justified in doing so, adopted the estimates of the Comptroller, as indorsed by the last Council; and having made such amendments therein as to them appeared indispensable, they beg to submit the same, as embodied in the annexed schedule, for your approbation.

They have expedited their labors on this investigation, under the belief that the public interest and the credit of the city would be best subserved by immediate action.

We find, in the first instance, that sundry accounts were omitted by the Comptroller, in making up his estimate, which your Committee deem proper to include in their report, viz.

In the item of Donations, we propose to add \$15,000, of which \$6,000 is for arrears; and to "Contingencies of Common Council," \$15,000; and to Mayor's office, \$3,000. Also, in the ordinance for "Lamps and Gas," the Comptroller acknowledged an omission of \$6,750, which, being added by your Committee, will make the total amount of that ordinance, \$421,490.

We also find the item of \$150 dollars, appropriated for the Asylum of Idiots, insufficient, and recommend that it

be increased to \$240, that amount being fully required for the number of inmates.

The Common Council having already ordered the paving of Maiden lane and Cortlandt street, your Committee deem it necessary to make an appropriation for that purpose, to the amount of \$125,000, for the account of "Iron Pavement."

Your Committee find that a large sum is in arrear for Repairs of the Sidewalks, and recommend to be added, for that account, and for future repairs, \$20,000. This should be added to the "Trust Account," inasmuch as the city is reimbursed therein.

Your Committee also recommend an appropriation of \$500 for "Election Expenses, fitting up polls," &c.

On suggestion of the Comptroller, we have also added to appropriation for Real Estate, \$10,000.

The "Belgian pavement," being much approved of by the citizens of New York, and it being very probable that you will order a large amount of that work to be done in 1857, we recommend that \$100,000 be inserted under that head, in the tax levy for this year.

Under the head of Salaries, we have made an addition to the Comptroller's estimate of \$2,800, being for copying judgments in the Court of Common Pleas, and increase made by Common Council to salary of Clerk of Fire Wardens and City Inspector, and \$350 of the account is for arrearages of 1856.

Your Committee recommend that \$12,000 of the appropriation set apart for the "Repairs to Public Buildings,

including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department," be inserted for "Reconstruction of Fifteenth Ward Station-house," which will be allowing the original amount of \$75,000, but appropriating \$12,000 of said amount for a specific purpose.

CENTRAL PARK.

Your Committee have approached the question of an appropriation for the Central Park with a full sense of the importance of the subject. They are clearly of opinion that an appropriation is necessary. The city having made the purchase of the ground, and being now subject to the interest of the purchase money, which amounts to an annual tax of \$255,760, it would be unwise in the last degree to permit the grounds to remain any longer unimproved.

We have, therefore, examined with particular attention the estimates furnished us by the Commissioners of the Central Park, of "Amount required to pay employees and other incidental expenses up to 31st December, 1856," and "Estimate of Expenditures for the year commencing January 1st, 1857, in improving, regulating and grading Central Park." The first-mentioned estimate amounts to \$29,586 47, and the second to \$276,100, both of which estimates we annex to this report for reference.

We recommend an appropriation for the arrearages of 1856 to the amount of \$29,586 47; but in reference to the disbursement of same, we request the attention of your Board to the terms of the second section of the ordinance under which the Commissioners are acting, which provides that the amount of the compensation to the employees shall be paid by the Common Council.

Having considered the opinion expressed by the Comptroller, that "the cost of improving the Park should be limited, if it is raised by tax, not exceeding \$100,000 in each year," and having contrasted with that opinion the estimate furnished by the Commissioners for 1857, and carefully examined the items of the same, we have arrived at the opinion that an appropriation of \$150,000 should be made in the tax levy for 1857, for the account of the Central Park expenses.

In view of the large expenditure required for this Central Park account, and the public interest which centres in the question, your Committee would respectfully recommend that a standing Committee of your Board should be appointed as a Central Park Committee, with full instructions to confer with the Commissioners on all questions that may arise touching the same.

CLEANING STREETS.

Your Committee have given this subject a very full examination, and deem, in their judgment, the appropriation recommended by the Comptroller to be too large, and they recommend that instead of \$250,000, the sum of \$200,000 be appropriated for this purpose. In this connection it is desirable to remember that should the purposes of the public health require any further expenditure on this head, the Board of Health have the power of calling for the same.

Your Committee are unanimously of opinion that, under a careful administration, the sum of \$200,000 should be sufficient to meet all necessary expenses of this department.

WELLS AND PUMPS.

We appropriate for this purpose \$1,000, instead of \$2,000 proposed, as we believe that, with the present facilities of procuring the Croton water, this sum should be sufficient.

Under resolution approved October 7, 1851, a space of forty feet in width, and extending through the middle of the Fourth avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth street, was appropriated for the purpose of a public park or pleasure ground, and that the same be laid out, under direction of the Street Commissioner. The space above named is immediately over the tunnel, on the Fourth avenue, and needs immediate improvement. Your Committee, accordingly, have inserted \$30,000, which will be essential for the aforesaid purpose.

The sum of \$25,000 has also been added to the account of "Street Expenses and Paving," making the total amount \$100,000, which includes arrearages of 1856. This amount, in the opinion of your Committee, cannot be dispensed with.

To the arrears of 1856, your Committee have added \$19,462, for the regulating and grading of Fifty-third street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway. This amount was omitted in the communication submitted by the Comptroller.

In conclusion, your Committee beg to observe that whilst they have felt most anxious to diminish, by every legitimate means within their power, the grievous evils of the excessive taxation of the city, they feel themselves,

in the most material instances, powerless to accomplish that object.

In the important instances of arrearages, and appropriations for educational purposes, and for the Alms-house, we cannot see that we could interfere without subjecting the city to further expenses. We judge it is more desirable to permit the several functions of the city government to be discharged, than to provoke contention with the heads of departments, which are not subject to the control of your Board.

T. JONES, Jr.,	}	<i>Committee on Finance.</i>
HENRY SMITH,		
W. H. BULTEEL,		
F. I. A. BOOLE,		
PETER CRAWFORD,		

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the payment of claims on trust and special accounts, for the year from and including January 1, 1857, to and including December 31, 1857.

Asylum for Idiots.....	\$240 00
Building Loan Stock, No. 3.....	50,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes for Bureau of Arrears.....	5,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments for Bureau of Arrears.....	5,000 00
Common Schools, for State ($\frac{3}{4}$ mill).....	383,805 37
Do. do. for City.....	1,100,410 82
Croton Aqueduct Department, for sewers, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.....	500,000 00
Croton Aqueduct, for raising mains in Fifth avenue.....	48,100 00
Croton Aqueduct, for new reservoir	300,000 00
Central Park, interest on debt.....	255,760 00
County Clerk's Office.....	15,550 00
Court of Common Pleas.....	7,000 00
City Inspector's liens on lots.....	5,000 00
Diamond Reef, blasting and removing, (reappropriated).....	20,600 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	2,700 00
Fencing Vacant Lots.....	2,000 00

Institution for the Blind.....	\$2,240 00
Interest on Assessments.....	20,000 00
Monument to Major-General Worth, (reap- propriated).....	23,500 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham street, (reap- propriated).....	41,854 93
Public Education Stock.....	12,357 36
Refunded on Assessment Sales.....	25,000 00
Refunded on Tax Sales.....	5,000 00
Repairs to sidewalks, ordinance of 1853...	20,000 00
Surrogate's Office	12,570 00
Superior Court.....	6,600 00
Supreme Court.....	19,300 00
Streets Opening.....	800,000 00
Streets Paving.....	600,000 00
State Mill Tax, ($\frac{2}{3}$ mill,).....	383,805 37
Tenth avenue, working as a country road, re- appropriated.....	18,000 00
Redemption of Revenue Bonds....	6,542,000 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds.....	375,000 00
Wells and Pumps.....	2,000 00

§ 2. The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the support of the City Government for the year, from and including January 1st, 1857, to and including December 31st, 1857, viz:

Alms-house.....	\$718,800 00
Do., additional estimate to reimburse the treasury, for an advance on account of arrears for 1854.....	125,000 00
Aqueduct, repairs and improvements.....	45,000 00

Belgian Pavement.....	\$100,000 00
Board of Health.....	10,000 00
Central Park improvement.....	150,000 00
Construction of 21st Ward Station-house...	10,000 00
Contingencies Common Council.....	15,000 00
Contingencies Mayor's Office.....	3,000 00
City Contingencies.....	80,000 00
County Contingencies.....	40,000 00
City Inspector's Department.....	8,950 00
Coroners' Fees.....	20,000 00
Common Council, pay of members.....	31,488 00
Cleaning Streets, under contract, and pay- ment of Inspectors.....	250,000 00
Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging slips	175,000 00
Donations.....	15,000 00
Election Expenses.....	20,000 00
Election Expenses, fitting up polls.....	500 00
Errors and Delinquencies.....	5,000 00
Fire Department, for repairs to apparatus...	72,732 00
Fire Department—Steam fire engines.....	19,500 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds.....	295,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds.....	75,000 00
Intestate Estates.....	3,000 00
Iron Pavement	125,000 00
Lamps and Gas	421,490 00
Lamps and Gas, Harlem district	35,000 00
Lands and Places, including arrears of 1856.	25,000 00
Lands and Places, iron railing round Tomp- kins square.....	25,000 00
Lands and Places, Fourth avenue, Parks be- tween — and — streets.....	30,000 00

Markets.....	\$7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees.....	150 00
Officers' Fees.....	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham street.....	100,000 00
Police.....	825,500 00
Police and Fire Telegraph.....	15,680 00
Printing.....	85,000 00
Parapet wall, Fiftieth street, between Lexing- ton and Fourth avenues.....	6,000 00
Rents.....	30,000 00
Real Estate.....	35,000 00
Real Estate Expenses.....	100,000 00
Roads and Avenues, including arrearages of 1856.....	75,000 00
Roads and Avenues, grading Eighth avenue..	40,000 00
Repairs and Supplies, contracts not executed	11,544 00
Re-construction of Fifteenth Ward Station- house.....	12,000 00
Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings, and buildings for Fire Depart- ment.....	63,000 00
Removing public buildings in opening streets	5,000 00
Supplies to public offices.....	15,000 00
Stationery.....	20,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning.....	24,000 00
Salaries.....	412,500 00
Sunken vessels, removing.....	2,000 00
Street Expenses and Paving, including arrear- ages of 1856.....	100,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delin- quents.....	8,000 00
Wells and Pumps, repairing.....	1,000 00

Water pipes and laying	\$91,300 00
Ward maps, and surveying, for Tax Commis- sioners.....	5,000 00
Arrearages of 1856, pay of members C. C....	6,000 00
Arrearages of 1856, including grading Fifty- third street, and expenses Central Park...	451,832 47

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for the several departments of the City Government, and those having charge of expenditures, to make contracts or incur expenditures authorized by the Common Council, to an amount exceeding the several appropriations made, unless an appropriation, sufficient to cover such excess, shall have been made by the Common Council.

§ 4. All resolutions authorizing expenditures to be made hereafter, shall provide for the defraying of the same from the general appropriations for the year; but in case any special appropriation shall be made for any object of expenditure, under any of the several heads of account, the same shall be considered as forming a part of the several heads of account of the general appropriation.

§ 5. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenue, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures, under the appropriations for the current year.

Resolved, That the Comptroller cause application to be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, for the passage of the accompanying act, to enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.

AN ACT

TO ENABLE THE SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
NEW YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX.

§ 1. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order and to cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, ■ sum not exceeding \$3,832,144, for the objects and purposes following, to wit:

Alms-house.....	\$843,800 00
Aqueduct, repairs and improvements.....	45,000 00
Belgian Pavement.....	100,000 00
Board of Health.....	10,000 00
Central Park improvement.....	150,000 00
Construction of 21st Ward Station-house...	10,000 00
Contingencies Common Council.....	15,000 00
Contingencies Mayor's Office.....	3,000 00
City Contingencies.....	80,000 00
County Contingencies.....	40,000 00
City Inspector's Department.....	8,950 00
Coroners' Fees.....	20,000 00
Common Council, pay of members.....	31,488 00
Cleaning Streets, under contract, and pay of Inspectors.....	250,000 00
Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging slips.....	175,000 00
Donations.....	15,000 00
Election Expenses.....	20,000 00
Election Expenses, fitting up polls.....	500 00

Errors and Delinquencies.....	\$5,000 00
Fire Department, for Chief Engineer.....	72,732 00
Fire Department—Steam fire engines.....	19,500 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds.....	295,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds.....	75,000 00
Intestate Estates.....	3,000 00
Iron Pavement.....	125,000 00
Lamps and Gas, Harlem District.....	35,000 00
Lands and Places	25,000 00
Lands and Places, Fourth Avenue parks...	30,000 00
Lands and Places, iron railing round Tomp- king square	25,000 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees.....	150,000 00
Officers' Fees.....	40,000 00
Paving Bowery and Chatham street.....	100,000 00
Police and Fire Telegraph.....	15,680 00
Printing	85,000 00
Parapet wall, Fiftieth street, between Lexing- ton and Fourth avenues.....	6,000 00
Rents	30,000 00
Real estate.....	35,000 00
Real estate expenses.....	100,000 00
Roads and avenues.....	75,000 00
Roads and avenues, grading Eighth avenue.	40,000 00
Repairs and Supplies.....	11,544 00
Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department	63,000 00
Re-construction 15th Ward Station-house...	12,000 00
Removing public buildings in opening streets	5,000 00
Stationery	20,000 00
Supplies to public offices.....	15,000 00

Sewers, repairing and cleaning.....	\$24,000 00
Salaries.....	412,500 00
Sunken vessels, removing.....	2,000 00
Street expenses and paving, including arrear- ages of 1856.....	100,000 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delin- quents.....	8,000 00
Wells and pumps, and repairing.....	1,000 00
Water pipes and laying.....	91,300 00
Ward maps and surveying for Tax Commis- sioners.....	5,000 00

And for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York may be put to by law ; such portion of the expenses of the said city and county of New York, as relates to repairing, repaving and cleaning streets, in that part of the city lying south of a line running through the centre of Forty-second street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said city lying south of the said line.

And also, a further sum, not exceeding eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars (\$825,500,) by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said city and county, and to be collected according to law, to be applied toward defraying the expenses of police in said city and county.

And also, the further sum of four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars (\$421,490,) by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within that part of the city and county of New York, which is or may be designated by the Common

Council of the city of New York, by resolution or ordinance, as the lamp district, to be collected according to law, and applied toward the expense of lighting such part the city last mentioned.

And also the further sum of four hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-seven cents, (\$451,832 47,) by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said city and county, to be collected according to law, and applied toward defraying the deficiency on taxation, in said city and county, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

§ 2. No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes, respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said city and county of New York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS }
OF THE CENTRAL PARK. }

Estimate of amount required to pay employees, and other incidental expenses, up to December 31st, 1856:

One engineer-in-chief.....	\$2,500 per ann....	\$1,397 26
One consulting engineer and landscape designer.....	\$2,500 per ann....	\$1,397 26
Four surveyors.....	1,500 "	3,336 92
Four assistant surveyors....	60 per mo....	1,576 00
Four second "	45 "	1,180 00
Four axemen.....	45 "	1,180 00
One computer and verifier...	100 "	650 00
One draftsman.....	60 "	180 00
One laborer and office messenger.....	30 "	60 00
Two clerks.....	1,500 per ann....	1,750 00
One "	1,200 "	700 00
One "	1,000 "	583 33
Two messengers.....	500 "	583 33
One secretary to Board.....	1,200 "	729 03
Office rent.....	1,200 "	800 00
Books, drawing paper, stationery, &c.....		350 00
Contingent expenses.....		1,000 00
One captain police force....	1,000 "	583 33
Four sergeants.....	800 "	1,866 67
Twenty-six privates.....	700 "	9,682 34
		<u>\$29,586 47</u>

Estimate of expenditures for the year commencing January 1, 1857, in improving, regulating and grading Central Park:

Amount required to be expended under the estimates of the engineer-in-chief, (E. L. Viele, Esq.,) as per report to the Board of Commissioners, a copy of which is hereto annexed.....	\$240,000 00
Amount required to pay police force, consisting of one captain at.....	\$1,000 per ann.
four sergeants at.....	800 "
thirty privates at.....	700 " \$25,000 00
Amount required to pay clerks, messengers, &c ..	Two clerks at.....\$1,500 per ann.
one " at.....	1,200 "
one " at.....	1,000 "
two messengers at....	500 "
one secretary to Board	1,200 " 7,400 00
Books, stationery, &c.....	500 00
Contingent expenses.....	3,000 00
	<u>\$276,100 00</u>

*Estimate of the amount required for active operations on the
Central Park, for the year ending December 31, 1857:*

FOR WHAT PURPOSE REQUIRED.

Examination and construction of drains.....	\$20,000
Removal of interial inclosures, (walls, &c).....	5,000
Removal of stones and other materials, deposited in extending streets and avenues.....	10,000
Removal of buildings.....	5,000
Cutting and removal of brushwood and briars...	5,000
Cleaning the entire ground of useless roots, &c..	10,000
Repairing ground for nursery.....	5,000
Manures.....	10,000
Trenching ground for sward.....	15,000
Purchase of 200,000 nursery trees.....	30,000
Transplanting forest trees.....	10,000
Shrubs and ornes.....	10,000
Leveling and preparing ground for parade.....	15,000
Leveling and preparing cricket ground.....	\$5,000
Excavating ponds.....	10,000
Temporary inclosures.....	10,000
Construction of walls and bridges.....	50,000
Pay of employees, other than laborers.....	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$240,000

DOCUMENT No. 7.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

The following report of the Committee on Markets, in relation to a communication from David Palmer, President of the Dry Dock Company, asking for a hearing, before the Board of Aldermen should take final action in the matter of purchasing a market site on the East river side of the city, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

NEW YORK, February 11, 1857.

To the Hon. Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:—On the 3d of February I made a communication to your Honorable Board, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, proposing to sell a piece of property between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and Avenue D and the East river, giving the price, &c., and requesting its reference to a Committee of your Hon. Board, which was referred to the Committee on Markets. I desired in that communication to appear before that Committee, to make a more full description of the property, and its situation, with the additional advantages it was deriving from the

filling in now being completed, free of expense; and the object of this communication is to inform your Honorable Board that the undersigned has not had an opportunity to appear before that Committee, and, as he is informed by the Clerk, no meeting has taken place, and he sees, by the proceedings of Monday evening, the Committee on Markets reported adverse to the proposition, thus excluding the undersigned from the opportunity of appearing before your Committee.

The report of the Board of Councilmen is entirely in error, as to the size of the land, and the accommodation afforded in the water front; also, in the amount to be expended to put it in the desired form, they are in error, amounting to over forty thousand dollars.

Now, the undersigned submits to your Hon. Board, that in fairness he is entitled to a hearing, and that your Hon. Board will not take final action upon the purchase of a piece of ground, for the purposes of a market, until the undersigned can have an opportunity to appear before your Committee, or prepare and present to your Board the detailed description of the location he offers, and to correct important errors in the report of the Board of Councilmen, now before your Hon. Board, by a statement of facts relating to the comparisons between this location and others, which the Committee have before them, which statements and facts are very important, to enable your Hon. Board to come to an intelligent action on this subject, involving, as it does, a large expenditure of money by the city government.

Very respectfully,

D. PALMER,

President New York Dry Dock Co.

The Committee on Markets, to whom was referred the annexed petition from D. Palmer, President of the Dry Dock Company, of February 11, 1857, would respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully considered the charges made, have heard the petitioner himself and by counsel, and propose, in this report, to answer those charges in detail, and again lay the whole matter fully before the Board.

Your Committee would have felt themselves justified, from the imputations of the petitioner in his petition of the 3d of February, (repeated and enlarged upon in his petition of the 11th,) with simply reporting the errors and misstatements contained in them; but, as the subject is one of great interest to the city, involving a large expenditure of money, they have now, as always heretofore, courted, and given every opportunity for the widest and most thorough investigation possible.

There are now before this Board, and printed in the minutes of its proceedings, no less than five reports, in which are embodied *all* the essential facts relating to the purchase of a market site on the East river; and, although it is to be presumed, that every member of this Board has studied these reports, and is well advised upon the subject, yet there appears to be with some an entire misapprehension and ignorance of them.

Your Committee are not surprised, that efforts should be made by some, under a pretence of protecting the interests of the city, to defeat all measures, however just and much required, which did not originate with them, or meet the schemes of their special friends; nor are they

surprised, when they see a portion of the public press, through some instrumentality, urging on these parties, by misrepresentation, misstatements and insinuations respecting the action of your Committee, and a large majority of this Board.

The wisdom of that provision in the charter, which requires all contracts with the city, involving an expenditure of over two hundred and fifty dollars, to be made after advertisement and proposals received under seal, and publicly opened, was never more clearly exemplified than in the case under examination.

On the 16th of August, 1856, a resolution was approved, directing the Comptroller to advertise for, from fifty-five to sixty-five lots of ground, of twenty-five feet front each, with a water front on the East river, between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, for the use and purposes of a market. After such advertisement, the Comptroller reported, on the 12th of November, to the Common Council, for further action, the offers made him.

The Board will bear in mind, that your Committee were called to act upon these proposals, and that they were to select from them that property which should be most suitable for the purposes required, and at the least cost to the city. The location and dimensions of the property being fully described, and the price stated, at which it could be purchased. It was the duty of your Committee to examine, personally, each parcel, and elect which to take, or reject them all.

It was to be presumed, that each person, in submitting his offer, would state every advantage his property pos-

sessed, and leave no information to be obtained by your Committee, beyond what they could gain by their own examination.

The New York Dry Dock Company, by D. Palmer, President, on the 6th of November last, presented, under seal, to the Comptroller, a proposal to sell, for the use and purposes of a market, the block of ground and water lots, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue D and the East river, subject to a ferry lease of part of the water lots, and water front, yielding a rent of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

From the 12th day of November, until the 3d of December, this proposal was under examination by the Committee of the Board of Councilmen. From the 3d till the 12th of December, the report of that Committee was fully and openly discussed by that Board, when it was adopted by a vote of thirty-seven to fifteen of the members present.

The papers came to the Board of Aldermen on the succeeding day, and were referred to their Committee, who held the same under examination until the 26th day of December, when they reported. For two succeeding meetings the whole subject was fully discussed, but no final action had.

On the organization of the present Common Council, the subject was again taken up, and all the papers therein referred to the Committee on Markets in the Board of Councilmen, who, on the 19th, made a full and detailed report, which, after discussion, was adopted on the 21st, by a vote of forty-six to eight.

The following day, this report, and papers annexed, were referred by this Board to your Committee, who, after much and careful examination of the properties offered, concurred with the views expressed in the report of the Board of Councilmen, adopted their report, and submitted the same to this Board on the 2d day of February instant.

These proceedings were all public, published in many, if not all of our numerous newspapers, and could not have escaped the notice of this petitioner. More than this; one of your Committee called the attention of the petitioner to the matter, and gave him full notice of the meetings of the Committee. With how much propriety, then, can he claim, that he has had no opportunity to urge the acceptance of his offer.

The petition presented by D. Palmer, President of the Dry Dock Company, on the 11th of February, states, "that he presented a communication to this Board, proposing to sell the property between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue D and the East river, giving the price, and requesting a reference to a Committee of your Board, and which was referred to the Committee on Markets;" he then states, "I desired, in that communication, to appear before the Committee, to make a full description of the property, and its situation, with the additional advantages to be derived from the filling in, now being completed, free of expense."

The petition of the 3d of February, describes the property and expresses, the opinion of its suitableness, and "many advantages its location presented over any other,"

asking a reference to a Committee, (evidently intending some other than your Committee on Markets.)

Your Committee were perfectly acquainted with the property, had examined into all the advantages it possessed, believed themselves in duty bound, and, in the judgment of this Board, competent to determine of its suitableness; and, as between his offer and that of others, there was, in their judgment, no necessity for a more full and minute explanation to be privately made by the Dry Dock Company, consequently, no necessity for calling the petitioner before them.

They were well aware, that part of the lots inclosed by the bulkhead, were being filled in by the street carts of the city, at little expense to the petitioner, however much it may have been to the city.

Your Committee did meet and consult together, agreed upon the form and substance of their report, which was drawn up, signed, and presented to this Board on the 9th instant.

The petitioner, on the 3d of February, says: "the undersigned would simply name a price at which he would sell at, and present with this a map of the property they offer," which was, "the entire block on the map, except the ferry slip, designated by the black lines on said map, and is offered for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars."

The petitioner appears to have forgotten the requirements of the charter; to be ignorant of the fact that this Board could originate no contracts involving the expenditure of money; and that he had, on the sixth day of No-

vember, made a sealed proposal to sell this very property with the ferry slip and lease of the same, yielding the annual rent of forty-five hundred dollars for eight years, from the first of May next, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

But it is assented, that the offer at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was a saving to the city, and a deduction from the first offer of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Your Committee found, and the map presented with the petition shows, that ONE HALF of the water front from Tompkins street, and ONE THIRD of the eleven water lots mentioned as covered by this lease, paying forty-five hundred dollars per annum, *were reserved by the petitioner for the twenty-five thousand dollars deducted.* The Corporation of the city of New York have no difficulty in borrowing money at six per cent., and a standing regulation makes all commutation of leases at six per cent. Now it requires seventy-five thousand dollars, at six per cent., to pay an income of forty-five hundred dollars. Thus, then, this improved and reduced offer of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, *takes, for the twenty-five thousand dollars deducted, a principal, for eight years to come, of seventy-five thousand dollars, and forever, one half of the water front, and one third of the water lots.*

There was no necessity for "a more full and minute explanation" to be made on *this* point, nor was your Committee disposed to give their sanction and support, to such an *improved method* of protecting the city treasury.

The petitioner next charges misrepresentation on your Committee, in that he says: "The report of the Board of

Councilmen" (adopted by your Committee in their report of 2d of February,) "is entirely in error as to the size of the land, and the accommodation afforded in the water front, also in the amount to be expended to put it in the desired form, they are in error, amounting to over forty thousand dollars."

The sealed proposal and map accompanying the petition shows, there is included between Avenue D and easterly side of the bulkhead, five hundred and twenty feet and eight inches on Tenth, and five hundred and twenty feet and eight inches on Eleventh street, which, divided into lots of twenty-five front each, as called for by the resolution and advertisement, makes just twenty full lots, and twenty feet and eight inches of another lot, on each street, together, just forty-one lots, and a part of lot containing sixteen feet and eight inches front.

Your Committee states that, "there is inclosed within a bulkhead not quite *forty-two lots*; nearly one half of which are yet under water, and now being filled up." This filling is now going on by the ash and garbage carts; and it was admitted by this petitioner, that it would require nearly thirty days yet, to complete the same.

The water lots are stated by the petitioner in his offer and map, as follows: "the water lots in front of the same, one hundred and forty-nine feet eight inches on one side, one hundred and twenty-four feet and four inches on the other side, by one hundred and eighty-nine inches, (being the width of the block.) We have here a frontage on the streets of *two hundred and seventy-four feet*, or just *ten lots and twenty-four feet of another lot*.

Your Committee state, "the remaining part of the block offered, embraces but about *eleven lots outside of the bulkhead*, and is leased for eight years from the first of May next, to the Green Point Ferry Company; so that your Committee are critically correct, and are not "in error as to the size of the land, and the accommodation to be afforded in the water front "

Your Committee were bound to take the offers as they read: That of November 6th, does not include the water front beyond the west side of old Tompkins street, makes no mention of the water rights, or rights of wharfage in front; while the offer contained in the petition of 3d of February, expressly bounds the block by the west line of old Tompkins street.

It was well known to your Committee, that this petitioner was a constant and persevering applicant for the establishment of the exterior line by the Common Council in December last, and that such line abolished Tompkins street opposite this property, and extended East street some distance beyond; and, although your Committee simply reported that fact, and the information obtained by them from parties interested in the ferry lease, yet, they have no doubt, that had the offer of the Dry Dock Company been accepted, the deed to be delivered under it, would have embraced no more property, and no more rights, than are distinctly stated in the offers, and could be legally required under them.

Your Committee say, "the filling in and bulkheading would not be less than from thirty-three to thirty-five thousand dollars, adding so much to the cost to the city," and then assume the amount at thirty-three thousand dol-

lars; this, your petitioner says, "is an error amounting to over forty thousand dollars."

Referring again to the map of the petitioner, it is found that to inclose the "about eleven water lots outside the bulkhead," there will be required to be built on the north side, two hundred and six feet, and on the south side, three hundred and nine feet, together, five hundred and fifteen feet of solid bulkhead of ordinary size, in water and mud from twenty-four to twenty-six feet deep, which, estimated at four cents per cubic foot, amounts to over..... \$13,250

Also, two hundred and eighty feet of solid bulkhead on the front, at four and a half cents per cubic foot, amount to..... 12,500

Together..... \$25,750

To fill up the space thus inclosed, would require fifty-six thousand five hundred yards of earth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per yard, which amounts to..... 8,525

Together..... \$34,275

But which your Committee stated and estimated as adding to the cost of the property, at thirty-three thousand dollars.

Yet, supposing the filling is to cost nothing to the city, you would still have the bulkhead to build, costing twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, (a price one fourth less than is now being paid,) it would be necessary to make the assertion of your petitioner true, that they were "in error" in this, "amounting to over

forty thousand dollars," to find some very generous person, who would not only expend, gratuitously, this twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, but pay the city seven thousand dollars, (the difference between thirty-three thousand dollars and forty thousand dollars,) for the privilege of doing so.

Your petitioner has had an opportunity of correcting the "important errors" in the "report of the Board of Councilmen," but your Committee are not aware of his making any, on the contrary, their correctness was admitted by him.

The only "important" fact of which your Committee was advised, not previously within their knowledge was, "that the ferry lease" terminated at and from the time Mangin street (which ends at Tenth street,) or Tompkins street, (now abolished above Houston street,) should be opened and made through, or in front of this property; and might possibly be purchased of the lessees; also, that in the opinion of this petitioner, the title of Mr. Lowber was imperfect.

The "comparison" your petitioner was so desirous of making, to enable you to come to an intelligent action on the subject, was, that at Tenth street there was a ferry, the street was paved and not near a gas house.

Your Committee cannot believe that the new light given them as to the ferry lease, is of any importance; there is no probability of Mangin or Tompkins street, at that point, ever being continued or made up, and no intention on the part of the lessees to sell and give up the same, "unless for a large consideration;" and, as under-

stood by your Committee, they would not give it up at all.

Your Committee are satisfied Mr. Lowber can give a good title to his property—have drawn the resolutions so as to fully protect the city in that respect, and consider this attempt to question his title, not only an improper interference of the petitioner, but a question belonging wholly to the legal officers of the Corporation.

Your Committee would now submit a comparison of the property selected with that of the Dry Dock Company.

Mr. Lowber offers sixty-seven and a half lots of twenty-five feet front each, and two hundred and sixty-seven feet of new bulkhead, with the water rights in front, for.....\$196,000

* The Dry Dock Company offer forty-two lots and eleven water lots for..... \$200,000

Subject to a ferry lease for eight years, from 1st May next.

The lots of Mr. Lowber, are all made up and ready for use to-day, and are not, nor is his water front incumbered, in any way.

The Dry Dock Company have only forty-two lots, which could be built upon.

The remaining eleven lots could not be made up in one or two years (even if the ferry lease was extinguished without cost to the city,) of which there is no probability.

The property of Mr. Lowber is not affected by the gas works, and is much more desirable in location than that of the Dry Dock Company, surrounded as it is, on three sides, by large foundries.

The objections made on account of the gas works are found to be without truth, while the objectionable nature of the foundries is admitted by all.

The location of Mr. Lowber's property is more central and better adapted for a large market, has provided adjoining ample room for ferries, which will be nearer and more direct to Green Point and Flushing, and which ferries would be permanent in their location.

The ferry at Tenth street is admitted to be only temporarily located there, and would remove above, as soon as the present lease expires.

Were the amount of lots the same, and each property in the same condition as to availability for present use, the property of Mr. Lowber, "for the use and purposes of a market," is worth more per lot than that of the Dry Dock Company.

But assuming that the offer of the Dry Dock Company, in their petition of the 3d of February to sell for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, is a cheap and desirable one, and supposing the water front was entirely unobstructed and available, and the whole property as free from objections as the property of Mr. Lowber; the sixty-seven and a half lots offered by him would, at the same rate, amount to the sum of two hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, instead of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, as offered.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the petition of David Palmer, President of the Dry Dock Company, be laid upon the table, and that this Board concur with the action of the Board of Councilmen, as recommended by this Committee in their report presented to this Board on the second day of February, 1857, to wit.

JAS. R. STEERS, } Committee on
HIRAM CORWIN, } Markets.

DOCUMENT No. 8.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

The following message in relation to the finances of the city, permanent city debt, funded debt, &c., was received from his Honor the Mayor. laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk*.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, February 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :—

I return you my thanks for the prompt consideration of the recommendation made by me in the communication of the 5th ultimo. The alacrity and unanimity with which the reforms suggested with reference to a new city charter, were carried into practical effect, by the adoption of a proper *project*, are evidences of your knowledge of the subject, as well as of your appreciation of the general sentiment of the people with reference to it.

I can but expect that the legislature will give to your proposition such respectful consideration as its importance, and the source from which it originates, entitle it to receive.

It appears to me that a form of charter which has obtained the approval of nearly every member of the two Boards of the Common Council, and has been sanctioned by the Mayor, should receive the concurrence of the legislature with little hesitation. It is safe for that Body to assume that the constituted municipal authorities of the people to be affected by the organic law, can be, and hence should be, entrusted with its construction. If these are either ignorant or unmindful of the true interests of those they represent, and to whom they are responsible, it is not to be supposed that legislators, who can not claim superior information or the possession of superior intelligence, and who acknowledge no accountability to us for their official acts, are better qualified, or more competent, to determine a matter of this character. Therefore, we have a right to conclude that the charter submitted by us will be adopted, not only on the ground of our own better acquaintance with the practical wants of the city, and of the defects in the present charters, but upon the simple American Republican maxim, that our community has the right to select its own form of municipal government, so long as it is not repugnant to the constitution of the United States or of the state of New York.

With these views, so obviously correct, I am forced to conclude that the several schemes relative to this city, already presented to the legislature, and others in contemplation, equally obnoxious, cannot receive the endorsement of that Body. It will be, indeed, not only an unfriendly omission not to pass the form of charter we have presented, but a positive infraction of our inherent rights, to force upon us another which in its provisions is abhorrent to our pride adverse to our well-being and good government, and an insult to our own intelligence.

Public Finances.

I regret that no improvement has been manifested either in the management of this important department of the city government, or in the general aspect of our fiscal affairs. The same reckless expenditure and loose manner of keeping and arranging accounts continue. Each department, with probably but one or two exceptions, conducts this part of its duties in a manner peculiarly its own; without, apparently, sufficient inclination or power, in any quarter, to adopt a general and uniform system of reform. I can but think, however, that much power rests in the Finance Department, over this whole subject; but it must be impartially exercised. There should be no rule applied to one department and not to the rest. Laws and regulations for the control and management of public business are intended to be operative, equally, upon all, and not to be the instruments of oppression in some cases, and of indulgence in others. It is true that where the head of a department, or of a bureau, has, by gross neglect, or apparent corruption in the discharge of his duties, so conducted its affairs as to create suspicion, the rules of the Finance Department should be applied with stringency and circumspection; but there can be no reason why this course should not be applied to all, whether suspected or not. It is unquestionably right that the expenditure of every dollar should be closely scrutinized, and in all cases satisfactory vouchers, and the unquestionable authority of law required, before payment is made. It will not do to say that because a particular department has the reputation of being honestly and correctly managed, it is to be permitted

to incur liabilities, or to expend money, without the same check, and the application of the same rule which is applied to the worst managed. To act otherwise is impolitic, unfair, and produces dissatisfaction and want of harmony, which is indispensable in the proper management of the public business of a great city like New York.

Another practice in vogue in the Finance Department, which is not only a violation of law, but exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Corporation, as well as to the rights of individuals, is that of drawing from the several appropriations sums not comprehended within those originally specified ; or in other words, of devoting to one object moneys appropriated for another. This is not uncommon, and leads to many disappointments. Thus, the Police Department almost invariably finds its appropriation for salaries exhausted, and the policemen deprived of their pay long before the expiration of the year for which it has been appropriated. This would seem impossible, when it is recollected that full pay for every man, at the stated salary, is placed to the account of salaries for this department, and no deduction is made, in the estimate, for vacancies, suspensions from pay, or loss of time by sickness—cases in which no pay is allowed ; and yet the appropriation is exhausted long before the expiration of the year, although large amounts, from these causes, are not required, and are not drawn for. Of course a portion of the appropriated amount must have been drawn upon to meet other objects, it may be, far less deserving or urgent than the policemen's pay. In 1856 eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars were placed in the tax levy, for salaries of the Police Department, but without any authority or necessity there were paid from it over twenty thou-

sand dollars for *other* objects, in no way connected with the purpose for which the appropriation was originally made.

It is with reluctance that reference is made to the apparent errors in the administration of this department, but in pursuance of the high and responsible duties which devolve upon me as Mayor, I do not feel at liberty to omit censure in any case where it properly belongs. I do not charge intended wrong upon the aged gentleman who conducts our fiscal affairs; but I do say that the details of the business of his office are loosely and negligently conducted, and that there is no department in which reform can be introduced with more profit and advantage to the public. The order, system, and positive compliance with stringent rules and fixed principles, which should guide its multifarious and complicated duties, are wanting; and in its place we have uncertainty—dependence upon the caprice or will of several individuals, and a confused, unsatisfactory and heterogenous laxity, as detrimental to the public interests, as it is repulsive and disagreeable to persons whose business carries them to that department. The internal affairs of an office which keeps the accounts and conducts the expenditure of so large an amount as this does, should be conducted with as much decorum and order as the largest banking institution in the country.

PERMANENT CITY DEBT.*Redeemable from the Sinking Fund, January 1st, 1857.*

5 per cent.	Water Stock.....	redeemable	Jan. 1st, 1859..	\$3,000,000 00
5	"	"	Jan. 1st, 1860..	2,500,000 00
5	"	"	Nov. 1st, 1870..	3,000,000 00
5	"	"	July 12th, 1875..	255,600 00
5	"	(New Reservoir) "	Oct. 1st, 1875..	29,100 00
5	"	"	Nov. 1st, 1880..	2,147,000 00
5 & 6	Croton Water Stock,	"	Feb. 1st, 1890..	1,000,000 00
7	Water Loan,	"	Feb. 1st, 1857..	990,485 00
5	Fire Indemnity Stock,	"	May 10th, 1863..	402,768 00
5	Building Loan " No. 3,	"	Nov. 1st, 1870..	75,000 00
5	" " " No. 4,	"	Nov. 1st, 1873..	115,000 00
■	Central Park Fund Stock,	"	July 1st, 1893..	715,200 00

Total amount Jan. 1st, 1857.....\$14,230,156 00

Amount of Corporation Stocks held by the Commissioners of the

Sinking Fund on acct. of Redemption of City Debt.\$4,525,478 00

Revenue Bonds..... 417,000 00

Bonds and Mortgages..... 925,716 29— 5,868,194 29

Actual amount of Permanent Debt, Jan. 1st, 1857.....\$5,361,951

Decrease, as compared with the amount Jan. 1856, \$41,210 45.

FUNDED DEBT.*Redeemable from Taxation, January 1st, 1857.*

5 per cent.	Public Building Stock, payable 1861 to 1866.....	\$500,000 ■
5	" Stock for Docks and Slips, " 1867 to 1876.....	500,000 ■
5	" Public Education Stock, " 1872.....	154,000 00

Total amount of Funded Debt, payable from taxation,

Jan. 1st, 1857.....\$1,154,000 00

Decrease, as compared with the amount Jan. 1st, 1856, \$50,000.

FUNDED DEBT, Redeemable from Central Park Assessments, January 1st, 1857.

6 per cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable in 1859..\$1,600,000 00

Lighting the Oil Lamps.

On the 28th February, 1854, an agreement was entered into between Henry Arcularius, Jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the part of the Corporation, and Smith D. Bellows, for himself, for the lighting, trimming and keeping clean the public oil lamps, in the city of New York, and to furnish the necessary oil and other materials for lighting the same, and also for the Fire Department, markets, prisons, station-houses and other public places; the best quality of sperm oil in spring, summer and fall, was to be furnished, and in winter, the best of winter train oil, for the sum of fifty two thousand and seven hundred dollars, (\$52,700) per year, payable monthly. This contract was made for one year, from the 8th of March 1854, and hence expired on the 8th of March, 1855. It has not been renewed or advertised, but has been continued from that time to the present, the Comptroller having paid four thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-one cents, per month, to Smith D. Bellows, Jr., the contractor. The bonds of Mr. Bellows were never executed, and therefore, admitting the contract to be binding on the city, it was not so on the contractor, and might not have been fulfilled if it should have proven disadvantageous. It is only necessary, however, for my purpose to state the fact that this contract has been continued till the present time and the money regularly paid, although there is a reduction of about three-fourths of the number of lamps to be lit and oil to be supplied.

When the agreement was originally made there were, in the whole city, about six thousand oil lamps to be cleaned, lit and supplied with the best of oil, and the sum allowed,

viz., fifty-two thousand seven hundred dollars per year, was considered an extravagant allowance; in fact, at least twenty per cent. above a fair equivalent for the service; but almost every month since the gas companies have been laying mains, placing lamp posts and lamps and supplying gas, until, instead of six thousand public oil lamps, we have now but two thousand two hundred and twenty-four altogether, and only about two thirds of them are supplied with lamps. The engine houses, markets and other public buildings are altogether supplied with gas, and no oil whatever is used; but the Comptroller has continued to draw his warrant for four thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-six cents per month, in favor of Smith D. Bellows, on the basis of the contract made in 1854, when more than four times the present service and equivalent were rendered by the contractor. Admitting the validity of this contract until March 8th, 1855, it can have no obligation upon the city; since and instead of fifty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for each of the two intervening years, which have been paid to Mr. Bellows by the Comptroller, making a total of one hundred and five thousand and four hundred dollars, it is well known by every citizen conversant with the subject that twenty thousand dollars would have been a sufficient compensation for the oil and labor furnished. But this is not all, for notwithstanding this unauthorized outlay of the public money, without an equivalent, every citizen, living within the oil lamp district, is aware of the almost entire absence of light in that vicinity at any time. It is safe to say, that out of the fifteen hundred lamps which Mr. Bellows assumes to light, not one third of them are ever touched, and on a moonlight night, constructively so or otherwise, he deems himself entirely exempt from lighting

at all. The citizens of the upper wards, where the gas lamps have not yet been introduced, complain, and, as I know by experience, for good cause, of the want of light. It is bad enough to pay such enormous sums for even a small part of what was originally contracted for, but beyond endurance to receive nothing at all in return. In my judgment, Mr. Bellows has been over paid a very large sum, and the city has a valid claim against him for restitution; however this may be, let me urge you to immediate action in the premises, that the public as well as the private interests of individuals in the upper districts may be protected. The latter are now subject to an additional tax upon their real estate, in consequence of its being within what is called the "Lamp District," but so far as benefit to it is concerned, in consequence, it might as well be in Kamtschatka. This subject is of paramount importance, and let me respectfully ask your early attention to it.

Relief to Broadway.

It appears to be little better than a waste of time to revive this grave subject. It has employed the thoughts of more than one of my predecessors, and has been made the topic of special communications to previous Common Councils by myself. But, conscious of the necessity of some immediate and effective relief to this great thoroughfare, I am compelled to make another effort toward the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

The suggestion of making a parallel avenue, contiguous to, and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, by which to draw off a portion of travel, is entitled to some consideration, as it would, no doubt, decrease the obstructions in that street to some extent; but, in my opinion, fashion, and the character of our people, with the world-wide reputation of Broadway would still make it the great *boulevard* of New York, to which "all the world" will wend its way. Therefore, even if a parallel street should be opened, some additional action is required in improving Broadway itself.

There have been many propositions by which to accomplish this, some of which have been feasible, but attended with great expense; whilst others have been good in theory, but entirely impracticable.

Upon an examination of the whole subject, I am satisfied that the least costly and most effectual relief will be obtained by widening the carriage-way. This, I suggest, in a way which though novel, is yet easy and economical. The sidewalks cannot be much diminished, if at all, but additional width can be obtained at a comparatively small

cost, by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticoes, &c. By removing *all* obstructions, of these or any other kinds, and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of upward of six feet would be gained on either side of the street—the curbs could then be set that distance further from the centre of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width. This increase will be equal to one fifth of the present width, and will be a greater relief, in practice, than would seem apparent in statement. The cost of this improvement has the merit of economy. If the Common Council have the right to rescind any action of their predecessors, by which the owners of the lots on Broadway and other streets have been permitted to place these unsightly obstructions on the sidewalk—a part of the highway supposed to be devoted to the public—very little outlay would be required; but, if additional legislation, or judicial action, be necessary, it appears to me there can be little difficulty in obtaining it. If the private owners of property on Broadway have acquired any right to use or incumber the public property for which they are entitled to compensation, it can amount to but a nominal damage beyond the expense of removing the obstructions, and in some cases, altering their buildings to accommodate them to the absence of projecting steps, &c. With respect to a very large number of these buildings, the expense of this alteration would be trifling. There are about eight hundred and fifty buildings on Broadway, from the Battery to the Union park, and estimating the cost of this improvement at two hundred dollars per house, the whole expense will be but one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

All other incumbrances should also be removed, and the power to do so, should be placed in the Mayor's office. Standing, swinging or projecting signs, should not be tolerated, and the awning-posts and lamp-posts could be dispensed with, by substituting iron projections from the houses. I hope you will at once take up this subject, and give it the consideration to which its importance so fully entitles it.

The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject of frequent complaint; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post office, in Nassau street, meets general public approval, and I suggest that it be considered whether it would not be advantageously laid on Broadway.

Crystal Palace,

RESERVOIR SQUARE.

I call your attention to the expiration of the term for which the Crystal Palace Company were to have the occupancy of the Reservoir Square for the purposes of an industrial exhibition of all nations. This lease was made by the Corporation, on the 23d of March 1852, with Edward Riddel, for the term of five years, from 3d January, 1852, at the rent of one dollar per year, and it was covenanted that said Riddle, or his assignees, should "quit and surrender the premises in as good state and condition as reasonable use and wear thereby, would permit, damages by the elements excepted." By the expiration, on the 3d ult., of the period for which this lease was made, it would seem to be the duty of the Corporation to re-enter and take possession. Whether the building has become the property of the Corporation, by the conditions of the lease, or whether it is the duty of the representatives of the lessee to remove the Crystal Palace forthwith, or whether that building could be advantageously appropriated to public purposes, are questions I submit to your consideration. It is very certain that action should be taken, without delay, as not only the interests of the Corporation, but of those who own building lots in the vicinity, (which were purchased of the city, upon the assurance that Reservoir Square should be kept open and improved as a public park,) demand that some speedy and permanent disposition should be made of the subject, doing justice to all parties.

Redistricting the City.

The Election Districts require material alteration. At the late election in this city, many citizens were excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise, in consequence of the expiration of the time limited by law for that purpose, before they could reach the inspectors, though having waited several hours for that purpose. The great addition to the population of the city since the present districts were made, has increased the number of voters to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to take all within one day in every district as now formed. At the last election this evil was so grievous, and operated so extensively, as to cause very general complaint. There can be no question that every obstacle to the voter should be removed. This first and dearest right of the citizen should be as free and unrestricted as any other gift which God and nature have imparted to man for his protection and welfare, and it is the duty of the public authorities to remove any hindrance, and give every aid in its free and full exercise. I therefore recommend that measures be taken for the entire re-districting of the city, so as to place not over five hundred voters in each, the number originally designed.

New City Hall.

It is three years since the subject of erecting a new City Hall was agitated; the old Alms-house buildings on Chambers street, which had been for several years used for public purposes were about that time destroyed by fire, and the necessity for more room, not only for court but for municipal uses, became so apparent that it was resolved to build a new City Hall.

The only attempt made by the Common Council for this purpose appears to have been confined to the adoption of the plans. These failing to meet my approval, no further steps have been taken. Whatever differences there may be, as to size, order of architecture, location or character of the proposed hall, there appears to be no difference as to its necessity.

This is conceded, and I think the public, whose property is to pay the expense, have resolved to submit to any reasonable outlay in its construction, provided the money be spent judiciously and honestly, and not squandered or pilfered.

But no little embarrassment has been caused in the discussion of this question, by the belief that the old Park, where the present City Hall stands, is too far "down town" for the location of the building to suit the present generation, much less the many who are to follow us, and indeed by whom after all, the new hall will be most required. It is contended, and with much force, that a public building of this character, to which the population of all classes are obliged to resort, should be placed where it will be equally accessible; that even at this early day there is doubt as to the propriety of the present location on this account. There

can be no question, that in a few years, the resident population will be removed so much higher up that the time and expense of getting to the present site would bear oppressively upon all classes of citizens, but more especially the poor. To this objection it may be answered, that as the merchants furnish the great bulk of the litigation the courts should not be removed further from them; that since as suitors, witnesses and jurors, they form the principal visitors to the courts, they should not be taken so far from their places of business at an hour when time is valuable. There is force in this objection to the removal of the courts up town, which I am disposed to respect, and think that not only the merchant but the public interest, will be subserved by leaving them where they now are. But the same reasoning which would leave the *court rooms* in their present location will necessarily carry the offices for all the *municipal departments*, nearer in the centre of the island; because, if the merchants almost altogether use the former, so do the sovereign people use the latter; and it is but fair that equal accommodations should be granted to all citizens; therefore, I recommend that the present City Hall and other public buildings in the Park, belonging to the Corporation, be fitted up exclusively for the use of the courts, and that a new City Hall, of moderate size and pretensions, be forthwith erected in Madison Park, for the exclusive use of the Corporation, in its legislative and executive departments.

The expense of converting the present City Hall into large and suitable court-rooms, and of rendering these apartments, in all respects, well adapted, as respects light, ventilation and acoustics, will be trifling. These, with the other buildings upon Chambers street, already well adapted, would, no doubt, furnish ample accommodations. By this

arrangement the judges, lawyers, juries, and others would be well served, and an enormous outlay of money spared, which, according to the extensive and costly plans suggested, would be expended.

In Madison Park, a large, plain and substantial building could be erected for municipal purposes. The whole city government could be conducted and concentrated under one roof. The Common Council chambers and the several Executive departments being arranged in proper and suitable order, which, with an extensive gallery, in which to exhibit the paintings and other mementoes, and to be adapted for use upon public occasions, would, altogether, form a useful, grand and imposing structure, without ostentatious display, and without unnecessary extravagance.

Thus the public necessities would be satisfied, and all classes accommodated, with a saving to the treasury of at least ■ million of dollars. I present these views for your consideration, fully convinced, after mature deliberation, that they are the best that can be adopted.

The opinion before expressed by me, that the plans and the general superintendence of the new buildings should be intrusted to a competent commission, is still entertained. This is the proper course to be pursued, so as to insure economy and intelligent action. A commission, composed of five persons, of well known integrity, capacity, and practical knowledge, who may undertake the duty, with or without compensation, will, I am confident, not only save a considerable sum in the expense, but will satisfy the public wishes and meet the public expectation.

City Railroads and their Management.

It sometimes occurs that incorporated companies become more powerful than the laws or the authority of those who execute them. It is feared that some of the companies owning and conducting the city railroads, have reached this high degree of assumption. Complaints are made at this office, from day to day, charging them with the violation of the rights of the citizen, and with breach of the covenants contained in their grants, which, if true, demand speedy and effective correction. The most frequent complaint arises from the common practice of taking every person as passenger who offers, whether there is any room for him or not, paying no regard to the convenience or accommodation of those already seated. This practice is indulged in by the companies, from a niggardly spirit of economy in the saving of cars and animals. If sufficient cars were placed upon the several roads, all could be accommodated, and no complaint, from this cause, could arise. I recommend that an ordinance be passed, which shall limit the number of persons to be carried in each car, and subject the companies to a penalty, of at least five dollars, for every additional passenger, giving half the amount to the informer, and clothing the Mayor with summary power in the premises. To make the offence a misdemeanor, would be even a more effectual preventive, provided the magistrates, grand jurors and judges fearlessly and promptly performed their duties. But these evils, serious as they are to individuals and the public at large, are not the only ones complained of. The Harlem Railroad Company, which derived its power to lay tracks through certain streets, and to carry city passengers, by a grant made in 1831, containing exceedingly favorable provisions, has

repeatedly violated, not only the terms and conditions of this grant, but subsequent ordinances of the Common Council. Indeed, at no time, has it been found keeping faith with the Corporation, nor has it appeared to appreciate the liberality and indulgence of the authorities toward it.

On the 27th December, 1854, the Common Council passed, and the Mayor approved, a resolution that in eighteen months thereafter, this company, and the New Haven Company, should cease to run locomotives or steam cars on their track below Forty-second street; and though it was supposed that this liberal latitude of time in which to remove their works and buildings would be sufficient to insure compliance, no change has been made to this day; and so far as I know, there is no effort apparent to make any. Other violations of law, in the vicinity of the depots of these companies, have taken place, but I confess my inability to prevent them. Under the charter I find no power vested in this office to execute the laws against powerful combinations, who can command the services of able lawyers and skillful politicians.

The Eighth Avenue Company, also, refuse to carry out the repeated directions of the Common Council with reference to running their cars to Fifty-ninth street, notwithstanding a resolution to that effect was passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, in July, 1854. The company pay no attention to it, and the officer whose duty it is to see it carried out, either has no power to enforce it, or criminally neglects his duty.

The Hudson River Railroad Company also violates the law, in the speed at which it runs its trains on the Eleventh avenue. This avenue has, by the progress of population

seeking up-town homes, become quite thickly settled, presenting an almost unbroken line of houses, on either side, to Fiftieth street; and to permit the locomotives of this company to pass, at their present speed, is, in my judgment, dangerous to the lives of the residents, and should be no longer continued.

In 1855 I recommended to the Common Council the propriety of passing an ordinance compelling the city railroad cars to have iron or wire gates placed on either side of the front of the cars, by which to prevent persons jumping on while the cars were in motion, in order to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of life which occur from this cause. I hope you will take up that subject, and adopt the ordinance, which accompanied my message to that effect.

Other improvements can be made with reference to the better management of city travel of all kinds, and I suggest that the whole subject, comprehending the rates charged, and the regulations in force for the government of hacks, omnibuses and railroad cars, be taken up and revised.

The Gold Box presented to General Jackson,

BY THE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

In the last will and testament of that distinguished patriot, General Andrew Jackson, the following clause occurs, "The gold snuff box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native state, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be ac-

cepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that should our happy country yet be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will, at the close of the war, or end of the conflict, present each of the said articles, of inestimable value, to that patriot, residing in the city or state from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights." It will be remembered that the box, referred to by General Jackson, as having been presented to him, by the city of New York, was presented to him soon after and in consideration of his services to the country, at the battle of New Orleans.

By this extract from the will, it is evident that the design of the lamented donor was, that the box be returned to us, to be given to that son of New York, who should be most distinguished for military services and valor in the next war in which this country should be engaged.

This has occurred in the war with Mexico, and the very eminent and brilliant achievements of many of our own sons in that campaign, render it beyond question the very occasion contemplated by General Jackson. It is well known that the New York volunteers achieved great glory for themselves and lasting benefit to their country, in the series of trying and successful conflicts, which marked the progress of the American arms in that war; indeed, if all the other regiments, from whatever part of the country, were allowed, under the will, to compete for this prize, it would be difficult to find successful rivals to our own New York regiment. It is fitting and proper that a bequest, of this inestimable value, should at once be given to him

who shall be selected from this galaxy of noble spirits as the most valiant and deserving.

I recommend, therefore, that immediate action be taken in the disposition of this box. It has been delayed too long, death has already thinned those ranks and a few years' more delay will leave but few from whom to select the honored receiver. It is due, as well to the memory of that great man, who conceived this patriotic and beautiful design, as well as to the honored soldier on whom may fall the distinguished mark of favor.

Upon due publicity of the intentions of the municipal authorities to make this selection, the parties conceiving themselves to be interested would be enabled to present the official records of their conduct and service. Thus a just competition might be created for the distinction, and the selection made, before the evidence and living witnesses to the many scenes of heroism which occurred shall have been lost or beyond reach. I suggest that action be taken speedily, so as to make the selection in time to present the box on the ensuing Fourth of July.

Improvement of the Lower Part of the City.

I refer you to my message of the 4th of February, 1856, for several suggestions with reference to the improvements of the upper part of the city, and earnestly call your attention to the whole subject of city improvements, in order to furnish to our citizens, and the hundreds of thousands who are crowding in upon us from all parts of the world, as well as from our own country, with sufficient suitable living and business accommodations. Too much attention cannot be paid to this necessity. We have an element of power in our com-

merce and wealth, which, in spite of ourselves, or of itself, is forcing to this island a great mass of population, which must have space for habitation, as well as employment for sustenance. We cannot keep it back if we would, and it is the part of simple common sense to make such provision for it as we can. Our avenues and streets should be opened, regulated and graded, and prepared for occupancy in the upper part of the city, and in the lower or business portion; and such improvements made by the straightening, extension and widening of streets, as the superabundant commerce of that limited locality indispensably demands.

Old New York has long ceased to exist. The old cow-paths and narrow lanes which, until recently, were retained as mementoes of former days, must now be replaced by the splendid avenues of commerce, upon which to erect commodious warehouses and stores. When a few years since a proposition was made to widen two or three of the narrow streets in the southerly or "down-town" end of the island, objection was made by the property holders interested, on account of the assessment involved; but in each of their cases those fears have proved groundless, the improvement having enhanced the value of the lots far beyond its cost. In my opinion, there is still room for many alterations in the same direction.

Several streets may be extended advantageously, and others should be widened or straightened. The objection to narrow streets, in which to transact wholesale business, has been shown during the last two or three winters, in the obstructions caused by the heavy snows.

The cartmen have found it necessary to abandon some of them for weeks and months, and, in other streets, merchants have been obliged to expend large sums of money in clean-

ing away the snow and ice from the front of their premises, in order to get access for the receipt and delivery of goods. It is well known that rents, in such streets, have declined from this cause, and, as a consequence, the value of the property itself has been decreased.

In connection with this subject, I call attention to the necessity of providing, by some such improvement, a better facility for access to the westerly side of the city below Cortlandt street. With the exception of Liberty street, recently widened, and much benefited thereby, there is an almost entire absence of facility for the transportation of merchandise from one side of the city to the other. The old, narrow lanes, still remain unimproved, to the discredit of the authorities, as well as to the detriment and inconvenience of the merchants. This in my opinion should be no longer tolerated. We do ourselves injustice, by omitting to furnish, for any cause, the required accommodations; and I urge you to proceed without delay in taking the necessary steps, to give to our commerce that room which it has a right to demand and expect at the hands of the Corporation, to whose support it contributes so large a proportion of the expenditures.

It is folly to contend against the tendency of the day, and he, or they, who will attempt to resist this mighty engine of human energy as it rolls on in its irresistible course, will, sooner or later, yield to its power, or be crushed beneath its wheels. Neither individuals nor corporations—monetary or religious—can expect to exist and flourish in a community imbued with the spirit of enlightened advancement, without keeping pace to the music of the times, and marching up to the progress of the age.

FERNANDO WOOD, *Mayor*.

DOCUMENT No. 9.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

APRIL 27, 1857.

The following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the State, relative to this city, were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

AN ACT

TO REDUCE THE SEVERAL ACTS RELATING TO THE DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK INTO ONE ACT.

Passed April 13, 1857, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The city of New York is divided into seven judicial districts, in which there shall continue courts denominated district courts of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh districts of that city, respectively.

§ 2. The districts mentioned in the first section of this act are as follows:

1. The first district embraces the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards.

2. The second district embraces the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards.

3. The third district embraces the Eighth and Ninth Wards.

4. The fourth district embraces the Tenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

5. The fifth district embraces the Seventh, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards.

6. The sixth district embraces the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

7. The seventh district embraces the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

§ 3. These courts have jurisdiction in the following actions:

1. In actions similar to those as provided by sections fifty-three and fifty-four of the code of procedure, where the sum recovered shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, notwithstanding the accounts of both parties may exceed four hundred dollars.

2. In an action upon the charter, ordinance or by-law of the corporation of the city of New York, or a statute of this state, where the penalty shall exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

3. In any action commenced in pursuance of this section, where the claim or demand shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, upon the application of the defendant, the justice shall make an order removing the same, at any time after issue joined and before the trial of the same, into the court of common

pleas, in and for the city and county of New York, upon the defendant executing to the plaintiff an undertaking with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the justice of the court in which such action is commenced, to pay to the plaintiff the amount of any judgment that may be awarded against the defendant by the said court of common pleas.

§ 4. An action of which these courts have jurisdiction must be brought,

1. In a court held in the district in which either the plaintiff or defendant, or one of the plaintiffs or one of the defendants resides, unless all the plaintiffs or all the defendants reside out of the city of New York, in which case the action may be brought in either of the said districts. If the justice be either a party to the action, or a necessary witness therein, or otherwise disqualified from trying the same, or there be a vacancy in the office of justice in that district, it may be commenced in any district, except the one in which such justice holds the court.

2. If the defendants be a corporation created by law, in a court held in the district in which the plaintiff, or either of them, reside, or in which it transacts its general business, or keeps an office, or has an agency established for the transaction of business, or is established by law, except the corporation of the city of New York, which may sue or be sued in either of said districts.

§ 5. There is a justice of each of these courts elected by the electors of the district in which it is established, under a special statute of this state, and vacancies are filled

under like statutes; he must be a resident of the city and county of New York, and must be at the time of his election of the degree of a counsellor at law of the supreme court of this state, but the latter qualification shall not apply to the justices now in office during their present term of office.

§ 6. The justice elected in each district must hold the court therein, or if his office be vacant, or if he be absent from the usual place of holding his court, or unable from illness to hold the same, it may be held by a justice elected in another district, and whenever the justice fails to attend, the clerk may adjourn in the same manner as the justice might have done.

§ 7. These courts must be held at the places in their respective districts now or hereafter appointed by the corporation of the city of New York (except the court in the first district, which shall be held therein, or may be held in such rooms as may be provided therefor by said corporation, in the Park of said city, and when so provided shall be deemed within the first district for the purposes of this act) at such hours in every judicial day, or as often as the respective justices may direct, and must continue in session as long as the public interest requires.

§ 8. These courts have official seals furnished at the expense of the city of New York, on which are engraved the arms of the state of New York, and the words "first district court," (or whatever district it may be,) "New York city;" but nothing herein contained shall authorize such courts to issue certificates of naturalization.

§ 9. Parties in these courts may prosecute or defend in

person, or by agent or attorney, except that the constable who served the summons, warrant, attachment or jury process cannot appear and act on the trial in behalf of either party.

§ 10. Actions in district courts are commenced by summons, warrant or attachment, or by voluntary appearance in person, and pleading without summons, warrant or attachment; in the latter case the action is deemed commenced at the time of appearance and pleading.

§ 11. When a guardian is necessary he must be appointed by the justice as follows:

1. If the infant be plaintiff, the appointment must be made before the summons, warrant or attachment is issued upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years or upward, if under that age, upon the application of some relative or friend. The consent in writing of the guardian to be appointed, and to be responsible for costs if he fail in the action, must be first filed with the clerk of the court.

2. If the infant be defendant, the guardian must be appointed at the time the summons is returned personally served, or before the pleadings. It is the right of the infant to nominate his own guardian, if the infant be over fourteen years of age, and the proposed guardian be present, and consent in writing to be appointed, otherwise the justice may appoint any suitable person who gives such consent.

§ 12. The summons must be addressed to the defendant by name, or, if his name be unknown, by a fictitious name, and must summon him to appear before the justice in the

court at the court room thereof, and at the time specified therein, to answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and must state the amount for which the plaintiff will take judgment. If the defendant fail to appear and answer, it must be subscribed by the clerk of the court out of which the same is issued, or by his deputy, in the name of such clerk.

§ 13. The time mentioned in the summons for the appearance of the defendant, and the time of service must be as follows:

1. Where the defendant is not a resident of the city, or where the plaintiff is not a resident, and gives the security required by the twenty-third section of this act, it must be returnable in not less than two nor more than four days from its date, and must be served at least two days before the time for appearance mentioned therein.

2. In all other cases it be must returnable not more than twelve days from its date, and must be served at least six days before the time of appearance.

§ 14. The summons must be served by a constable of the city of New York, or by a person not interested in the cause, as follows:

1. If an action be against a corporation, by delivery of a copy to the president or other head of the corporation, or to the secretary, cashier or managing agent thereof, or when no such officer resides in the city, to a director resident therein.

2. If against a minor under the age of fourteen

years, by delivery of a copy to such minor, and also to his father, mother or guardian, or if they be not within the city, then to any person having the care or control of such minor, or with whom he resides, or in whose service he is.

3. If against a person judicially declared to be of unsound mind, or incapable of conducting his own affairs, in consequence of habitual drunkenness, or for any other cause, and for whom a committee has been appointed, by delivery of a copy to such committee, and to the defendant personally.

4. In all other cases, to the defendant personally.

§ 15. In any action arising on contract, for the recovery of money only, either expressed or implied, or on an account, the constable or person serving the summons, warrant or attachment, may serve therewith and in like manner, a copy of the complaint, together with a copy of such contract, or a statement of the amount due thereon, or a copy of said account and notice that the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum specified therein; in such case, unless the defendant in his answer, specifically deny the same, he is to be deemed to have admitted it, and the court is authorized to enter judgment therefor, without further proof. When a copy of the complaint is served, as specified in this section, the original complaint, and the answer thereto, must be verified by the oath of the party pleading, or if he be not present, by the oath of his agent or attorney, to the effect that he believes it to be true; the verification must be in writing, except when the answer is oral, in that case the verification may be oral. Where the service of the summons, or the summons

and of the copy of the complaint accompanying the same, shall be made by any other person than a constable, it shall be necessary for such person to state in his affidavit of service, when and at what particular place, and the manner he served the same, and that he knew the person served to be the person mentioned and described in the summons as defendant therein, which affidavit must be filed in the cause before a judgment by default for not answering shall be entered therein; when a copy of the complaint is served by a constable, his certificate shall be presumptive evidence thereof.

§ 16. A warrant to arrest the defendant may be issued, directed to any constable of said city, in the following cases

1. In any action for the recovery of damages, in a cause of action not arising on contract, when the defendant is not a resident of the county, or is about to remove therefrom, or when the action is for a willful injury to person or property.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty, or for money or property embezzled or wrongfully misapplied, or converted to his own use by a public officer, or an officer of a corporation, or an attorney, factor, broker, agent or clerk, in the course of his employment, as such, or by any other person acting in a fiduciary capacity.

3. Where the defendant has been guilty of a fraud, in contracting the debt, or incurring the obligation for which the action is brought, or in concealing or disposing of the property, for the taking, detention or conversion of which the action is brought.

4. When the defendant has removed, concealed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so, with intent to defraud his creditors.

5. When an arrest is authorized by special statute, in an action for a fine or penalty or for a willful violation of duty.

6. When the action is for the recovery of a fine or penalty under the ordinances or by-laws of the Corporation of the city of New York; but no female can be arrested, except for a willful injury to person or property.

§ 17. The defendant, immediately upon being arrested, must be taken to the usual court room of the court out of which the warrant is issued, unless he gives the security specified in section nineteen of this act; and if the justice thereof be absent, or unable to try the action, or if it be made to appear to the satisfaction of such justice by the affidavit of the defendant that he is a material witness in the action, the constable must immediately take the defendant before the justice of the next district court, who must take cognizance of the action, and proceed therein the same, as if the warrant had been issued out of the latter court.

§ 18. The constable making the arrest must immediately give notice thereof to the plaintiff, and indorse on the warrant, and subscribe a certificate, stating the time of serving the same, and of his giving notice to the plaintiff.

§ 19. The constable making the arrest, or another constable, by direction of the justice, must keep the defendant in custody, unless he shall give the security for his appearance, in case the court is not sitting, as provided by sec-

tion one hundred and eighteen of the act entitled "An act to reduce the several laws relating particularly to the city of New York, into one act," passed April nine, eighteen hundred and thirteen, which section shall be deemed a part of this section—or until he is duly discharged by order of this court; but in no case can such detention exceed forty-eight hours from the time of his first being brought before the justice, unless within that time the trial of the action be commenced, or unless it be delayed at the request of the defendant, or in consequence of his demand of a jury trial. If the trial of the action be delayed at the request of the defendant, or in consequence of his demanding a trial by jury, he must file with the court the undertaking required by section twenty-six of this act, before such delay is granted to him.

§ 20. All laws in relation to the issuing of attachments by justices of the peace, when the debt or damages claimed do not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, and of the service thereof, shall apply to these courts, except when the same may be inconsistent with this act; and also, except that such attachment shall be signed by the clerk, or his deputy in the name of such clerk, with the allowances thereof indorsed thereon, signed by the justice.

§ 21. Before a warrant or attachment shall issue, the party applying must prove to the satisfaction of the justice, by the affidavit of himself or some other person, the facts on which the application is founded, and the amount of his debt or claim over all payments and set-offs. The plaintiff must also execute and deliver to the clerk of the court a written undertaking, approved by the justice, with such approval indorsed thereon, with or without sureties, to the effect that if the defendant recover judgment, the

plaintiff will pay to him all costs and extra costs that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages which he may sustain by reason of the arrest, not exceeding the sum specified in the undertaking, which must be double the amount claimed; if the undertaking be executed by the plaintiff without security, he must annex thereto an affidavit that he is a resident and householder in the city of New York, and worth double the sum specified in the undertaking, as well as over and above all his debts and liabilities, as of his property exempt by law from execution; but the proof and security required by this section shall not be necessary where the warrant is issued for the violation of a by-law or ordinance of the Corporation of the city of New York, or for the recovery of a penalty or a forfeiture under the statutes of this state where the Corporation of the city of New York or the people of the state of New York are plaintiffs.

§ 22. The summons, warrants and attachments issued out of these courts, shall not be served out of the city and county of New York, and the action shall be deemed commenced at the time such summons, warrant or attachment is actually delivered for service, if the constable or other person having the summons to serve cannot find the defendant so as to serve him therewith as required by this act, he must so return, and the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiff, continue from time to time to issue others, until the defendant is served.

§ 23. Plaintiffs not residing in the city and county of New York shall, before the issuing of the short summons, as provided in subdivision one of section thirteen of this act, file with the clerk of the court a written undertaking,

executed by one or more sureties, to the effect that if the defendant recover judgment, he will pay him all costs and extra costs that may be awarded him, not exceeding one hundred dollars. If the defendant shall recover judgment in such case, and the execution be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the clerk shall deliver to the defendant such undertaking, to be prosecuted according to law.

§ 24. The pleading must take place at the time the summons, warrant or attachment is returned served, or at such other time as the justice may direct. The court may at the time of pleading, or at any other time before the trial, require the plaintiff or defendant to exhibit to the inspection of the adverse party, with liberty to copy the same, any writing or account declared on or set up in the way of off-set or counter claim, or, if not so exhibited, may prohibit its afterward being given in evidence.

§ 25. The trial of the action may be adjourned by the court, or on the application of either party, for a period not exceeding eight days at any one adjournment, unless the defendant is under arrest in which case it shall not be adjourned to exceed forty-eight hours, except by consent of the defendant; an adjournment for more than forty-eight hours in such cases, except on application of the defendant, or by his consent, discharges the defendant from custody; but the action may proceed, notwithstanding such discharge, and the defendant shall be subject to arrest on the execution in the same manner as if he had not been so discharged. The trial may be adjourned for a longer period by consent, or where neither party objects to the same.

§ 26. If the application for the adjournment of the trial

be on the part of the defendant under arrest, before it can be granted he must execute an undertaking with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the justice which approval must be indorsed on the undertaking, to the effect that he will appear on the adjourned day, and not depart until duly discharged according to law, or until after the trial and judgment, and that he will surrender himself into custody if any execution be issued upon the judgment when obtained against him in the action.

§ 27. An adjournment may be had either at the joining of issue, or at any subsequent time to which the cause may stand adjourned on application of either party, for a period longer than eight days, but not to exceed ninety days from the return of the summons or attachment, upon executing an undertaking in writing, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the effect that he will pay to the plaintiff or defendant the damages, costs and extra costs, in case judgment shall be rendered against him in the action, upon proof by the oath of the party or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the justice, that such party cannot be ready for trial before the time to which he desires an adjournment, for the want of material evidence, describing it, that the delay has not been made necessary by any act or neglect on his part since the action was commenced; and that he expects to procure the evidence at the time stated by him.

§ 28. The justice may impose upon the party applying for an adjournment, such conditions as to him may seem reasonable.

§ 29. If the plaintiff fail to appear at the return of the

summons, warrant or attachment, and make his complaint, the action must be dismissed.

§ 30. These courts may issue commissions to take the testimony of witnesses residing out of the city and county of New York, to be read on the trial of actions therein, in the same manner as justices of the peace now by law are authorized to do, which power and authority is hereby extended, so as to authorize the issuing of commissions to take the testimony of witnesses residing out of this state.

§ 31. Whenever any action pending in either of said courts, shall be commenced by the actual services of process, or when the defendant shall have appeared in the action, either party may have the testimony of any witness who is about to leave the city and county of New York, and will probably continue absent, when the testimony is required, taken conditionally, to be used on the trial of such action, in the same manner and with like effect ■ provided by article first, title three, chapter seven of the Revised Statutes, entitled "of taking conditionally testimony of witnesses within the state."

§ 32. Subpœnas requiring witnesses to appear and testify on the trial of an action, on the demand of either party, to be issued out of these courts by the clerks thereof, in the same form and served in the same manner as subpœnas issued out of a court of record, but shall not be served out of the city and county of New York, or an adjoining county thereto, and for neglect or refusal to attend and testify as required by such subpœnas, such witnesses may be attached and punished in the manner now provided by law for punishing similar neglect or refusal in courts of record; witnesses are entitled to twenty-

five cents for each day's attendance on the trial of an action.

§ 33. The commissioner of jurors shall, on or before the first Monday of September, in each and every year, furnish the clerk of each of these courts with a list of the names, residence and occupation of such number of persons liable to do jury duty, and who shall reside within the district for which they are selected, as the justice of the court may require, in writing, not exceeding one hundred and fifty to each district, and certify the same. A person named on the list thus furnished, shall not be liable to do duty in any other court at any time during the year for which they are so furnished. The clerk of the court who shall receive such jury list, must write on a slip of paper the name of each of the persons so furnished, and place the same in a box, to be called the undrawn jury box.

§ 34. A trial by jury must be demanded at the time of joining an issue of fact, and is waived if neither party then demand it; when demanded, the trial of the case may be adjourned until a time fixed for the return of the jury. The clerk must publicly draw twelve persons from the undrawn jury box, and deliver the list thereof to a constable, or to a person deputed by the justice for that purpose, with a written or printed notice, directed to each person named in the list, requiring him him to attend, as directed, as a juror, at a time specified therein; out of which number six of the persons attending shall be drawn to try the cause, providing that number appear.

§ 35. The officer or the person thus deputed must thereupon immediately summon each person named in the

list, by giving him the notice mentioned in the last section personally, or by leaving it at his place of residence, with some person of suitable age and discretion, and must return the list to the court at its opening, on the day for which the jury was drawn, specifying the persons summoned, and the manner in which each was notified.

§ 36. The court to which the list is returned may impose a fine, not exceeding ten dollars, for the neglect of a juror, without reasonable cause, to attend, and the same shall be collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of like fines in courts of record; but if such notice was not personally served, the fine cannot be imposed, until upon an order to show cause, an opportunity is afforded him to be heard.

§ 37. If a sufficient number of competent and indifferent jurors do not attend, the justice must direct to be summoned, by a constable or a person deputed for that purpose, from the vicinity, sufficient to complete the jury.

§ 38. The ballots containing the names of the jurors summoned and not drawn, must be returned by the clerk to the undrawn jury box, to be drawn as in the first instance. The ballots containing the names of the jurors who served, must be placed in a box, to be called the drawn jury box, until all the other names have been drawn therefrom; and, as often as that happens, the whole number must be returned to the undrawn jury box, as in the first instance.

§ 39. Before a party can be entitled to a jury, he must deposit with the clerk, at the time he demanded a trial

by jury, the sum of three dollars and the officer's fees for summoning the jury, from which the clerk must refund to the party the fees of all jurors who do not attend, which jurors' fees not refunded, and the officers' fees, must be included in the judgment, as part of the costs, in case the party calling the jury recover judgment.

§ 40. No adjournment can be granted after the return of the jury, unless the party requiring the same, in addition to the other conditions imposed upon him, deposit with the clerk, to be immediately paid to the jurors attending, the sum of twenty-five cents each, which amount in no case is to be included as part of the costs in the judgment;

§ 41. If either party object to the competency of a juror, the question thereon must be tried in a summary manner by the justice, who may examine the jurors or other witnesses on oath.

§ 42. The verdict of the jury must be general for the plaintiff for a specific sum, or for the defendant, or where there is a counter claim or set off proved for the defendant in a specific sum; but when there are several plaintiffs or defendants, the verdict may be for or against one or more of them, and the judgment must be entered therein immediately after the rendering of the verdict.

§ 43. If at any time before the trial has actually commenced, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the justice that he is a necessary witness on the trial of the cause, or is disqualified to try the same, he shall, by an order entered in the cause, order the papers in the same to be transferred to a district court for the adjoining district,

and the latter court shall there have jurisdiction to hear and try the same.

§ 44. The swearing of the jury, and the mode of conducting the trial, are the same in these courts as they are in courts of record.

§ 45. Judgment that the action be dismissed, with costs, without prejudice to a new action, shall be rendered in the following cases:

1. Where the plaintiff voluntarily discontinues the action before it is finally submitted.

2. When he fails to appear at the time specified in the summons, warrant or attachment, or upon adjournment.

3. When it is objected at the trial, and appears by the evidence, that the action is brought in the wrong district, or by a plaintiff not a resident in the county, without giving the security required by this act, or that the court has not jurisdiction; but if the objection be taken and overruled, it is cause only of reversal on appeal, and does not otherwise invalidate the judgment; if not taken at the trial, it is waived, and the court will be deemed to have jurisdiction.

4. Where the plaintiff does not prove his cause of action.

§ 46. When the defendant fails to appear and answer, judgment must be given for the plaintiff, as follows:

1. When a copy of the complaint, account or instrument, has been served personally with the summons, warrant or attachment, as prescribed by sec-

tion fifteen of this act, judgment must be given, without further evidence, for the sum specified therein.

2. In other cases the justice must hear the evidence of the plaintiff, and render judgment for such sum only as shall appear by the evidence to be just, but in no case to exceed the sum specified in the summons, warrant or attachment.

§ 47. Upon the issue of fact joined, if a jury trial be not demanded, as required by this act, the justice must hear the evidence, and decide all questions of fact and law, and render judgment accordingly, within eight days from the time the same is submitted to him for that purpose, except when the defendant is under arrest, and has not given security for his appearance; in such case the justice shall render his judgment immediately after the close of the trial. All issues of law shall be heard and decided by the judge, without a jury.

§ 48. The provisions of sections fifty-five to sixty-four, both inclusive and of section sixty-eight of the code of procedure, shall apply to these courts, except that the transcript of judgment specified in the latter section shall be furnished by the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, and also except that the execution may issue as well out of the district court in which the judgment was rendered, as out of the court of common pleas.

§ 49. Where the amount found due to either party exceeds the sum for which the justice is authorized to enter judgment, such party may remit the excess, and judgment may be entered for the residue.

§ 50. When a judgment is rendered in a case where the defendant is subject to arrest and imprisonment thereon, it must be so stated in the judgment and entered in the docket.

§ 51. Execution for the enforcement of a judgment in a district court may be issued by the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, or by his successor in office, on the application of the party entitled thereto, at any time within five years from the entry of the judgment, and it may also be issued out of the court of common pleas after the same has been docketed in the county clerk's office.

§ 52. The execution when issued out of the district court, must be directed to a constable of the city of New York, and subscribed by the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, or by his successor in office, and must bear date of the day of its delivery to the officer to be executed. It must intelligibly refer to the judgment by stating the name of the justice before whom and of the district where, and the time when rendered, and the amount of the judgment; and if less than the whole is due, the true amount due thereon. It must require of the constable substantially as follows :

1. If it be a case where the defendant cannot be arrested, it must direct the officer to collect the amount of the judgment, or the amount due thereon, out of the personal property of the debtor, and to pay the same to the party entitled thereto.

2. If it be a case where the defendant may be arrested, in addition to the foregoing, it may direct the officer, if sufficient property of the defendant

liable to execution cannot be found to satisfy the judgment, that he arrest the defendant and commit him to the jail of the county, until he pay the judgment or be discharged according to law.

3. It must further in all cases direct the officer to make return of the execution, and a certificate thereon showing the manner in which he has executed the same, in twenty days from the time of his receipt thereof, to the court from which the execution is issued.

§ 53. Upon an execution, or a judgment against joint debtors, upon one or more of whom the summons, warrant or attachment was not served, the execution must contain a direction to collect the amount out of the joint property of all the defendants, and the separate property of the defendants upon whom such summons, warrant or attachment was served, to be specified by name. If such judgment be also such that the defendants are subject to arrest thereon, the execution must further specify the names of the defendants served with the summons, warrant or attachment, who may be arrested for want of property.

§ 54. When the execution directs the arrest of the defendant for 'want of sufficient personal chattels, if there be not sufficient subject to levy known to the officer, or if, upon demand by the officer of the defendant, he fail to produce sufficient property, the officer may, without further delay, arrest the defendant; when arrested the defendant must be conveyed to the common jail of the county, and there kept in custody until the execution, with costs, be paid, or he be discharged by due course of law.

§ 55. An execution may, at the request of the plaintiff, be renewed before the expiration of the twenty days by the word "renewal" being written thereon, with the date thereof, subscribed by the clerk of the court or his deputy; such renewal has the effect of an original issue, and may be repeated as often as may be necessary. If an execution be returned unsatisfied, others may be issued on the like request from time to time until the judgment be satisfied.

§ 56. A defendant cannot be arrested, nor his property sold on execution after twenty days from its issue, or renewal, but property levied on within the twenty days may be sold after renewal.

§ 57. A constable is liable to a party in whose favor an execution is issued to him for the amount thereof in the following cases :

1. When he suffers the twenty days to elapse without making a true return thereof, and filing the same with the clerk of the court, and paying to him or to the party entitled thereto the money collected thereon by him.

2. When he willfully or carelessly omits to levy on property of the defendant, or if the defendant be liable to arrest, to arrest and imprison him within the twenty days, or having arrested the defendant fails to commit him to the county jail within the twenty days.

§ 58. Whenever an execution has been returned satisfied in whole or in part, where a transcript of the judgment has been filed in the county clerk's office, a certifi-

cate thereof, signed by the clerk of the court in which the judgment was rendered, may be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, who shall thereupon enter satisfaction for the amount so satisfied; judgments docketed in these courts may be satisfied in the same manner as judgments docketed in courts of record.

§ 59. Every clerk of these courts must keep a book, denominated a docket, in which must be entered by him,

1. The title of every action in which a summons, warrant or attachment is issued, or when parties voluntarily appear.

2. The date of the summons, warrant or attachment, and the time of its return, and if an allowance of a warrant to arrest the defendant or to attach his property was made, such facts must also be stated.

3. The time when the parties or either of them appeared; a minute of their pleadings, if in writing, referring to them; if not in writing, a concise statement of a material part of the pleadings.

4. Every adjournment, stating on whose application, whether on oath, evidence or consent, and to what time.

5. When a trial by jury is demanded, the demand must be stated and by whom made, and the time appointed for the trial, and the return of the jury.

6. The names of the jury sworn, the names of the witnesses sworn, and at whose request.

7. The verdict of the jury, and when received; if the jury disagree and are discharged, that fact must be stated.

8. The judgment of the court, its amount and the costs in the action.

9. The issuing of execution, when issued and to whom; the renewals thereof; if any, and when made; the return and when made, and a statement of any money paid to the clerk, and when and by whom.

10. The giving of a transcript to be filed in the county clerk's office, and when given.

11. The receipt of a notice of appeal or order to make or amend a return, stating the time of the receipt thereof.

§ 60. The several particulars in the last section specified must be entered under the title of the action to which they relate, and at the time when they occur, such entries in the docket, or a transcript thereof, certified by the clerk or his successor in office, with the seal of the court thereon impressed, are evidence to prove the facts as stated therein.

§ 61. The clerk must keep an index to his docket, in which must be entered the names of the parties to each judgment, with a reference to the page of entry, the names of the plaintiffs and defendants respectively must be entered in the index in alphabetical order.

§ 62. It is the duty of every clerk of these courts to deliver to his successor in office his official dockets and papers on file in his office, as well his own as those of his predecessors which may be in his custody, there to be kept as public records.

§ 63. A clerk with whom the docket of his predecessor is deposited may issue execution on a judgment there en-

tered and unsatisfied, in the same manner and with the same effect as though he was clerk of the court at the time the judgment was rendered.

§ 64. A copy of a paper on file in the office of the clerk in either of these courts, certified by him or his deputy as such, shall be prima facie evidence thereof.

§ 65. The Corporation of the city of New York shall furnish, at the expense of that city, all necessary attendants, rooms, furniture, blanks, stationery and fuel for these courts. And an act entitled "An act in relation to the superior court and to the court of common pleas and to the marine court for the city of New York," passed July thirteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall apply to these courts.

§ 66. Subdivisions one, two, three, four and five of section ten, and sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of chapter three, part third, and title second of the Revised Statutes in relation to criminal contempts, and all laws for enforcing compliance with said sections and subdivisions shall apply to these courts.

§ 67. The following are the fees of these courts, when the plaintiff's demand is less than fifty dollars :

1. For all proceedings when the defendant does not answer, including judgment, transcript and execution, one dollar and fifty cents.

2. For all proceedings to, and including the joining of issue, if a warrant or attachment be issued, one dollar and fifty cents. If there be no warrant or attachment issued, one dollar.

3. For an adjournment, twenty-five cents to be paid by the party requesting the same.

4. For taking testimony conditionally, or issuing a commission to take the testimony of witnesses out of the city fifty cents.

5. For all proceedings after issue to and including trial by jury, if there be one, one dollar and fifty cents. If there be no trial by jury, one dollar.

6. For judgment upon the issue and any proceedings afterward, including transcripts, executions, returns, and all other proceedings and entries, fifty cents.

7. Postage actually paid on serving or receiving a commission to take testimony, and the actual expense of taking the same.

8. For a transcript of the docket of judgment, or certifying a copy of a paper on file in the clerk's office, the same fees as are allowed in the Marine Court of the city of New York for like services.

9. All necessary disbursements paid by the party recovering judgment.

§ 68. When the plaintiff's demand is for fifty dollars or more, the fees in these courts shall be the same as in the said Marine Court for like services; and the justices and clerks of these courts respectively shall receive the same compensation as the justices and clerk of said Marine Court now by law receive, payable out of the city treasury, on the first day of each and every month.

§ 69. Constable's fees for services rendered before judgment, may be included therein, when it is in favor of

the party liable therefor; and in addition to the fees now allowed by law, they shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents for every copy of the complaint served by them with the process by which the action is commenced.

§ 70. Sections three and four of an act entitled "An act in relation to the Marine Court in the city of New York," passed July twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall apply to these courts when the plaintiff's demand be for the recovery of fifty dollars or more, but the plaintiff shall not recover such extra costs unless judgment be rendered in his favor for fifty dollars or more, nor shall either party be entitled to such extra costs unless he has an attorney actually engaged in the prosecution or defence of the action. Such extra costs shall be entered in the judgment, and belong to the party in whose favor the judgment is entered.

§ 71. The clerks of these courts shall be appointed, and hold their offices in the manner now provided by law, and vacancies in their office shall be filled in like manner; provided, however, that the clerks of said courts who shall be in office at the next election of judges for said courts shall hold their offices for the same time as the justices then elected, each of the said clerks may, by an instrument in writing filed with the justice, appoint a deputy who may in his name perform all the duties required of the clerk, and he shall be liable for the faithful performance of such deputy's duty; but the services of such deputy shall in no case be paid for out of the city treasury.

§ 72. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each of these courts,

1. To keep the seal of the court, and affix it to the certificate of the transcript of the docket of judgment, or any other certificate, when required so to do.

2. To record the proceedings of the court.

3. To keep the records and other books appertaining to the court.

4. To file papers delivered to him for that purpose in any action.

5. To attend the sitting of the court of which he is clerk, to administer oaths in an action, in the presence of the court and under its direction, and to receive the verdict of the jury.

6. To authenticate by certificate or exemplification as may be required, the records or proceedings of the court, or any other paper appertaining thereto and filed with him.

7. To exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed upon him by this act.

8. In the performance of his duties to conform to the direction of the court.

9. To keep his office open for the transaction of business, every judicial day, from nine o'clock in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon.

§ 78. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each of these courts to collect and receive all the fees thereof and to account for and pay the same into the city treasury, monthly, under oath, on the first day of each and every month, or within three days thereafter, which account shall contain the title of each case and the amount of fees re-

ceived therein; and the salary of such clerk shall not be paid until he shall have so accounted and paid, and he shall perform no service until he shall have received the legal fees thereof.

§ 74. Every clerk hereafter appointed shall, before he enters on the performance of his duty, execute and file with the clerk of the city and county of New York, a bond, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, or one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, (such approval to be indorsed thereon,) to the effect, that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and pay into the city treasury all moneys he may receive, belonging to the city; and to pay all moneys that may be deposited with him, in any action, to the party entitled to the same. For any and every breach of this bond, the Court of Common Pleas, or a judge thereof, may order the same to be prosecuted, in the name of any person entitled to such money.

§ 75. The clerk of each of these courts is authorized to administer oaths in the city of New York, in the same manner, and with like effect as if he was a clerk of a court of record.

§ 76. The provisions of the code of procedure, in relation to appeals to review judgments rendered in these courts, from section three hundred and fifty-one to section three hundred and seventy-one, both inclusive, shall apply to said courts, except such appeals shall be to the Superior Court of the city of New York.

§ 77. The justices of each of these courts may, in the

city of New York, by virtue of his office, administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments and certify the same in like manner, and with like effect, as if he were a justice or judge of a court of record; and he may also perform the duties enumerated in the following provisions of the Revised Statutes of this state, and have all the authority therein specified.

1. Article fourth, title three, chapter seven, entitled, of "depositions to be taken in the state, to be used in courts of other states and counties."

2. Article second, title ten, chapter eight, entitled "summary proceedings to recover the possession of land in other cases."

3. Title one, chapter two, entitled "of proceedings to prevent the commission of crimes."

4. Title two, chapter two, entitled, "of the arrest and examination of offenders, their commitment for trial and letting them to bail."

§ 78. All the provisions of this act, from section one to section seventy-six, both inclusive, apply exclusively to these courts. Section seventy-seven relates to the justice only, who is thereby authorized to try special proceedings, and perform magisterial and such other duties as are therein conferred upon him, and the trial of an action or special proceeding may be continued, from day to day, or from one day to any other day or days until the same is finished. A special proceeding commences before one justice may be continued before any other justice having jurisdiction of the subject matter, the same as though it had been originally commenced before him. A transcript

of any proceedings had before either of said justices, or of any other paper filed with him, or of the minutes of any testimony taken by or before him, certified by him to be correct, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained.

§ 79. The justice, when actually engaged in the hearing or trial of any special proceeding, shall have all the power and authority that are conferred on these courts, by section sixty-six of this act; and he may compel the attendance of witnesses on the trial of such special proceeding the same as if it was the trial of an action pending in a court of record, except that subpoenas shall be signed by the justice; and he is authorized to punish them for neglect to attend the same, as courts of record are authorized to do.

§ 80. Words used in this act, in the past or present tense, include the future, as well as the past or present; words used in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular; the word "person," includes a corporation as well as a natural person; writing includes printing or printing paper; "oath," includes affirmation or declaration; "signature," or "subscription," includes "mark," when the person cannot write, his name being written near it, and witnessed by a person, who shall write his own name as witness. The following terms also named in this act, have the signification attached to them in this act, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

1. The word "attorney" signifies an attorney of the Supreme Court of this state, duly licensed to practice as such.

2. The word "district," signifies judicial district.

3. The word "clerk," signifies the clerk of the court where the action is pending.

4. The word, "constable," signifies any person authorized to perform the duties of a constable.

5. The word "Corporation," includes every association having any corporate rights, whether created by special acts of legislature, or under general laws.

§ 81. All statutes, laws and rules heretofore in force in this state, in any case provided for by this act, or inconsistent with its provisions, are hereby repealed and abrogated; nor is any such statute, law or rule to be deemed retained, because it is consistent with provisions upon the same subject in this act; but such repeal does not affect any right already existing or accrued, or any proceedings already taken, except in this act provided.

§ 82. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
city of Albany, this fifteenth day of April,
[L. S.] in the year one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO PARTY-WALLS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 1, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful to increase the thickness of any partition wall, or other wall, between two adjoining buildings in the city of New York, erected before the passage of the act of fourteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, in relation to buildings in said city, provided that such additions be properly and securely tied into the original wall by iron fastenings, or slabs of stone, so as to make a firm wall of not less than sixteen inches in thickness; and such wall, when so altered, shall be deemed and taken to be a sixteen inch wall, in like manner, as if originally built of that thickness, anything in the before-mentioned act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. If any owner, or part owner, of any wall heretofore erected between two adjoining buildings in the city of New York, shall refuse to give his written consent to the reconstruction thereof, by the entire substitution of a new wall of the thickness now required by law, in buildings more than fifty feet in height, it shall be lawful to increase the thickness of such wall by additions thereto to be firmly secured by sufficient and proper iron anchors, or slabs of stone, making together a wall of at least sixteen inches in thickness; and such wall so strengthened

and increased, shall be deemed and taken to be a sixteen inch wall, in like manner as if the same had been originally built of that thickness.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the proceeding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 14, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Corporation now existing, and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York," shall continue to be a body politic, and corporate in fact and in name, by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore had by "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York."

§ 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen, who together, shall form the Common Council of the city of New York.

§ 3. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one* Alderman, to be elected from each district in the city and county of New York, as hereinafter provided for. The members of the Board of Aldermen first elected under this act, shall be classified as follows: The Aldermen from districts having an odd numerical designation shall hold such office for the term of one year, and those from districts having an even numerical designation shall hold such office for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections for aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of two years.

§ 4. There shall be six councilmen elected from each senatorial district in the city of New York, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted by general ticket,

in each of said districts, and the person so elected from each of said senatorial districts, shall together form the Board of Councilmen for the said city. The Councilmen shall be chosen for one year.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Alderman or Councilman, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

§ 6. Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held, to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the city, resignation, or otherwise, and in either case the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

§ 7. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of either shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and its doors shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy; and all resolutions and reports of committees, which shall recommend any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of the city, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Board, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least

two days; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto the ayes and noes shall be called and published in the same manner.

§ 8. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member with a concurrence of two thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the member so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman, and no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either Board.

§ 9. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board of the Common Council, shall be regulated by its own ordinances; and both Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

§ 10. Any person holding office under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolument under the government of the United States, or under this charter, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments, directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office.

§ 11. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by ordinance, act, or resolution which shall have passed the two Boards of Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the city for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it within ten days thereafter, with his objections, to the Board in which

it originated, or, if such Board be not then in session, at its next stated meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned, shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the city. But no ordinance, act or resolution shall be valid, unless the same shall have received the assent of both Boards within the same year.

§ 12. The Board to which such ordinance, act or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, at least two thirds of all the members elected to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and, if approved by at least two thirds of all the members elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act or law of the Corporation. In all such cases, the votes of both Boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the ordinance reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively.

§ 13. If the Mayor shall not return the ordinance so presented to him within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had approved it.

§ 14. Any ordinance of the Common Council may originate in either Board, and when it shall have passed one Board, may be rejected or amended by the other. But no ordinance shall be passed by either Board, except by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to such Board.

§ 15. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the city of New York, shall be a member of the Common Council thereof.

§ 16. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Executive Departments.

§ 17. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed, as hereinafter provided for, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability, and until the next charter election, in the case of a vacancy or removal from office.

§ 18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor—

1. To communicate to the Common Council at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city, in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council, all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced.

4. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to

receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the charter and city ordinances, and the laws of this state or the United States.

5. To appoint such clerks as may be authorized by the Common Council, and as may be required in his office, to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

§ 19. The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of the city; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor; and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person.

§ 20. The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation, may each be removed by the governor, for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of sheriffs. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Comptroller or Counsel to the Corporation, shall be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, until it shall be supplied at the next annual election of charter officers.

§ 21. The other heads of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Groton Aqueduct Board, shall hold their office for two years, and until the appointment of their successors. The Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session, if not, then at the first meeting thereof. The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two thirds of all the members elected to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation. The heads of departments shall have power to appoint and remove the chiefs of bureaux and clerks in their respective departments; except that the Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with heads of departments. The chiefs of bureaux and clerks of departments and bureaux, shall hold office during the same term enjoyed by the heads of departments, unless sooner removed. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law. The number of clerks to the departments shall be as fixed by the Common Council, who shall also fix the terms of all offices created by them under authority of law.

§ 22. There shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and render-

ing all city accounts; and all accounts rendered to, or kept in the other departments of the city government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the "Comptroller of the city of New York." There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and for the collection of all revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, and for the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Common Council; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Collector of the City Revenue." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of taxes; the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes," who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes, and the office of Receiver of Taxes, as heretofore constituted, and the provisions of law relating to him are hereby modified so as to conform to the provisions of this act. There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of arrears of taxes, arrears of assessments and arrears of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Clerk of Arrears." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of moneys on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Chamber-

lain of the city of New York." The Chamberlain shall keep books, showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations; and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriations after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. There shall be another bureau in the Department of Finance, to be called the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditor of Accounts." It shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same, with the reasons for the allowance, to the Comptroller. The Comptroller shall report to the Common Council, once in ninety days, the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited, with the decision of the Auditor upon the same, together with the final action of the Comptroller thereon. All moneys drawn from the city treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office.

§ 23. There shall be an executive department which shall be denominated the "Street Department," which shall have cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues; of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. The chief officer thereof shall be called "Street Commissioner." There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be

called the "Superintendent of Wharves." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies," which shall have cognizance of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments, the chief officer thereof shall be a practical builder, and he shall be called the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas." The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a bureau under the Street Department, and shall have charge of repairing fire engines and fire apparatus. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Roads." There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of assessments, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Collector of Assessments." There shall be a bureau in this department for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street Improvements."

§ 24. There shall continue to be an executive department, under the denomination of the "Croton Aqueduct Board," which shall have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water in the city of New York, and the under-ground drainage of the same; and the public sewers of said city, and permits for street vaults, and of paving, repaving and repairing streets and digging and constructing wells; and the collection of the revenues

arising from the sale of the Croton water, with such other powers and duties as are or may be prescribed by law. The chief officers thereof shall be called the "President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioner," who, together shall form the Croton Aqueduct Board, and hold their offices for five years. There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenues derived from the sale of the water, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Water Registrar." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the laying of water pipes and the construction and repairs of sewers, wells and hydrants; paving, repaving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Water Purveyor."

§ 25. There shall continue to be an executive department known as the "Alms-house Department," which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Alms-house and Prisons of said city; the chief officers thereof shall be called the "Governors of the Alms-house;" they shall take and hold their offices as provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for the government of the Alms-house and Penitentiary in the city and county of New York," and be charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities prescribed by that act. All ordinary appropriations intended for the support and government of the Alms-house Department proposed by the Governors of the Alms-house, shall, before the same are finally made, be submitted by the governors to a Board consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor and Comptroller. If said Board approve of the appropriations, it shall immediately report the same to the Supervisors of the county of New York; if it shall disapprove of the same, it shall

return them with objections to the Governors of the Alms-house for their reconsideration; and in case the said governors shall, upon a reconsideration, adhere, by a vote of two thirds of all the governors then in office to the original appropriations, they shall return them to the said Board, whose duty it shall be to report to the Supervisors. The Board of Education shall also submit, in like manner, all appropriations required by it, and said appropriations shall be subject to all the provisions of this section, so far as the same may be applicable.

§ 26. There shall be an executive department known as the "Law Department," which shall have the charge of, and conduct all the law business of the Corporation, and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested, when so ordered by the Corporation, and shall have the charge of and conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the Financial Department; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Counsel to the Corporation." There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be denominated the "Corporation Attorney." There shall be also a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator."

§ 27. There shall be an executive department known as the "City Inspector's Department," the chief officer of which shall be the "City Inspector," and shall have cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and

of the Board of Health. There shall be a bureau in the City Inspector's Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall render such services as by ordinance may attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health in said city. There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be known as the "Bureau of Records and Statistics," and which shall be under the direction of the Registrar of Records, and in which bureau shall be kept all records which may by law or ordinance be required to be kept in said department. The Coroners in and for the city and county of New York, shall make return to the City Inspector of all inquisitions taken by them in the said city and county, (excepting those charging homicide, or felonious assault, which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.) There shall also be a bureau in this department for the inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, the chief officer of which shall be denominated "Superintendent of Markets." And it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department at all times, to permit the City Inspector to order the hydrants to be used for cleansing the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water and shall be used under such regulations as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe. The City Inspector shall, after the passage of this act, appoint such number of Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures as now or may hereafter exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers and perform the duties and receive compensation as now by law

prescribed, and shall hold office upon the same terms ■ chiefs of bureaux.

§ 28. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said city to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and to the departments and bureaux herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the charter and laws and ordinances of the city; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense. And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council; nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the said Corporation.

§ 29. The Mayor, or either Board of Common Council, may at any time require the opinion in writing of the head of any department upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestion in relation to the

improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

§ 30. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security first taken shall remain in force until new security shall be given.

§ 31. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of city expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the city treasury except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

§ 32. Until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this act.

§ 33. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the legislature.

§ 34. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts

and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made; and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

§ 35. No tax or penalty shall hereafter be imposed upon or collected of any person, nor license required for selling or exposing for sale upon his, her, or their own premises in said city, any wholesome article of food; nor for selling such articles in such parts of the streets of said city as may be designated by the Common Council for that purpose.

§ 36. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The Clerk of each Board shall appoint, and may remove at pleasure, deputy clerks in his department, to the number authorized by ordinance. The Clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants, and other documents, as under existing laws.

§ 37. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers which may be employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board, upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other Board and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the yeas and nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot or pestilence.

§ 38. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or supplies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bureaux, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply

shall together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three fourths of the members elected to each Board, it shall be ordered otherwise; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the city as may be employed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Comptroller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Comptroller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided. All property sold under the authority of the Common Council, shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Fi-

nance; a receipt for each payment made on account of, or in satisfaction of, the same, shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant; which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section, shall be, by the officer receiving the same, immediately deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the account of sales, verified by the officer making the sale, shall be immediately filed in the office of the Comptroller. No expenditure for work or supplies, involving an amount for which no contract is required, shall be made, except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department, and the expenditure be authorized by the Common Council.

§ 39. Every person elected or appointed to any office under the city government, shall, on or before the 1st day of January next succeeding each election, or within five days after notice of such appointment, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, faithfully to perform the duties of his office; which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the Mayor's office.

§ 40. Any officer of the city government, or person employed in its service, who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this charter, or commit any fraud upon the city, or convert any of the public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded for ever after from receiving or holding any office under the city charter; and any per-

son who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall be guilty of perjury.

§ 41. All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased; and all sales of public property and franchises (other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a pre-emptive right), shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security. No lease hereafter given (except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing) shall be for a longer period than ten years; and all ferry leases shall be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement or neglect to provide adequate accommodations. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or other franchise or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, the boats, buildings and other property of the former lessees or grantees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry grant or franchise. Previous notice of all sales referred to in this section shall be given, under the direction of the Comptroller, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and for thirty days in each of the daily newspapers so employed.

§ 42. No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion unless by the votes of three fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council.

§ 43. The Common Council are hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulation of all elections authorized under the provisions of this act, and in conformity, as far as may

be, to the general election laws, except as herein otherwise provided.

§ 44. No officer under this charter, except the Collector of City Revenue, Collector of Assessments, Clerk of Arrears, Counsel to the Corporation or Inspector of Vessels, shall have or receive from the Corporation or city treasury any perquisites or any compensation or commission for his services, except a salary, except that the City Inspector may receive to his own use such portion of the fees allowed for the recording births and marriages, as are or may be prescribed by law. The salaries of all officers provided for by this act, or that may be created by the Common Council in pursuance of this act, shall be prescribed by ordinance to be passed by the Common Council and approved as herein before provided, for the approval of all ordinances, for raising and appropriating the money or disposing of the property of the city; and any fees that now are, or hereafter may be provided for any officer under this charter except as aforesaid, shall, on the receipt thereof, be paid by such officer into the city treasury. No member of the Common Council shall receive any compensation for his services as such member.

§ 45. All officers or other persons, to whom the receipts or expenditures of the city, or fees or funds payable into the city treasury, shall be intrusted, shall give sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duty in such form and amount as the Common Council may prescribe, which shall be annually renewed.

§ 46. No additional allowance, beyond the legal claim, under any contract with the Corporation or for any services on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.

§ 47. No bid shall be accepted from, or contract award-

ed to, any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.

§ 48. No Alderman shall hereafter sit or act as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Sessions in the city and county of New York; but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of magistrate in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders, excepting that he cannot let to bail or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate. Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for the city and county of New York may be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions in and for the said city and county, by the Recorder or City Judge of the said city and county; of Special Sessions therein, by any two Police Justices of said city, and when either of the said courts shall be held as aforesaid, all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to each of said courts, shall be possessed and exercised by the officer or officers holding the same.

§ 49. The grand jury of the county may present any officer other than Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, or Comptroller, created by or holding office under this charter, but only upon testimony from witnesses who are personally cognizant of the facts they testify to, and after the person so charged shall have had a reasonable opportunity to appear before said grand jury in person, in explanation thereof. This presentment may charge such officer with willful and fraudulent omission of duty, or commission of any official act prohibited by law. It shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which the presentment is made. A copy shall be served upon the officer afore-

said, who shall be required to plead thereto as to an indictment. If he admit the charges of the presentment so filed and served, the court shall declare his office vacant. If he deny them, the said presentment shall be tried in the same manner as an indictment. If the jury convict him of any charge contained in the presentment, the court shall then declare his office vacant. The court shall order its declaration, if the person so presented shall be found guilty, to be entered on its minutes, and a copy thereof filed with the Clerk of the Common Council, and thereupon the said office shall become vacant, and the person so convicted shall for ever be disqualified from holding any office, not elective, under the City Charter.

§ 50. The city of New York shall be divided into seventeen aldermanic districts as follows:

The first district shall consist of all that part of the city south of a line drawn from the Hudson river through the middle of Chambers street to the middle of Duane street, down the middle of Duane street to Rose street, down the middle of Rose street to Frankfort street, down the middle of Frankfort street to Pearl street, down the middle of Pearl street to Dover street, and down the middle of Dover street to the East river.

The second district shall be bounded southerly by the first district, then up the middle of Broadway from Chambers to Franklin street, down the centre of Franklin to Baxter street, up the centre of Baxter to Bayard street, through the centre of Bayard to Bowery, down the centre of Bowery to Catharine street, and down the centre of Catharine street to East river, and east by the river.

The third district shall be bounded southerly by the first district, then up the middle of Broadway from Chambers street to Spring street, through the middle of Spring street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The fourth district shall be bounded southerly by the second district, then up the middle of Broadway from Franklin to Grand street, through the centre of Grand street to Clinton street, down the centre of Clinton street to East river, and east by the river.

The fifth district shall be bounded southerly by the third district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway from Spring street to Fourth street, thence through the centre of Fourth street to Christopher street, and through the centre of Christopher street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The sixth district shall be bounded southerly by the fourth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Grand street to Houston street, then down the middle of Houston street to Clinton street, and down the middle of Clinton street to Grand street.

The seventh district shall be bounded southerly by the fifth district, then by a line drawn up the middle of Broadway, from Fourth to Fourteenth street, and through the centre of Fourteenth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The eighth district shall be bounded south and east by the East river, on the west and north by a line drawn from the river up the middle of Clinton street to Houston street, and down the middle of Houston street to said river.

The ninth district shall be bounded southerly by the sev-

enth district, and then by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth avenue from Fourteenth street to Twenty-sixth street, and through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The tenth district shall be bounded on the south by the sixth district, thence by a line drawn through the middle of Broadway from Houston street to Fourteenth street, down the middle of Fourteenth street to Avenue A, and down the middle of Avenue A to Houston street.

The eleventh district shall be bounded southerly by the ninth district, thence by a line drawn through the middle of Sixth avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street, and through the centre of Fortieth street to Hudson river, and west by the river.

The twelfth district shall be bounded southerly by the middle of Houston street, thence by a line drawn up the middle of Avenue A from Houston street to Fourteenth street, and down the middle of Fourteenth street to the East river, and east by said river.

The thirteenth district shall be formed of the territory now known as the Twenty-second Ward.

The fourteenth district shall be bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of Fourteenth street with the East river, thence through the centre of Fourteenth street to the Sixth avenue, thence through the centre of Sixth avenue to Twenty-sixth street, and thence through the centre of Twenty-sixth street to the East river, and easterly by the river.

The fifteenth district shall be bounded southerly by the fourteenth district, thence through the centre of Sixth avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Fortieth street, thence

through the centre of Fortieth street to the East river, and easterly by said river.

The sixteenth district shall comprehend the territory now known as the Nineteenth Ward.

The seventeenth district shall comprehend the territory now known as the Twelfth Ward, being that portion of the city of New York north of the centre of Eighty-sixth street.

§ 51. The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, provided for in this act, shall be elected at the first election for charter officers, to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; all persons who shall have been elected under former laws regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies and of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance, except for the cause and in the manner provided for in sections 20 and 49 of this act, and all other charter officers, and all school officers, and each governor of the Alms-house, whose term of office may expire with the present municipal year, shall be also elected on the day before provided for by this section.

§ 52. Every person who shall promise, offer or give, or cause, or aid, or abet, in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to be promised, offered or given to any member of the Common Council, or any officer of the Corporation, after his election as such member, or before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, any moneys, goods, right in action or other property, or any thing of value, or any pecuniary advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action on any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or may, by law, be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in a penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every officer in this section enumerated, who shall accept any such gift or promise or undertaking, to make the same, under any agreement or undertaking that his vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question, matter, cause or proceeding then pending, or which may by law be brought before him, in his official capacity shall, upon conviction, be disqualified from holding any public office, trust or appointment, under the charter of the city of New York, and shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. Every person offending against either of the provisions of this section, shall be a competent witness against any other person offending in the same transaction, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any grand jury or in

any court, in the same manner as other persons; but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

§ 53. The annual election for charter officers, school officers, and Governors of the Alms-house, after the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the first Tuesday in December, and the officers elected at the first election, as hereinbefore provided, and in each year thereafter, shall take office on the first Monday of January next succeeding. All the provisions of law now in force in regard to the notification, duration, conduct of election, and canvassing of votes at general elections, shall apply to the first election provided for herein, and to each annual election of charter officers, except that the returns of all elections provided for by this act, shall be filed by the district canvassers in the several districts with the Clerk of the Common Council, within twenty-four hours after the polls are closed: and the said returns shall be canvassed by the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers. The Clerk of the Common Council shall be Clerk to the said Board of City Canvassers; and the said Board shall meet on the Thursday succeeding such election, and shall, within ten days thereafter, wholly complete such canvass, and file, within the same time, duplicate statements of the result in the respective offices of the Clerks of the Common Council and County Clerk. The Clerk of the Common Council, within five days succeeding the filing of the said statement, shall give to each person declared elected a certificate thereof.

§ 54. The act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and the act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and

the act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April second, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, passed July eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty one; and the act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and the act supplementary to an act entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; passed June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, are hereby repealed; and all laws inconsistent with this act are also hereby repealed; but the charter of the city of New York, known as the Dongan and Montgomerie charter, so far as the same or either of them are now in force, shall continue and remain in full force, and shall not be construed as repealed, modified, or in any manner affected thereby. This section shall not prejudice or affect any right accrued, or proceeding commenced before this act takes effect.

§ 55. This act shall take effect on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.]

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE ACTS IN RELATION TO INSURANCES ON PROPERTY IN THIS STATE, MADE BY INDIVIDUALS AND ASSOCIATIONS, UNAUTHORIZED BY LAW," PASSED MARCH THIRTIETH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE.

Passed April 16, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. Sections one, two, three and four of an act entitled "An act further to amend the acts in relation to insurances on property in this state, made by individuals and associations unauthorized by law," passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, so far as the said sections are applicable to the city and county of New York, but no further, are hereby repealed, and the following ten sections are substituted therefor. Provided, however, that any corporation or association, created by or organized under the laws of any government other than the states of this Union and having assets, funds or capital, not less in amount than three hundred thousand dollars, invested in this state, shall be liable to taxation upon such assets, fund or invested capital, as the same is levied or assessed yearly by law, which tax shall be paid as follows: such amount thereof as would be equal to two per cent. upon its gross premiums, received for insurances upon property in the city of New York shall be paid annually as herein before provided, to the treasurer of the Fire Department of the city of New York, and the residue of

said tax, requisite to make up the full amount of taxation upon its capital as herein before provided, shall be paid to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, as in the case of ordinary taxation, and the payments so made as aforesaid, shall exempt such corporation or association making the same, from any and all further taxation upon its premiums, capital or assets, and whenever such capital shall be reduced below said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or withdrawn entirely, then, and in either event, such corporation or association shall be liable to pay the tax upon its premiums, as heretofore provided in this act.

§ 1. There shall be paid, to the treasurer of the Fire Department of the city of New York, for the use and benefit of said Fire Department, on the first day of February in each year, by every person who shall act in the city and county of New York, as agent for or on behalf of any individual, or association of individuals, not incorporated by the laws of this state, to effect insurances against losses or injury by fire in the city and county of New York, although such individuals or association may be incorporated for that purpose by any other state or country, the sum of two dollars upon the hundred dollars, and at that rate upon the amount of all premiums which, during the year ending on the next preceding first day of September, shall have been received by such agent or person, or received by any other person for him, or shall have been agreed to be paid for any insurance against loss or injury by fire in the city and county of New York, effected, or agreed to be effected or promised by him as such agent.

§ 2. Every person who shall act in the city and county

of New York as agent as aforesaid, shall, on the first day of February in each year, render to the said treasurer of the Fire Department, ■ just and true account, verified by his oath, of all such premiums which, during the year ending on the first day of September preceeding, shall have been received by him, or by any person for him, or which shall have been agreed to be paid for any such insurance effected, or agreed to be effected or promised by him.

§ 3. No person shall, as agent or otherwise, effect, or agree to effect, or procure to be effected, any insurance upon which the duty above-mentioned is required to be paid, until he shall have executed and delivered to the said treasurer an undertaking under seal to the Fire Department of the city of New York, with such sureties as the said treasurer shall approve, that he will annually render to the said treasurer, on the first day of February in each year, a just and true account, verified by his oath, of all such premiums which, during the year ending on the first day of September preceeding, shall have been received by him, or by any person for him, or which shall have been agreed to be paid for any such insurance, effected, or agreed to be effected or promised by him, and that he will annually, on the first day of February in each year, pay to the said treasurer, two dollars upon every hundred dollars, and at that rate upon the amount of such premiums.

§ 4. Whenever, by reason of the failure of the sureties, or either of them, or for any other cause, an undertaking, given under the last preceeding section, shall, or may be deemed insufficient by the said treasurer, to secure a return of the account, and the payment of the duty aforesaid, or either of them, the said treasurer, at his election, but not

oftener than once in each year, may require such undertaking to be renewed.

§ 5. Every person who shall effect, agree to effect, promise or procure any insurance mentioned in the first four sections of the said act as hereby amended, without having executed and delivered the undertaking required by the third section of said act as hereby amended, shall, for each offence, forfeit one thousand dollars for the use of the said Fire Department; and every person who shall have been required by the said treasurer to renew his undertaking, pursuant to the fourth section of said act as hereby amended, who shall effect, agree to effect, promise or procure any such insurance without having executed and delivered the renewed undertaking, required by said last-mentioned fourth section, shall, for each offence, forfeit one thousand dollars for the use of the said Fire Department.

§ 6. It shall be lawful for the said treasurer of the Fire Department, on or after the first day of February in each year, by written or printed demand, signed by him, to require from every person who shall act, in the city and county of New York, as agent as aforesaid, the account provided for in the second section of said act as hereby amended, and payment of the duty provided for in the first section thereof, such demand may be delivered personally to such agent, or at his office or place of business, to any person having charge thereof, or at his residence, to any person of suitable age, and every such agent who shall, for ten days after such demand, neglect to render the account, or to pay the duty demanded, or either of them, shall forfeit fifty dollars, for the use of the said Fire Department;

and he shall also forfeit for their use, twenty-five dollars in addition for every day that he shall so neglect, after the expiration of said ten days, and such additional penalty may be computed and recovered up to the time of the trial of any suit for the recovery thereof.

§ 7. Every person who shall act in the city and county of New York as agent as aforesaid, shall, on the first day of February in each year, or, within ten days thereafter, and as often in each year as he shall change his place of business in the said city, report in writing, under his proper signature, to the Comptroller of the state, and also to the treasurer of the said Fire Department, the street and the number thereof, in the said city, of his place of business as such agent, designating in such report the individual or individuals, and association or associations for which he shall be such agent, and in case of default in any of these particulars, such person shall forfeit, for every offence, the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of the said Fire Department.

§ 8. The duty provided to be paid by the first section of said act as hereby amended, the damages for any breach of the undertakings, or either of them, provided for in the third and fourth sections thereof, and the pecuniary penalties imposed by said act as hereby amended, or any or either of them, may be sued for and recovered with costs of suit in any court of record within this state by the Fire Department of the city of New York, in their own name and for their own use.

§ 9. The defendant, in any action to be brought for the recovery of any penalty incurred, or any duty or sum of money payable under said act as hereby amended, may be

arrested, if he is not a resident of this state, or is about to remove therefrom, an order for the arrest of the defendant must be obtained from a judge of the court in which the action is brought, or from a county judge. The order shall be made when it shall appear to the judge, by affidavit, that a sufficient cause of action exists under said act as hereby amended, and that the defendant is not a resident of this state, or is about to remove therefrom.

§ 10. The provisions of chapter one of title seven of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act entitled to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings of the courts of this state," passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and which chapter is entitled "Arrest and Bail," from and including section one hundred and eighty-two to the end of said chapter, shall apply to any arrest under the ninth section of said act as hereby amended, and to the proceedings thereupon.

§ 2. The repeal of the first section of this act shall not affect any prosecution or action commenced, or penalty, duty or liability incurred, or cause of action accrued prior to the passage of this act; but every such action or prosecution may lawfully proceed, and every such penalty, duty or liability may be demanded and recovered as if the sections one, two, three and four, repealed as aforesaid, had remained in full force.

STATE OF NEW YORK, {
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is ■ correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
city of Albany, this sixteenth day of April,
[L. s.] eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

(Signed) N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec. of State.

This law takes effect on 6th May, 1857.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ALTER THE MAP OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY LAYING OUT THEREON A PUBLIC PLACE, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE TAKING OF THE SAME," PASSED JULY 21, 1853.

Passed February 13, 1857, by a two third vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The seventh section of the act, entitled "An act to alter the map of the city of New York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 7. For the payment of so much of the damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and the expenses, disbursements and charges in the premises, as shall exceed the amounts or sums that may be assessed by the said commissioners upon the parties and persons, lands and tenements deemed by them benefited by the opening of such public square or place, it shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to raise the amount of such excess by loan, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called "The Central Park Fund," which shall bear an interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall be redeemable within a period of time not exceeding forty-five years after the passage of this act; and for the payment of which the said piece of land, so aforesaid to be taken, shall be irrevocably pledged.

§ 2. The ninth section of the same act is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

§ 9. In order to pay the interest on the debt created, on account of the acquisition of lands for the Central Park, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city and county of New York, as the Supervisors thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered to order and cause to be raised by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation according to law, within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly and every year, until the whole amount of the debt be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay interest accruing on the stock heretofore issued, and on the stock issued after the passage of this amendment, and also the interest accrued and hereafter to accrue on the several awards, and the mortgages assumed by the Corporation in paying said awards.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth
day of March, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO ALTER OR AMEND THE MAP OR PLAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SO AS TO CLOSE BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE IN SAID CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed March 6, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. All that certain piece, parcel, or plot of land, situate, lying, and being between Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh streets, and the Eighth and Ninth avenues, and called Bloomingdale square, as laid down and designated on the map or plan of the city of New York, made by the commissioners appointed in and by the act entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed April third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, is hereby closed and discontinued on said map or plan of said city of New York.

§ 2. Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth streets, as they are laid down and designated on the said map or plan of the city of New York, shall be respectively continued and extended over and through the said plot of land called Bloomingdale square, from the westerly side of the Eighth avenue to the easterly side of the Ninth avenue, and the said map or plan is hereby altered accordingly. The said streets shall be so continued in like manner, and with the like effect as if the same had been thus laid out by the commissioners aforesaid.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and
of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth
[L. s.] day of March, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO BORROW FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING A NEW RESERVOIR, PURCHASING LANDS AND EXTENDING THE CROTON WATER WORKS," PASSED APRIL 17, 1854, AND TO ENABLE THE SAID CORPORATION TO BORROW, FOR THE SAME PURPOSE, THE FURTHER SUM OF ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Passed February 13, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, to borrow and raise by loan from time to time, and in such amounts as they shall deem advisable, a sum not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, by the creation and issuing of a public fund or stock, to be called the Water Stock of the City of New York, of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, which shall bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

§ 2. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, are hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, such sums as may be required for purchasing land and constructing the new reservoir, a sum equal to one million four hundred and eight thousand dollars, in

addition to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars authorized by the first section of this act, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the principal reimbursable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

§ 3. Section one of the act hereby amended is repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth
day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL
PARK, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 17th, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

§ 1. So much of that piece or parcel of land, bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street, easterly by the Fifth avenue, northerly by One hundred and sixth street, and westerly by the Eighth avenue, in the city of New York, as has been taken for a public place, confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the fifth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall hereafter be known and entitled as "The Central Park," excepting out of said Central Park the land belonging to the state of New York, and occupied by and connected with the arsenal, unless the city of New York shall acquire title thereto.

§ 2. The said park shall be under the exclusive control and management of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of eleven persons, who shall be named and styled "The Commissioners of the Central Park." Three members shall constitute a quorum of the Board for the transaction of business; but no action of the Board shall be deemed final or binding, unless it shall have received the approval of a majority of the Board, whose names shall be recorded in the minutes.

§ 3. Robert J. Dillon, James E. Cooley, Charles H.

Russell, John F. Butterworth, John A. C. Gray, Waldo Hutchings, Thomas E. Field, Andrew H. Greene, Charles W. Elliott, William K. Strong and James Hogg, are hereby continued and constituted the first Board of Commissioners. They shall hold their offices for five years, and shall receive no compensation for their services; each

commissioner shall nevertheless be entitled to be reimbursed the amount of his personal expenses in visiting and superintending the said park, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. In case of a vacancy, the same shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board, for the residue of the term then vacant, and all vacancies caused by expiration of terms of office, or neglect or incapacity of qualification, shall be filled by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

§ 4. The said Board shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage and direct the said Central Park; to lay out and regulate the same; to pass ordinances for the regulation and government thereof; to appoint such engineers, surveyors, clerks and other officers, except a police force, as may be necessary; to prescribe and define their respective duties and authority; fix the amount of their compensation; and generally in regard to said park, they shall possess all the power and authority now by law conferred or possessed by the Common Council of said city in respect to the public squares and places in said city.

§ 5. It shall be a misdemeanor for any commissioner, directly or indirectly, to be in any way interested in any contract or work of any kind whatever connected with

said park; and it shall be the duty of any commissioner, or other person, who may have any knowledge or information of the violation of this provision, forthwith to report the same to the Mayor, who shall hear such commissioner in regard thereto; and if, after such hearing, he shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, the Mayor shall immediately remove the commissioner so offending. Every commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the constitution of this state, which oath, when subscribed, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York.

§ 6. The said Board shall annually, and in the month of January in each year, make, to the Common Council of the said city, a full report of their proceedings, and a detailed statement of all their receipts and expenditures.

§ 7. It shall be lawful for the commissioners to let from year to year any buildings, and the grounds attached thereto, belonging to the city of New York, now being within said park, until the same shall be required for the laying out and regulation thereof, when the said buildings shall be removed, except such as may be used for the purposes of the park.

§ 8. It shall be lawful for the said commissioners to sell any buildings, improvements and other materials, now being within the said park, being the property of the city of New York, which, in their judgment, shall not be required for the purposes of the park, or for public use, the proceeds of which shall be deposited to the credit of the commissioners, and¹ devoted to the improvement of the park.

§ 9. No plan for the laying out, regulation and government of said park, shall be adopted or undertaken by the commissioners, of which the entire expense, when funded, shall require for the payment of the annual interest thereon, a greater sum than one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

§ 10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall, from time to time, create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums of money as shall be required by the said Board of Commissioners for the purposes of this act, subject to the limitations prescribed by the preceding ninth section hereof; all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the finances of the city of New York, passed June eighth, eighteen hundred and twelve," so far as the same may be applicable, shall apply to the stock or fund thus created: such stock or fund shall be redeemable in thirty years from the issuing thereof; and the said park shall be and the same is hereby specifically pledged for the redemption thereof.

§ 11. For the payment of the interest upon the said stock or funds, the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, shall order and cause to be raised, by tax on the estates real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within said city and county, and to be collected in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly, and every year, until the whole amount of such fund or stock be paid, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock or fund, not exceeding the aforesaid limitation of one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

§ 12. The moneys raised upon the fund or stock hereby authorized shall be deposited, as fast as the same shall be realized, by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to the credit of the said Board of Commissioners, with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, or with the United States Trust Company, of New York, or with a bank or banks, as either shall be designated by said Board. Such company, or bank or banks, shall allow interest upon such deposits as may be agreed upon with said Board, and shall open and keep an account with said Board. All moneys received by said commissioners shall be immediately deposited with such company or bank, to the credit of their account, and no moneys shall be drawn therefrom except upon a warrant, signed by at least a majority of commissioners, and countersigned by the Comptroller of the city, upon filing with him the receipt or other vouchers therefor; nor shall such moneys be drawn therefrom unless the same shall have been specifically authorized by the said Board, at a meeting thereof duly convened, and entered at length on their minutes.

§ 13. It shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to agree with the Croton Aqueduct Board of the city of New York, for an exchange of lands belonging to the city of New York, now or hereafter in use for the Croton Aqueduct, and lying within the area bounded southerly by Fifty-ninth street; easterly by the Fifth avenue; northerly by One hundred and sixth street; and westerly by the Eighth avenue, in the city of New York; provided the same quantity of land, within the said area, be given in exchange, such deeds shall be executed and

delivered between the parties hereto, as shall give effect to any agreement made under this section.

§ 14. It shall be lawful for said Board of Commissioners, at any meeting thereof duly convened, to pass such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the regulation, use and government of said park, not inconsistent with the ordinances and regulations of the Corporation of New York; such ordinances shall immediately, upon their passage, be published for ten days in three daily newspapers published in said city, to be selected by said commissioners.

§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanors, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the city of New York, by a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

§ 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, {
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at
the city of Albany, this twenty-first day of
[L. s.] April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE A MORE CERTAIN CANVASS AND ESTIMATE OF VOTES AT EACH ELECTIONS IN THE CITIES OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Chap. 294.—Passed April 7th, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. There shall be elected three district canvassers at every general election in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in each election district therein, concurrently with, and in addition to, and in the same manner as inspectors of election are now elected, and under the same regulations and provisions, and vacancies in the office of district canvasser shall be filled and for the election in said cities next ensuing the passage of this act, the Common Councils of the said cities shall, by joint resolution, before the third Tuesday in October next, appoint, in each election district, the said three district canvassers.

§ 2. It is hereby made the duty of each district canvasser so elected or appointed, to attend at least thirty minutes before the closing of the poll in each election district, at the place of holding the poll, and for the district for which he has been elected or appointed, and the three district canvassers, or if only two attend, then the said two attending shall, with one of the inspectors, to be by them designated, then organize themselves as a board for the purpose of canvassing and estimating the votes, and shall choose one of their number as chairman, but shall have no clerk.

§ 3. If only one canvasser present himself at the closing of the poll, he shall, in connection with the inspectors of election, immediately fill the vacancies by choosing two competent persons who are citizens, and who shall be sworn by the chairman of the board that they are such citizens, and that they will faithfully canvass, estimate and state the result of the votes.

§ 4. If none of the duly appointed canvassers shall present themselves at the closing of the poll, then it shall be the duty of the inspectors of election to appoint three competent persons who are citizens, and who shall be sworn by the chairman of the board of inspectors as herein above provided. When the board of district canvassers, at the closing of the polls shall be organized as aforesaid, the board of inspectors conducting the election, shall deliver the ballot boxes and the poll lists to the said board of district canvassers, and the board of inspectors shall thereupon be dissolved. The board of district canvassers shall then, immediately, without any adjournment or recess, and at the place of the poll, publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes in the manner and with the powers and duties now prescribed for and enjoined upon the inspectors of election. All the provisions of law now* inspectors, shall be made applicable to the powers, acts and duties of the said district canvassers; and all other persons are prohibited from engaging in and assisting in the canvass and estimate of votes as aforesaid, except the poll clerks of each district, whose duty it shall be to afford and render such services, as clerks, as the district canvassers shall require. All persons, inspectors and district canvassers offending

against this last provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

*§ 3. The required statement and copy thereof, of the result of the canvass, shall be made and subscribed in public, without adjournment or recess, at the place of election and canvass; and when they are so completed, ready for filing and delivery, shall be then and there forthwith inclosed in a strong wrapper and properly sealed and countersigned across the seal by the signature of each district canvasser, and the same shall thereupon be kept sealed and shall not be opened until the same are produced before the board of ward, city or county canvassers, when they shall be opened for the canvassing of the returns. Whenever any inspector of election of either board of inspectors, or any poll clerk, shall be a candidate for any office whatever, except for inspector or canvasser of election, at any election, his office, as inspector or as poll clerk, shall immediately become vacant, unless he shall publicly have refused, within three days before the day of election to be a candidate.

* § 4. The clerks of the Board of Aldermen in said cities shall, between the third Tuesday of October in each year, and the Tuesday preceding the election, notify every inspector and district canvasser to attend, on any day before the day of holding the election, at the office of the county clerk, to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the constitution. It shall be the duty of said clerks of the county to provide each election poll in the said cities with proper paper, blanks, stationery, sealing wax and lights, at the expense of the county, for the use of the inspectors and district canvassers.

§ 5. The compensation of each inspector of election, and of each district canvasser, shall be five dollars to each for his services at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the Comptroller of the said cities on the voucher for the service; but no payment shall be made to any inspector or district canvasser, who shall not have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation referred to in the preceding section.

§ 6. The acting of any inspector or district canvasser, elected or appointed before the day of election, without his having taken or subscribed the oath or affirmation referred to aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and punished as a misdemeanor.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of the said Board of district canvassers to fully complete the estimate* of the votes in each box in the order prescribed by law, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns, and certificates of the votes of the said box in the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes, to be next thereafter canvassed.

§ 8. The names of inspectors of election and of district canvassers, voted for at any election, shall be upon one ballot. The names of the persons to be voted for inspectors, shall follow the proper designation of the office of inspectors to be filled, and next thereafter shall follow the names of the persons to be voted for district canvassers, and the said ballot shall be indorsed "inspectors of election," and district canvassers with the designation of the proper election district added.

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE PILOT LAWS, PASSED JUNE TWENTY-EIGHTH,
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE.

Chap. 243—Passed April 3d, 1857.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. Sections seventeen, twenty-one and twenty-nine, of the pilot laws, passed June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 17. For every day of detention in the harbor, of an outward bound vessel, after the services of a pilot have been required and given, except detention shall be caused by such adverse winds and weather that the vessel cannot get to sea; and for every day of detention of an inward bound vessel by ice, longer than two days for passage from sea to wharf, three dollars shall be added to the pilotage. If any pilot shall be detained at Quarantine or elsewhere, by the health officer, for being or having been on board a sickly vessel as pilot, the master, owner, or agent, or consignee of such vessel, shall pay to such pilot all necessary expenses of living, and three dollars per day for each and every day of such detention.

§ 21. For services rendered by pilots in moving or transporting vessels in the harbor of New York, the following shall be his fees: For moving from North to East river, or *vice versa*, if a seventy-four gun ship, twenty

dollars; if a sloop of war, ten dollars; if a merchant vessel, five dollars, except such vessel shall have arrived from sea, or is ready for and bound to sea, on the day such services for transportation are rendered; but if the services, are rendered thereafter, such payment shall be made: for moving any vessel from the Quarantine to the city of New York, one quarter of the sum that would be due for the inward pilotage of such vessel; for hauling any vessel from the river to a wharf, or from a wharf into the river, three dollars, except on the day of arrival or departure of such vessel.

§ 29. No master of a vessel, under three hundred tons burthen, belonging to a citizen of the United States, and licensed and employed in the coasting trade, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be required to employ a licensed pilot, but in case the services of a pilot shall have been given, the pilot shall be entitled to the rates established by the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three. If the master of any vessel above three hundred tons burthen, and owned by a citizen of the United States, and sailing under a coasting license to or from the port of New York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall be desirous of piloting his own vessel, he shall first obtain a license for such purpose, from the Commissioners of Pilots, who are hereby authorized and required to grant the same, if such master shall, after an examination had by said commissioners, be deemed competent, which said license shall be and continue in force one year from the date thereof, or until the determination of any voyage, during which the license may expire. For such license, the master to whom it shall be granted, shall pay to the said commissioners four cents per ton. All masters of

foreign vessels, and vessels from a foreign port, and all vessels sailing under register, bound to or from the port of New York, by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot, or in case of refusal to take such pilot, shall himself, owners or consignees, pay the said pilotage, as if one had been employed, and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services as pilot to such vessel.

Any person not holding a license as pilot, under this act, or under the laws of the State of New Jersey, who shall pilot, or offer to pilot, any ship or vessel to or from the port of New York, by the way of Sandy Hook, except such as are exempt by virtue of this act, or any master or person on board a steam tug or tow boat, who shall tow such vessel or vessels, without such licensed pilot on board such vessel or vessels, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; and all persons employing a person to act as pilot, not holding a license under this act, or under the laws of the state of New Jersey, shall forfeit and pay to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, the sum of one hundred dollars.

§ 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam, owned or belonging to citizens of the United States, and licensed and engaged in the country trade.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE MARINE COURT IN THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

Chapter 295.—Passed April 7, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. Hereafter all summonses issuing out of the Marine Court of the city of New York, may be served by the sheriff of the city and county of New York, or by any other person not a party to the action; the service shall be made and the summons returned, with proof of the service, to the clerk of said court, within the time now prescribed by law, for the service and return of summonses in said court; all other process issuing out of said court, shall be directed to, and served by, the sheriff of the city and county of New York.

§ 2. The same fees shall be paid for the service of any summons or other process issuing out of said Marine Court, as are now required to be paid for the service of the same.

§ 3. When the summons shall be served by any other person than the sheriff of the city and county of New York, the like affidavit of such service, shall be made by the person making the same, as is now required by the rules of the Supreme Court of this state.

§ 4. The plaintiff in the action shall cause to be served with the summons, a copy of his complaint, which com-

plaint shall be duly verified, and shall state the amount for which he demands judgment; and if the defendant shall fail to answer on the return of said summons, and the action be upon contract, the clerk of the said court, or one of the justices thereof, shall render judgment against the said defendant for the amount demanded in said complaint, together with costs.

§ 5. On the return of said summons, if the defendant shall appear, he shall put in a written answer to the complaint, duly verified. The clerk may, thereupon, adjourn the cause, by consent of parties, to any day they may designate.

§ 6. There may be appointed by the clerk of said court a deputy clerk and two assistant clerks, who shall hold their office at the pleasure of said clerk. The deputy clerk shall perform all the duties of the clerk during his absence or inability to act. The said deputy and assistant clerks shall receive an annual compensation, to be fixed by the Supervisors of the city and county of New York.

§ 7. At the time of issuing any summons, attachment or warrant, the party applying therefor shall pay to the said clerk the sum of one dollar; and, if a trial shall be had in the action so commenced, the plaintiff therein shall pay to the said clerk an additional sum of two dollars and fifty cents, which said sums shall be received in lieu of all other fees now required by law to be paid the said clerk.

§ 8. All acts or part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's office. } I have compared the preceding (chapters 243, 294 and 295) with the original laws on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original laws.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed February 17, 1857; two thirds being present.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Common Council of the city of New York may, if they deem it expedient, increase the salaries of the present officers, or Commissioners forming the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, for their present term of office.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and
of the whole of said original law.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
city of Albany, this 25th day of March, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO ENABLE THE SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
NEW YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX.

Passed March 5, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order and to cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, a sum not exceeding three million six hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty two dollars, for the objects and purposes following, to wit:

Alms-house, eight hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Aqueduct, repairs and improvements, forty-five thousand dollars.

Belgian pavement, fifty thousand dollars.

Board of Health, ten thousand dollars.

Construction of Twenty-first Ward Station-house, ten thousand dollars.

Contingencies Common Council, fifteen thousand dollars.

Contingencies, Mayor's Office, three thousand dollars.

City Contingencies, eighty thousand dollars.

County Contingencies, forty thousand dollars.

City Inspector's Department, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

Coroners fees', twenty thousand dollars.

Common Council, pay of members, thirty-one thousand four hundred and eighty eight dollars.

Cleaning streets, under contract, and pay of inspectors, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Docks and piers, building and repairing, and cleaning and dredging slips one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Donations, fifteen thousand dollars.

Election expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

Election expenses, fitting up polls, five hundred dollars.

Errors and delinquencies, five thousand dollars.

Fire Department, for Chief Engineer, seventy-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Fire Department, steam fire engines, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Interest on Revenue Bonds, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

Interest on Assessment Bonds, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Intestate estates, three thousand dollars.

Iron pavements, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Lamps and gas, Harlem district, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Lands and places, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Lands and places, Fourth avenue parks, thirty thousand dollars.

Lands and places, iron railing round Tompkins square, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Markots, seven thousand dollars.

Mayoralty fees, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Officers' fees, forty thousand dollars.

Paving Bowery and Chatham street, one hundred thousand dollars.

Police and fire telegraph, fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Printing, eighty-five thousand dollars.

Parapet wall, Fiftieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, six thousand dollars.

Rents, thirty thousand dollars.

Real estate, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Real estate expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

Roads and avenues, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Roads and avenues, grading Eighth avenue, forty thousand dollars.

Repairs and Supplies, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars.

Repairs to public buildings, including new buildings and buildings for Fire Department, sixty-three thousand dollars.

Reconstruction of Fifteenth Ward station-house, twelve thousand dollars.

Removing public buildings in opening streets, five thousand dollars.

Stationery, twenty thousand dollars.

Supplies to public officers, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sewers, repairing and cleaning, twenty-four thousand dollars.

Salaries, four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Sunken vessels, removing, two thousand dollars.

Street expenses and paving, including arrearages of 1856, one hundred thousand dollars.

Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, eight thousand dollars.

Wells and pumps, and repairing, one thousand dollars.

Water pipes and laying, ninety-one thousand three hundred dollars.

Ward maps and surveying for Tax Commissioners, five thousand dollars.

And for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York may be put to by law; such portion of the expenses of the said city and county of New York, as relates to repairing, repaving and cleaning streets, in that part of the city lying south of a line running through the centre of Forty-second street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said city, lying south of the said line.

And also, a further sum, not exceeding eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars, by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said city and county, and to be collected according to law, to be applied toward defraying the expenses of police in said city and county.

And also, the further sum of four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within that part of the city and county of New York, which is or may be designated by the Common Council of the city of New York, by resolution or ordinance, as the lamp district, to be collected according to law, and applied toward the expenses of lighting such part of the city last mentioned.

And also, the further sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and forty-seven cents, by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said city and county, to be collected according to law, and applied toward defraying the deficiency on taxation, in said city and county, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, of which amount the sum of twenty-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars shall be applied for the payment of the arrearages due on account of the Central Park.

§ 2. No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named, shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes, respectively, for which the Board of Supervisors of said city and county of New York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth
[L. s.] day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO LEGALIZE CERTAIN ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 13, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The resolution passed December twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, in the following words, viz:—" *Resolved*, That there be appointed a clerk by the Receiver of Taxes, to assist the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in the discharge of his especial duties, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and that this resolution take effect on, and from the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, is hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force."

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office
at the city of Albany, this thirteenth
[L. S.] day of April, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO LEGALIZE CERTAIN ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Passed March 10, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The resolution passed December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, in the following words, viz: "*Resolved*, that the clerks of the police courts be paid for extra services, in addition to their present salary, at the rate of one sixth of the compensation they now receive, and that this resolution take effect on and from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two," is hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom
and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
[L. S.] of Albany, this 25th day of March, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO ASSESSMENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND
TO AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN RELATION THERETO.

Passed April 16th, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. There shall be in the city of New York three Tax Commissioners, as now provided for by law, but they shall hereafter be designated Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and the persons now holding such offices shall continue to hold the same until the first Monday of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, when their several terms shall expire.

§ 2. The Supervisors of said county shall, on the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and every third year thereafter, meet in the City Hall of said city, and proceed to elect by ballot three Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, for the full term of three years. Not more than two names shall be written or printed upon any ballot, and the two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared appointed; and the said Supervisors shall immediately thereafter select from the two persons having the next highest number of votes, the third Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. Any vacancy in said Board of Commissioners from death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by said Supervisors for the balance of the term for which such Commissioner was appointed. The said Commissioners, so appointed, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of July

next ensuing. The annual compensation for each Commissioner shall be three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid as a county charge.

§ 3. In addition to the duties now prescribed by law or hereafter imposed by this act, the said Commissioners, by three of their deputies, especially by them selected and designated for this purpose, shall perform the duties now discharged by the officers of the Bureau of Assessments, which bureau of the Street Department is hereby abolished.

§ 4. The offices of Ward Assessors in the city of New York, as heretofore existing, are hereby abolished, and the powers and duties now vested in and performed by those officers, relative to the assessment of real and personal estate shall hereafter be vested in, and performed by, the officers provided for by this act, and in the manner hereinafter provided; and the provisions of law now existing in respect to the mode and manner of making assessments, by the Ward Assessors in the city of New York, as far as the same are conformable to the supervision of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, are hereby made applicable to the officers provided for in this act.

§ 5. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall appoint twelve persons, to be known as Deputy Tax Commissioners, who shall perform, under their direction and supervision, the duties now performed by the assessors of the several wards of said city, and such other duties as they shall prescribe. They shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioners, and shall receive such annual compensation as may be determined by the Board of Supervisors, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Tax Commissioners, under the direction of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, to assess all the taxable property in the several districts that may be assigned to them for that purpose by said commissioners, and shall furnish to them, under oath, a detailed statement of all such property; that said deputies have personally examined each and every house, building, lot, pier, or other assessable property, given the street, and ward map number of such real estate embraced within said districts, together with the name of the owner or occupant, if known, also in their judgment, the sum for which such property, under ordinary circumstances, would sell, with such other information in detail, relative to personal property or otherwise, as the said commissioners may, from time to time, require. Such deputies shall commence to assess real and personal estate on the first Monday of September, in each and every year.

§ 7. The Board of Supervisors shall assign the said commissioners and their deputies a suitable office or offices in the city of New York, which shall be kept open during the usual days and hours as the other city offices are by law required to be kept open, for the transaction of business. The books, maps, assessment rolls, and other papers now pertaining to the office of Tax Commissioner, and the Bureau of Assessment of the Street Department shall be transferred to the custody and control of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and shall continue to be public records, and at all reasonable times shall be open to public inspection.

§ 8. The said commissioners shall appoint such number

of clerks as the Supervisors, by resolution, shall prescribe who shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioners, and receive for their services such compensation as may be fixed by said Supervisors, to be paid as a county charge.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall also appoint, by and with the consent of the Supervisors, a city surveyor, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary surveys and corrections of the ward maps, and also all new maps which may be required for the more accurate assessment of real estate. He shall hold office at the pleasure of the commissioners, and shall receive for his services an annual compensation not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, to be fixed by the Supervisors, and paid as a county charge.

§ 10. The said commissioners shall keep in their office books to be provided for that purpose, by the Board of Supervisors, to be called "the annual record of the assessed valuation of real and personal estate," in which shall be entered in detail the assessed valuations of all taxable property within the city and county of New York, and which said books shall be opened for examination and correction from the second Monday of January until the first day of May, in each and every year, but on said last mentioned day, the same shall be closed to enable the commissioners to prepare assessment rolls of the several wards, for delivery to the Supervisors, as hereinafter provided.

§ 11. The said commissioners, previous to and during the time said books are opened for inspection, shall advertise the fact in the several newspapers, or in such

manner ■ they may deem most advisable, and the charges therefor, certified by the commissioners shall be awarded and allowed by the Supervisors as a county charge.

§ 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided; application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said commissioners or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors* of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

§ 13. It being the intention of this act to provide for the better equalization of the taxation in the city and county of New York, the commissioners may at any time before the second day of April, in each year, increase, and at any time before the closing of the books of annual

record on the first day of May, in each year, diminish the assessed valuation of any of the aforesaid taxable real or personal estate in said city, as in their judgment may be necessary for such equalization, but they shall not increase such valuations after said books are open for correction and review, except upon notice being given to the party affected by such increase, twenty days before the closing of said books.

§ 14. On the first day of May, in each year, the commissioners shall cause to be prepared from the books of annual record of assessed valuations of real and personal estate in the city of New York, assessment rolls for each of the several wards of said city in the same form as the same are now by law directed to be prepared, and shall annex to each of said rolls their certificate that the same is correct in accordance with the entries in said books of record.

§ 15. The rolls thus certified must on the first Monday of July, in each year, be delivered by the said Commissioners to the Supervisors of the city and county of New York, who shall meet at noon on that day at the City Hall, in said city, for the purpose of receiving the same, and for the purpose of performing such other duties in relation thereto as are prescribed by law.

§ 16. Whenever any permit shall be granted by the proper officer of the city government for the erection of any building, pier or bulkhead, within said city, a copy of such permit shall be furnished by the said officer to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

§ 17. All assessments directed by ordinance of the Common Council of the city of New York, shall be made

in accordance with existing laws, by the persons selected and designated as deputies. The said commissioners, with any one of said deputies shall, together, form a Board, and select a president, who shall give all notices now required by law to be given by Assessors or the Chairman thereof, for assessments directed by Corporation ordinances, and all objections shall be heard before said Board, and until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the persons now in office, known as the Assessors of the Street Department, shall be designated by said commissioners as their deputies for making the assessments so directed by Corporation ordinances, and shall exercise the powers, perform the duties and receive the compensation, as provided by law before the passage of this act, but at the expiration of the said term, the deputies designated for such duty shall receive an annual salary, as provided for in section five of this act.

§ 18. The said deputies or a majority thereof, shall make the estimates and assessments required by law for building wells, erecting pumps, pitching, paving and repairing streets and sidewalks, constructing sewers, fencing lots and filling public slips, or any other improvement directed by an ordinance of the Common Council.

§ 19. The said commissioners shall, on the completion by said deputies of any assessment mentioned in the last section, publish, for ten days, in the Corporation papers, a notice that the same is completed, and will remain in their office thirty days for examination, by all parties interested therein, and that at the end of that time, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall certify the same in writing, to the Common Council for confirma-

tion. The notices shall also contain a general description of the limits within which property is affected by the assessment. If objections be presented within the time then mentioned in the notice, upon which they shall refuse to alter their assessment list, or if, notwithstanding its alteration, objections shall be made, they shall present the assessment list, with such objections to the Common Council.

§ 20. The commissioners shall describe in the assessment list, the several houses and lots assessed by the known street numbers and the ward map numbers, and shall also state therein the names of the owner or owners and occupant or occupants thereof respectively. In making their assessment, the commissioners shall in no case assess upon a house or lot or upon land, whether improved or unimproved, more than one third the value as fixed by them on the annual record of assessments for taxes last confirmed by the Board of Supervisors.

§ 21. They shall enter in books to be provided for that purpose, a full and complete record in detail, of all assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court, or by the Common Council, which shall at all convenient times be open to public inspection.

§ 22. All the powers and duties now possessed by the Street Commissioner of the city of New York, or by his department, in regard to making and perfecting assessments, shall devolve upon the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

§ 23. All acts and parts of acts of the legislature of this state, not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, shall continue to remain in full force and effect.

§ 24. A certiorari to review and correct, on the merits, any decision or action of the said commissioners, under section twelve or thirteen of this act, shall be allowed by the Supreme Court, or any judge thereof, directed to the said commissioners, on the petition of the party aggrieved, and shall, with the return, be heard and decided forthwith, by said court, in preference to all other matters, actions or proceedings.

§ 25. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
of Albany, this twenty-first day of April, in
[L. s.] the year one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO SUPPRESS INTEMPERANCE, AND TO REGULATE THE SALE OF
INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Passed April 16, 1857—three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. There shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of May next, by the County Judge and the two Justices of the Sessions, or a majority of them, of which the County Judge shall be one, in each of the counties of this state, (except the city and county of New York, wherein the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Recorder of the city, or any two of them, shall appoint,) at the place where the county courts are required to be held, three reputable freeholders, residents of the county, who shall be the Commissioners of Excise for their respective counties, and shall be known as the Board of Commissioners of Excise. The said county judge and justices, and in the city of New York, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Recorder of the city, shall meet at the time and place aforesaid, and divide the said Commissioners into three classes by lot. The Commissioner assigned to the first class, shall hold his office until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the Commissioner in the second class until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the Commissioner in the third class until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and one Com-

missioner in every two years thereafter, as the term of office shall expire, shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of May in such year, at the place and by the authorities above provided, who shall hold his office for six years from the first day of January following his appointment. In case of a vacancy in the office of County Judge, the appointment of Commissioners shall be made by the Justice of the Sessions. In case of a vacancy by death, or otherwise, in the Board of Commissioners, such vacancy shall be filled by the said judge and justices, or by the said Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Recorder of the city of New York for the unexpired term of such Commissioners; every Commissioner, before he shall enter upon his duties, shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section one, article twelve, of the Constitution.

§ 2. The Commissioners of Excise shall meet in their respective counties at the place aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint, not exceeding ten days in any one year, and in the city of New York not exceeding fifty days, for the purpose of granting licenses, as hereinafter prescribed. They shall have power to grant licenses to keepers of inns, taverns or hotels, being residents of the town or city where such inn, tavern or hotel is proposed to be kept, to sell strong and spirituous liquors, and wines, to be drank in their houses respectively; and to store keepers, being such residents, a license to sell such liquors and wines in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank in their shops, houses, outhouses, yards or gardens, and they shall have power to determine the sum to be paid for a license by each person applying, which sum

shall be as follows: In towns and incorporated villages, not less than thirty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars; and in cities, not less than thirty dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars; no license shall be granted to any person or firm to sell in more than one place.

§ 3. They shall keep a book of minutes of all their proceedings, in which shall be entered every resolution passed by them, granting a license to any person with the sum required to be paid, which minutes shall be verified by their signatures and filed with the town clerk of the town for which such license shall be granted, and in the several cities of the state, with the city clerk, within eight days thereafter.

§ 4. All licenses shall be signed by the Commissioners granting the same. They shall not be issued until the requirements fixed by the Board shall have been complied with; when issued, they shall be in force, unless revoked, until ten days after the third Tuesday in May next succeeding the granting of such license, and in the city of New York until fifty days thereafter.

§ 5. Each of said Boards of Commissioners of Excise, shall have the right to appoint a clerk for the time they may be actually in session, in accordance with the provisions of this act, such clerk to receive the same compensation as is allowed by this act to each of the Commissioners. They shall keep a book of minutes of proceedings, on which shall be entered the names of all applicants for license; and they shall also enter on said book a list of all licenses granted, with the names of the parties to whom the same are granted, and the names of the securities to the bond required in each case. The said book of

minutes shall be deposited in the office of the County Clerk. No fee or reward shall be taken by any Board of Excise, or by any member thereof, or by any clerk thereof, for any license to keep an inn, tavern or hotel, or to sell strong or spirituous liquors, or for any service required of such Board, nor shall any compensation be retained by any such board, or by any member thereof, or by any clerk thereof, out of the excise money, but the whole amount thereof shall be paid over to the County Treasurer; for the use of the poor in the several counties; but the persons composing such Board of Excise shall be entitled each to receive the sum of three dollars per day for services actually performed, to be allowed and paid in like manner as other county charges, and no other or greater compensation shall be allowed. The expenses of procuring necessary books for minutes, and necessary blanks, when actually incurred, shall be audited and paid in like manner as other county charges.

§ 6. License shall not be granted to any person to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank on the premises of the person licensed, unless such person proposes to keep an inn, tavern or hotel, nor unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, that he has sufficient ability to keep an inn, tavern, or hotel, and the necessary accommodations to entertain travelers, and that an inn, tavern or hotel is required for the actual accommodation of travelers, at the place where such applicant resides or proposes to keep the same; all which shall be expressly stated in such license; and no such license shall be granted except on the petition of not less than twenty respectable freeholders of this state residing in the election district where such inn, tavern or

hotel is proposed to be kept, by them duly signed and verified by the oath of a subscribing witness, and not then unless in the opinion of the Commissioners such inn, tavern or hotel is necessary or proper, and not more than one license shall be granted on the memorial of the same petitioners, or any of them; all petitions upon which such licenses shall be granted shall be filed with the County Clerk within eight days. And in case the Commissioners shall grant any license contrary to the provisions of this act they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 7. Nor shall such license to keep an inn, tavern or hotel be granted until the applicant shall have executed and delivered to the Board of Commissioners of Excise herein provided, a bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with sufficient sureties, who shall duly justify in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be approved by the Board of Commissioners, with a condition that such applicant, during the time that he shall keep any inn, tavern or hotel, will not suffer it to be disorderly, or suffer any gambling, or keep a gambling table of any description, within the inn, tavern, or hotel, so kept by him, or in any outhouse, yard or garden belonging thereto.

§ 8. Every keeper of an inn, tavern or hotel, in any of the towns or villages of this state, shall keep in his house at least three spare beds for his guests, with good and sufficient bedding, and shall provide and keep good and sufficient stabling, and provender of hay in the winter, and hay or pasturage in the summer, and grain for four horses or other cattle more than his own stock, for the accommodation of travelers; and every keeper of an inn, tavern

or hotel in the cities of this state, shall keep at least three spare beds, and the necessary bedding for the accommodation of travelers. For every neglect or default in having either of the articles herein required, such keeper shall forfeit ten dollars, to be recovered by the overseers of the poor, for the use of the poor.

§ 9. Every inn, tavern or hotel keeper licensed under the provisions of this act, shall, within thirty days after obtaining his license, put up a proper sign on or adjacent to the front of his house, with his name thereon, indicating that he keeps an inn, tavern or hotel, and he shall keep up such sign during the time that he keeps an inn, tavern or hotel. For every month's neglect to keep up such sign, he shall forfeit ten dollars.

§ 10. No inn, tavern or hotel keeper, who shall trust any person, other than those who may be lodgers in his house, for any sort of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, shall be capable of recovering the same by any suit. All securities given for such debts shall be void; and the inn, tavern or hotel keeper taking such securities with intent to evade this provision, shall forfeit double the sum intended to be secured thereby.

§ 11. In all licenses that may be granted (excepting to inn, tavern or hotel keepers) to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, there shall be inserted an express declaration that such license shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine, to be drank in the house or shop of the person receiving such license, or in any outhouse, yard or garden appertaining thereto, or connected therewith.

§ 12. Such licenses shall not be granted, unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good, moral character, nor until such applicant shall have executed a bond to the people of this state in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient sureties, who shall duly justify in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by the Commissioners, and to be delivered to the Commissioners, conditioned that during the term for which his license shall be granted he will not suffer his place of business to become disorderly; that he will not sell, or suffer to be sold, any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drank in his shop or house, or in any outhouse, yard or garden appertaining thereto, and that he will not suffer any such liquor, sold by virtue of such license, to be drank in his shop or house, or in any outhouse, yard or garden belonging thereto; and whenever any person is seen to drink in such shop or house, outhouse, yard or garden, belonging thereto, any spirituous liquors or wines, forbidden to be drank therein, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that such spirituous liquor or wines were sold by the occupant of such premises, or his agent, with the intent that the same should be drank therein. On any trial for the offence last aforesaid, such occupant or agent may be allowed to testify respecting such sale.

§ 13. Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines in quantities less than five gallons at a time, without having a license therefor, granted as herein provided, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

§ 14. Whoever shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to be drank in his house or shop, or any outhouse yard or garden appertaining thereto, or shall suffer or per-

mit any such liquors or wines sold by him, or under his direction or authority, to be drank in his house or shop, or in any outhouse, yard or garden thereto belonging, without having obtained a license therefor as an inn, tavern or hotel keeper, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

§ 15. No inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or any other person licensed to sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines, shall sell or give away any such liquors or wines to any Indian or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such, without the consent of his master or mistress, nor to any minor under the age of eighteen years, without the consent of his father or mother, or guardian. Whoever shall offend against either of these provisions, shall forfeit ten dollars, to be recovered by the master of such apprentice or servant, or by the parent or guardian of such minor; and any person who shall sell or give away any strong or spirituous liquor to any Indian in this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offence.

§ 16. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman, or officer of police, to arrest all persons found actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of this act, and forthwith to carry such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of such magistrate, on sufficient proof that such offence has been committed, unless such person shall elect to be tried before such magistrate, to require a bond to be executed by such offender in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with sure-

ties, who shall justify in double the amount severally, conditioned, that such offender will appear and answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or Sessions to be held in said county, and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon, or to commit such offender to the county jail until such judgment of said court, or until he be discharged according to law. And it shall be the duty of the magistrate to entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath, and forthwith to issue a warrant and cause such offender to be brought before him, to comply with the provisions of this section; and such magistrate shall, within ten days, cause such bond, together with all papers and affidavits, with a list of the persons and residences of the complainants and witnesses examined before him, to be delivered to the district attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be forthwith to prosecute the same.

§ 17. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall find any person intoxicated in any public place, to apprehend such person, and take him before some magistrate of the same city or town; and if such magistrate shall, after due examination, deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer on oath correctly, he shall direct said officer to keep him in some jail, lock-up or other safe and convenient place, until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to bring him before said magistrate; and whenever any person shall be brought before any magistrate, as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an oath or affirmation, and examine him as to the cause of such intoxication, and to ascertain the person or persons who sold or gave

the liquor to such person; such intoxication being hereby declared to be an offence against the provisions of this act, punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of ten dollars, and costs at the same rate as in Courts of Special Sessions, and imprisonment in the county jail, work-house or penitentiary until paid, not, however, to exceed ten days. It shall be the duty of such officers to arrest, or cause to be arrested, all such persons when so intoxicated, and of the magistrate to entertain such complaints and make such examination, under the penalty of fifty dollars, with full costs of suit, for any neglect to comply with the provisions of this section.

§ 18. Whoever shall sell or give away any strong or spirituous liquors or wines, or shall suffer any such liquors or wines to be sold or given away, under his direction or authority, to any intoxicated person, shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence.

§ 19. It shall be the duty of magistrates and overseers of the poor, in any town or city, on complaint and satisfactory proof by a wife, that her husband is an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors, to issue written notices to all dealers in intoxicating liquors, against whom such complaint is made, forbidding the sale or giving of such liquor to such husband for the term of six months from the date of the notice, under a penalty of fifty dollars, with costs, for each and every sale or giving of such liquor, after such notice shall have been given; to be sued for in her own name and for her own use. It shall be the duty of such magistrates and overseers of the poor, to forbid the sale in like manner, in all cases when a husband shall make like satisfactory proof concerning the wife, and all the provisions of this section shall apply the same in either case. It shall be the

duty of magistrates and overseers of the poor, when like proof is made by a parent concerning a child, who is a minor under the age of twenty-one years, or by a child concerning a parent, to forbid the sale in like manner; and all the provisions of this act shall apply as in other cases named above.

§ 20. It shall not be lawful, under the provisions of this act, to sell intoxicating liquors to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, nor to any person against whom the seller, may have been notified by parent, guardian, husband or wife, from selling intoxicating liquors, and every party so selling or retailing intoxicating liquors, shall, on proof thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be deprived of his license to sell, and shall not be allowed a renewal of said license, and in addition, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for each and every violation of the provisions herein set forth. If any inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or any other person or persons whatsoever, knowingly (outside of any poor-house,) shall sell or give to any pauper or inmate of any poor-house or alms-house, strong or spirituous liquors or wines, such person or persons so offending shall be fined twenty-five dollars. and be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not more than sixty days.

§ 21. No inn, tavern or hotel keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines on Sunday, or upon any day on which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town meeting shall be held,

in any of the cities, villages or towns of this state, to any person whatever, as a beverage. In case the election or town meeting shall not be general throughout the state, the provisions of this section, in such case, shall only apply to the city, county, village or towns in which such election or town meeting shall be held. Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the county jail, work-house or penitentiary not more than twenty days.

§ 22. The penalties imposed by this act, except the penalties provided for by sections eight, fifteen and nineteen, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise, and paid over to the Treasurer of the County, for the support of the poor of the county.

§ 23. Every bond taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall, within ten days after the execution of the same, be filed in the office of the clerk of the town or village in which the license shall be granted, and in the cities, in the City Clerk's office.

§ 24. Whenever a breach of the condition of such bond, given upon the granting of any license, shall happen, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Excise, the Supervisor of the town, Mayor of the city, or Trustees of the village in which the person who shall incur the penalty shall reside, to prosecute the same and recover the penalty therefor.

§ 25. Whenever any conviction or judgment shall be obtained against any person licensed to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines, for any violation of the provisions of

this act, either in a suit for a penalty or in a suit upon a bond given by such person, it shall be the duty of the justice or court before whom the same shall be had, to transmit to the next Court of Sessions of the county, a statement of such conviction or judgment, and of the offence for which it was obtained:

§ 26. The said court shall cause the person or persons against whom such conviction or judgment was obtained, to be notified to appear on such day as the court shall appoint to show cause why any such license that may have been granted to him or them should not be revoked. At the day appointed, and on such other days as the court shall appoint, it shall proceed to inquire into the circumstances, and shall revoke the license granted to the person or persons violating the provisions of this act.

§ 27. The person whose license shall be revoked shall be incapable of receiving any such license to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines for the space of three years from the time of such revocation.

§ 28. Any person who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors or wines to any of the individuals to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained in consequence of such sale, and the parties so offending may be sued in any of the courts of this state by any individual sustaining such injuries, or by the Overseers of the Poor of the town where the injured party may reside, and the sum recovered shall be for the benefit of the party injured.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of courts to instruct Grand Jurors to inquire into all offences against the provisions of

this act, and to present all offenders under this act, and also all persons who may be charged with adulterating imported or other intoxicating liquors with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures, or selling the same, or with knowingly importing or selling intoxicating liquors or wines adulterated with poisonous or deleterious drugs or mixtures; which offences are hereby declared to be misdemeanors, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, work-house or jail, for a period of three months, and by a fine of one hundred dollars.

§ 30. In case the parties or persons whose duty it is, by the provisions of this act, to prosecute, shall neglect to prosecute for any penalty provided by this act, for the period of ten days after complaint to them that any provision of this act has been violated, accompanied with reasonable proof of the same, any other person may prosecute therefor in the name of the Board of Commissioners of Excise.

§ 31. All incorporated companies and persons in this state, engaged in conveying passengers, including especially, all railroads, steamboat and ferry companies, and all kinds of corporations conveying for hire, persons or property, shall be and hereby are required to refuse employment to all persons who, on good and sufficient proof, shall be shown to indulge in the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks, and any such company which shall retain in its employ any person or persons who shall, on competent proof, be shown to be intoxicated at any period whilst in the active service of said company or person, either as engineer, conductor, fireman, switch-tender, commander, pilot, mate or foreman, or be in any way connected with

the moving power or management, or whose duty, if neglected, would diminish the safety and security of life, limb or property, intrusted thereto, said company or corporation shall be liable to pay a sum of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars to the County Treasurer, in the county where the offence may be committed and proved, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 32. In any judgment rendered or recovered on any bond to be given under this act, or for any penalty incurred under this act, the person or persons against whom such judgment shall be rendered shall not be entitled, under any execution issued on such judgment, to the liberties of the jail.

§ 33. Title nine of chapter twenty, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, and the act entitled, "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," passed April 9, 1855, and all other acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 34. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and
of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at
the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh
day of April, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO SECURE THE MORE PERFECT ESTABLISHMENT, GOVERNMENT, REGULATION AND ECONOMY OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 17, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Governor of the state of New York shall appoint five residents of the city of New York as Commissioners, to examine the school system of that city. It shall be the duty of such commission to visit such of the institutions for public education in that city as they may deem necessary, to confer with the Board of Education, the Board of Trustees in the several wards, and the other officers connected with the school system, or such of them as may request such conference, and also with other parties, desiring to make suggestions in relation to the matter; and to thoroughly examine the organization and operation of the system of public education in that city. And the said commission shall make a written report to the Governor previous to the first day of January next, upon the matters aforesaid, and annex to such a report a draft of a bill making such changes and improvements in the laws relative to public education in that city, as they may deem advisable.

§ 2. Neither of the said Commissioners shall receive any compensation for his services, but the necessary and

reasonable expenses of the said commission shall be paid by the Board of Education, out of the school moneys of said city.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the precoding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-
seventh day of April, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-
seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO STAGE ROUTES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 13th, 1857.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. No. stage or omnibus route, or authority to run stages or omnibuses in said city, shall hereafter be granted by the Common Council of said city, unless a majority of the owners of property upon the street or streets, avenue or avenues, in or upon which any such route or privilege is to be operated, shall, before the Common Council act on the subject, first consent in writing thereto.

§ 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the existing provisions of law relative to the franchises of said city, but any stage route or privilege hereafter granted by said Common Council shall be disposed of at public auction, in the manner now provided by law for the disposal of the franchises of said city to the bidder who will give the largest sum per annum, with adequate security, to the Corporation of said city for the right or privilege.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L.S.]

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO LEGALIZE THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, IN RELATION TO
THE PAINTING AND GRAINING OF THE ROOMS OF THE SU-
PERIOR COURT.

Passed April 17th, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The County Treasurer of the county of New York is hereby authorized to pay to Charles McGill, the sum of three hundred dollars, being the amount of one bill for painting and graining the rooms of the Superior Court in said county, as audited and allowed, pursuant to resolution of the Board of Supervisors of said county, passed November tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, with interest on the said bill from the time it was audited and allowed; said resolution is hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force, notwithstanding the said painting and graining was not advertised and contracted for in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said city.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is ■ correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L.S.]

Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-
seventh day of April, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-
seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State,

AN ACT

TO LEGALIZE CERTAIN ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 13, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The resolution passed December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, in the following words, viz: *Resolved*, That there be appointed a clerk by the Receiver of Taxes, to assist the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in the discharge of his especial duties, at a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that this resolution take effect on and from the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, is hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of
[L.S.] April, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO WIDEN BROADWAY OR BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, BETWEEN FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-NINTH STREETS, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 13, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The street known as Broadway or Bloomingdale road, in the city of New York, may be widened by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, to such width as they may deem proper, any thing contained in the act entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes, passed April third, eighteen hundred and seven," to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, shall deem it desirable, in order to improve the access to Central Park, or otherwise, for the public convenience, so to widen the said street, they may order and direct the same to be done in like manner, and the like proceedings shall be thereupon had in relation to the said widening, as if the said widening was in a part of the said city not laid out into streets, avenues, squares and public places by the commissioners of streets and roads in the city of New York, under and by virtue of the said last-mentioned act; and all the provisions re-

lative to the widening of streets in that part of the said city, not laid out as aforesaid, which are contained in the act entitled "An act to reduce several laws, relating particularly to the city of New York, into one act, passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirteen," and the several acts altering and amending the same, shall be construed to apply to the said widening.

§ 2. The commissioners who may be appointed to assess the damage and benefit in consequence of such widening, shall be authorized to assess such part of the expense or damage as they may deem reasonable, upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, by reason of such widening being required to facilitate the access to Central Park.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of April,
[L. S.] in the year one thousand eight hundred
and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec. of State.

A N A C T

TO PROVIDE PAYMENT FOR CERTAIN ARTICLES FURNISHED
AND SERVICES PERFORMED FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AND TO LEGALIZE THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPER-
VISORS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, RELA-
TIVE THERETO.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The County Treasurer of the county of New York is hereby authorized to pay to Thomas McSpedon and Charles W. Baker, the sum of seven thousand and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents, being the amount of four several bills for blank books, stationery and binding for the office of Register of said county, as audited and allowed, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of said county, passed on the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and on the fifteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, with interest on the said several bills from the times when the said bills were so audited and allowed; said resolutions are hereby declared to be lawful and of binding force, notwithstanding the said blank books, stationery and binding were not advertised and contracted for, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said city.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
of Albany, this fourteenth day of April, in
[L. S.] the year one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE OPENING OF THE SECOND AVENUE IN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 10, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York, to take the necessary legal measures to open such parts of the Second avenue in said city, as have not already been opened.

§ 2. All laws now in force relative to proceedings for opening streets and avenues in said city, shall apply to the proceedings authorized by this act, except section one of chapter two hundred and nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. Provided that in assessing the cost of such opening, the Second Avenue Railroad Company shall be assessed for its proportion of benefits to be derived therefrom by the privilege of extending its track through said avenue upon such real estate as they own along the line of said avenue.

§ 9. The application for the appointment of commissioners of estimate and assessment in said proceedings, and the motion for the confirmation of the report of said commissioners, may be made at any special term of the Supreme Court, appointed to be held in and for the city and county of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom,
and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office
at the city of Albany, this twenty-
seventh day of April, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-
seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE COLES OR HARLEM BRIDGE, AT THE
TERMINUS OF THE THIRD AVENUE, IN THE COUNTY OF
NEW YORK.

Passed April 17, 1857; three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. On the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the present toll bridge, built by John B. Coles, and his assigns, over the Harlem river at the terminus of the Third avenue, in the county of New York, connecting it with the county of Westchester, then to become the property of the people of the state of New York, shall forever thereafter be a free bridge and public highway, and shall be kept in good and sufficient repair, and be maintained and sustained as a free bridge and public highway by the counties of New York and Westchester, as hereinafter provided.

§ 2. On the said first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, or immediately thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city of New York, and the county judge of the county of Westchester, (until the then next annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county, when it shall be their duty to appoint) and they are hereby required to appoint, each for the term of one year from the time of the making thereof, respectively, and annually thereafter in like manner, to appoint a suitable person to attend to the management and have the care and custody of the said bridge, and to attend to its repairing, and open the draw thereof, so as to prevent any

unnecessary delay or impediment in the navigation of said river; and the persons so to be appointed shall each receive an annual compensation, by way of salary, not to exceed seven hundred dollars, to be paid in monthly payments out of the treasury of the said city, upon the usual warrant of the said Mayor and the Comptroller, and out of the treasury of the county of Westchester, in like payments by the county treasurer thereof; and the said salaries shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes for county charges are levied and collected in the said counties, respectively.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the authorities of the counties of New York and Westchester, and they are hereby required forever after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to keep, maintain and sustain the said bridge in a good and sufficient state of repair, and to bear and pay their respective shares of the cost and expense thereof, in proportion to their several jurisdictions over the same as defined and fixed by the boundary lines of said counties, respectively; and the cost and expense thereof, as well as the cost and expense of the rebuilding of the said bridge, when such rebuilding may be deemed requisite and necessary, as hereinafter provided, shall be levied and collected as county charges, and shall be borne and paid by the said counties respectively in the aforesaid proportion in the apportionment of the said cost and expense.

§ 4. Whenever the Mayor and the Street Commissioner of the said city, and the County Judge of the county of Westchester, and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors therein, or a majority of them, (and they and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a Board of

Commissioners for the purpose to be known as the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge, shall upon personal inspection and examination deem it necessary, and shall certify in a certificate to be by them signed and filed in the office of the county clerk of said counties, that the rebuilding of the said bridge is requisite and necessary, and the said bridge should be rebuilt and reconstructed, the same shall immediately after such determination and the filing of the said certificate be rebuilt and reconstructed by and under the direction of the aforesaid officers, and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and required to make all necessary engagements and contracts for such rebuilding and reconstruction, and to have said bridge fully rebuilt and reconstructed without any unnecessary delay, and the cost and expense thereof shall be levied and collected as other county charges are levied and collected, and shall be borne and paid by the said counties in the aforesaid proportions chargeable to each of them as hereinafore provided.

§ 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO CONFIRM AND LEGALIZE THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, PROVIDING FOR THE WIDENING OF BATTERY PLACE. AND TO AUTHORIZE.

Passed April 18, 1857—three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact, as follows:

SEC. 1. The resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of New York, on or about the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, providing for the opening of Battery place, in accordance with the plan referred to in said resolution, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, is hereby confirmed and made valid and effectual to all intents and purposes; and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to proceed with said opening, in conformity with said resolution: provided, however, that Battery place be made not more than seventy feet wide at the corner of Broadway, nor more than two hundred feet wide at the corner of West street and Battery place; and it is also provided that a ferry slip may be constructed at the foot of Battery place, when widened as aforesaid, not more than two hundred and fifty feet long, and being fifty feet wide at Battery place; the north side of said slip to be placed not nearer to pier number one, North river, than one hundred and nineteen feet at Battery place, nor nearer than one hundred and seventy feet from said pier at the outer end of said slip; and that no pier or wharf shall be hereafter constructed between the

north side of said ferry slip and pier number one, North river; nor the privileges, as at present enjoyed by the occupants of pier number one, in any way interfered with, other than by constructing a bulkhead, which is hereby authorized, between said pier number one and the pier hereby authorized; and provided further that the ferry slip and bulkhead, herein authorized, shall not be constructed without the consent of the Common Council, hereafter to be granted by an ordinance duly passed; and provided further, that the construction of said slips and bulkhead, and each of them, and the ferry, ferry privilege, and every right, benefit or franchise arising from such slip, bulkhead, ferry or ferry privilege, shall be constructed and granted by the Corporation of the city of New York, in the manner now provided by law: provided, however, that the ferry slip, hereby authorized, shall not be extended beyond, nor interfere with, the exterior line of the harbor of the city of New York, as established by law.

STATE OF NEW YORK, {
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at
the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh day
of April, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH BULKHEAD AND PIER LINES FOR THE PORT
OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 17, 1857.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The bulkhead line or line of solid filling, and the pier line, adjacent to the shores of the port of New York, are hereby declared and established to be the bulkhead and pier lines recommended to the legislature by the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act for the appointment of a commission for the preservation of the harbor of New York from encroachments, and to preserve the necessary navigation thereof," passed March thirty, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in their reports of January twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and March eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and as laid down on the maps accompanying said reports, entitled, "Atlas of New York harbor, made under the direction of the harbor commission," in two volumes, except that the exterior or pier head line from Ninth street, extended to Forty-ninth street, on the New York side of East river, shall be the same as the line recommended by the committee of commerce and navigation of the senate, in their report of March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and on the maps, hereinafter referred to, in red ink; and a sea wall shall be erected on that line, from the northeast corner of the bulkhead at the foot of Seventeenth street, to Thirty-eighth street.

with openings of not less than one hundred feet, and at distances of not less than four hundred and fifty feet apart from centre to centre; and the whole water space between the bulkhead line hereby established, and the sea wall between Seventeenth and Thirty-eighth streets, shall be appropriated for piers, on piles or blocks and bridges, and wet basins, and a continuous bulkhead from Thirty-eighth to Forty-ninth street, which bulkhead shall be the exterior line, and line of solid filling; but no pier or other erection or structure, shall be made outside of the said sea wall or bulkhead from Seventeenth to Forty-ninth street, that is to say:

1. Maps of the shores of the city and county of New York.

2. From a point one mile north of Spuyten Duyvil creek, on the east shore of the Hudson river; thence southerly to the entrance and along the north shores of Spuyten Duyvil creek and Harlem river, and easterly along the north shore of the East river, to Throg's Neck, in the county of Westchester.

3. From the entrance to Little Neck bay, in the county of Queens, westerly along the south shore of the East river, including Flushing and Gowanus bays, and Newtown Creek, to the westerly end of Coney Island, in the county of Kings.

4. The easterly line of the county of Richmond, to the entrance of the Kill van Kull, and thence along the southerly shore of the Kill van Kull, and the southerly and easterly shores of Arthur's Kill, or Staten Island

Sound, to a point opposite to the entrance of Woodbridge creek, in the state of New Jersey.

5. From the middle of the Kill van Kull, at its entrance from the bay of New York; thence northerly along the westerly shore of the said bay, and along the westerly shore of the Hudson river, in the state of New Jersey, to a point opposite to the entrance of Spuyten Duyvil creek.

6. The several islands in the harbor of the York.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful to fill in with earth, stone, or other solid material, in the waters of said port, beyond the bulkhead line or line of solid filling hereby established, nor shall it be lawful to erect any structure exterior to the said bulkhead line, except the sea wall mentioned in the first section of this act, and piers which shall not exceed seventy feet in width respectively, with intervening water spaces of at least one hundred feet, nor shall it be lawful to extend such pier or piers beyond the exterior or pier line, nor beyond or outside of the said sea wall.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, within thirty days from the passage of this act, to verify by their signatures, and to file in the office of the secretary of state, there to remain of record, the aforesaid maps, together with a minute written description, by courses and distances, as far as practicable, of the aforesaid lines in front of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, verified in like manner, and file a copy of the description of the said courses and distances in the office of the Street Commissioner of the city of New York, and

the term of the said commissioners is hereby extended to the fifteenth day of May next.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and
of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
[L.S.] city of Albany, this 27th day of April, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifty
seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO ENABLE THE SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF
NEW YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX.

Passed April 16, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be, after the passage of this act, to order and cause to be raised by tax, on the estate, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying arrearages in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and
of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this twenty-sev-
[L. S.] enth day of April, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO LEGALIZE THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, PROVIDING PAYMENT FOR CERTAIN SURVEYING AND MAPPING PERFORMED FOR SAID CITY AND COUNTY.

Passed April 15th, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The resolutions passed January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of New York, in the following words, viz:

" *Resolved*, That the bill of Mr. Samuel E. Holmes, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, for surveying and making maps of the Nineteenth Ward, of the city of New York, for the use of the Tax Commissioners and Ward Assessors be, and the same is hereby audited and allowed.

" *Resolved*, That A. V. Stout, Esq., County Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for twenty-five hundred dollars, in favor of Samuel E. Holmes, for the services mentioned in the foregoing resolution," are hereby declared to be valid, and the same shall be carried into effect.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom,
and of the whole of said original law.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at
the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh
day of April, in the year one thousand
eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH A METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, AND TO
PROVIDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF.

Passed April 15th, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The counties of New York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, are hereby constituted for the purposes of this act, into one district, to be called "The Metropolitan Police District of the State of New York." Immediately upon the passage of this act, and thereafter from time to time as required by this act, there shall be appointed by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate, (except that during any recess of the Senate the Governor may appoint, subject to the thereafter consent of the same,) five Commissioners of Police, who shall be the chief officers of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and who shall severally possess and perform therein the powers and duties authorized and enjoined by this act. The said Commissioners, together with the Mayors of the cities of Brooklyn and New York, *ex officio*, shall form the Board of Police for the said district, and a majority of them shall constitute a quorum of such Board for the transaction of business.

§ 2. Three of said Commissioners shall be appointed from the city of New York, one from Kings county, one from the county of Richmond or Westchester. The persons so first appointed shall thereupon assemble together

in the office of the Secretary of State, and draw lots among themselves, in the presence of the said Secretary of State or his deputy, for three terms of office; one term to expire for three Commissioners upon the first day of May, which will be in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; another term to expire for two Commissioners on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Each Commissioner appointed to fill a term succeeding an expiring one, shall be appointed thereafter for a full term of three years, and the appointment for such full term shall be made as provided in section first, and shall be made from the county in which the vacancy occurred. Any vacancy as Commissioner of Police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District" shall be filled by the Board of Police for the residue of the unexpired term. Any one of the said Commissioners who shall, during his term of office, accept any other place of public trust or emolument, or who shall, during the same period, receive any nomination for an office elective by the people, without publicly declining the same within ten days succeeding the said nomination, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. Any one of the Commissioners aforesaid may be at all times removed by the Governor, under the provisions of the statutes relating to the removal from office of sheriffs, which provisions are hereby extended so as to relate to each one of the said Commissioners.

§ 3. Upon the conclusion of the drawing for terms of office provided for in the preceding section, the said Secretary of State or his deputy, shall file a certificate of the result thereof, and give to each Commissioner the proper certificate of his office, according to the term he shall have

so drawn as aforesaid. The said Secretary of State or his deputy, shall then administer the constitutional oath of office to each Commissioner, and make the proper record thereof; whereupon the said Commissioners may organize themselves into a Board of Police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and assume control of the police force thereof.

§ 4. The officers of the Board of Police shall be a president and a treasurer, who shall each be selected from among the said Commissioners. The Board shall have power to appoint a chief clerk and six deputy clerks for the said districts, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the said Board. The principal officer of the Board shall be located in such part of the said "The Metropolitan Police District" as may be deemed most advisable and convenient for the transaction of business. The said office shall be rented by the Board, and the Superintendent of Police, hereafter created, shall have office accommodations in the same building with that occupied by the said Board. The office accommodations for the two Deputy Superintendents of Police, hereinafter created, may be, at the discretion of the Commissioners, located in any part of the district, except that one Deputy Superintendent of Police shall have office accommodations in the city of Brooklyn.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police hereby constituted, at all times of the day and night, within the boundaries of the said, "The Metropolitan Police District," to preserve the public peace, to prevent crime, and arrest offenders; to protect the rights of persons and property, to guard the public health, to preserve order at every primary and public election; to remove nuisances existing

in public streets, roads, places and highways; to provide a proper police force at every fire, in order that thereby the firemen and property may be protected; to protect strangers and travelers at steamboat and ship landings, and railway stations, to see that all laws relating to the observance of Sunday; and regarding pawnbrokers, mock-auctions, emigrants, elections, gambling, intemperance, lottery policies, vagrants, disorderly persons, and the public health are properly enforced; and to obey and enforce all ordinances of Common Councils and Boards of Supervisors, and town and village authorities within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," which are applicable to police or health.

§ 6. The said duties of the Board of Police shall be more especially executed under the direction and control of said board, and according to rules and regulations, which it is hereby authorized to pass, from time to time, for the more proper government and discipline of its subordinate officers, by a police force for the whole of the said "The Metropolitan Police District;" and authorized to do duty in any part thereof, without regard to residence or county lines. The said police force shall consist of a general superintendent of police, and two deputy superintendents of police; five surgeons of police, and so many inspectors, or captains of police, not to exceed forty; so many sergeants of police, not to exceed one hundred and fifty; and so many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force, to be paid for by said county; and as many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, to be appointed as a quota of the

patrol force, to be paid for by the city of Brooklyn; and so many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the Supervisors of the towns of the county of Kings, not included within the municipal jurisdiction of the city of Brooklyn, to be appointed as a quota of the police force, to be paid for by said towns of the county of Kings; and as many police patrolmen as may be determined upon by the Supervisors of the counties of Richmond and Westchester, to be appointed as a quota of the patrol force, to be paid for by said counties respectively, in the mode and manner hereinafter provided; and the aforesaid authorities may, from time to time, increase or diminish the number of patrolmen; and, until otherwise provided for as aforesaid, the said quota of patrol force for the county of New York, and for the county of Kings, shall be of the number of patrolmen now existing by law in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The said officers hereby created for the said police force shall be severally filled by appointment from the Board of Police, in the mode prescribed by this act; and, each person so appointed shall hold office only during such time as he shall faithfully observe and execute all the rules and regulations of the said board, the laws of the state, and the ordinances existing within the district enacted by the city, county, town, and village authorities within the same, and which ordinances apply to such part of the district where the members of the police force may be on duty.

§ 7. The qualifications, enumeration and distribution of duties, mode of trial and removal from office of each officer of the said police force, shall be particularly defined and prescribed by rules and regulations of the Board of Police, in accordance with the constitution and laws of this state;

provided, however, that no person shall be so appointed to office, or hold office in the police force aforesaid, who cannot read and write the English language or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who shall not have resided within the said, "The Metropolitan Police District" during a term of five years next preceding his appointment, or who shall ever have been convicted of crime; and provided that no person shall be removed therefrom, except upon written charges preferred against him to the Board of Police, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded him of being heard in his defence; and provided, that whenever any vacancy shall occur as inspector of police, the same shall be filled by an appointment from among the persons then in office as sergeants of police; and a like vacancy in the office of sergeants of police shall be filled by appointment from among the persons then in office as patrolmen.

§ 8. The members of the police force of the said, "The Metropolitan Police District," shall possess in every part of the state of New York, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except for the service of civil process; and any warrant for search or arrest issued by any magistrate of the state of New York, may be executed in any part of the state by any member of the police force of the said, "The Metropolitan Police District," without any backing or indorsement of the said warrant, and according to the terms thereof; and all the provisions of sections seven, eight and nine, of chapter two, title two, part four of the Revised Statutes in relation to the giving and taking of bail, shall apply to this act. The general and deputy superintendents and inspectors or captains of police, having just cause to suspect that any felony has

been or is being, or is about to be committed within any building, or on board of any ship, boat or vessel within the said, "The Metropolitan Police District," may enter upon the same at all hours of the day and night, to take all necessary measures for the effectual preservation or detection of all felonies, and may take then and there into custody all persons suspected of being concerned in such felonies, and also may take charge of all property which he or they shall have then and there just cause to suspect has been stolen.

§ 9. If the general superintendent of police shall report in writing to the Board of Police that there are good grounds for believing any house or room within the said, "The Metropolitan Police District" to be kept or used as a common gaming house or cock-pit, and if two or more householders, dwelling within the said district and not belonging to the Metropolitan Police aforesaid, shall make oath in writing before any one of the commissioners of police, and annexed to the said report, (which oath every commissioner of police is hereby empowered to administer, receive and subscribe,) that the premises complained of by the general superintendent of police, are commonly reported and believed by the deponents to be kept as a common gaming house or cock-pit, it shall be lawful for any commissioner of police, by order in writing, to authorize the said general superintendent, or either deputy superintendent of police, to enter upon such premises, together with such members of the patrol force as shall be directed by the said commissioner, by name, to accompany him or them, and, if necessary, to use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to take into custody all persons

who shall be found therein, and destroy all implements of gaming found therein, and forthwith to convey the said persons before any magistrate of the district, who shall forthwith proceed to hear the proof whether or no any of such persons were in such premises for the purpose of gaming; and if there shall be probable cause for believing that any of such persons were so in such premises for the purpose of gaming, then the said magistrate shall forthwith order, by due commitment, any of the said persons to find good bail, with two householders of the Metropolitan Police District as his sureties, conditioned for his appearance at the proper criminal court of the county wherein the said premises are situated, having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors, either at the term thereof then in being, or at the next term thereof, to answer any indictment which may be found thereat, charging him with being in the said premises as a common gambler, or in default thereof, the said magistrate shall commit to the common jail or city prison of the county for such trial. The said magistrate shall immediately send the proofs in writing to the District Attorney of the county, whose duty it shall be, in preference to any other case in his office of prosecution for any offence, to lay the same before the grand jury of the county, and upon indictment being thereupon found, to immediately try the same in preference to every other case, subject to the discretion of the court. It shall be sufficient in the said indictment to charge that the defendant, (naming him,) upon a day certain, and at an hour certain, was arrested within a common gaming house and is a common gambler. If the jury are satisfied that the premises in which he was arrested, was kept for purposes of gaming, and that he was present for the purpose of gaming, then

the said defendant may be convicted as a common gambler. If convicted as such common gambler, then the court shall forthwith sentence him as for a misdemeanor, to an imprisonment not less than ten days in the jail of the county, or penitentiary not exceeding one year, and at hard labor therein, or to a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars. The phrase "purposes of gaming" in this section, shall be taken to mean any purpose of playing for wagers of money at any game of chance, by whatsoever name the same shall be known. If the said implements of gaming seized shall have annexed to the same any thing of value, apart from their value as such implements, the said thing of value so annexed to the implements ordered to be destroyed, shall be returned to the owner thereof.

§ 10. It is hereby made the duty of the board of police, for more effectually distributing and enforcing its police government and discipline, to divide the said, "The Metropolitan Police Districts," into precincts not exceeding forty, and without regard to county or ward boundaries, and to assign one inspector or captain of police, and four sergeants of police to each of said precincts. The board may, from time to time, establish a station or substations, in each precinct, for the accommodation of the police force on duty therein. It may, from time to time, detail and change, without regard to, or limitation of, residence, inspectors or captains, sergeants and patrolmen and doormen, to such parts of the district, rivers, creeks and harbors therein, or to such of the police and criminal courts, and to the public offices of the government of the cities of New York and Brooklyn and the quarantine, and emigration offices as it may deem advisable. It shall not

suspend members of the police force from pay for more than thirty days. It shall promulgate all regulations and orders through the general superintendent of police, who shall take the place of the Mayor of the city of New York and of the city of Brooklyn, as being the head of the Police Department or force in the said cities, but always subject to the orders and regulations of the board of police; and it shall be the duty of the police force to respect and obey the said general superintendent of police as the head and chief of the same, subject to the rules and regulations and general orders of the board of police.

§ 11. The Board of Police, whenever it shall see fit, shall, on the application of any person or persons, showing the necessity thereof, appoint and swear any additional number of patrolmen, to do duty at any place within "The Metropolitan Police District," at the charge and expense of the person or persons by whom the application shall be made, (but not to exceed the yearly sum provided for patrolmen of the force, provided by this act as the general police force,) and the patrolmen so appointed shall be subject to the orders of the Board of Police, and shall obey the rules and regulations of the Board, and conform to its general discipline, and to such other special regulations as may be made, and shall wear such dress or emblem, as the board may direct, and shall, during the term of their holding appointment, possess all the powers, privileges and duties of the patrol force, heretofore prescribed. The persons so appointed may be removed at any time by the Board of Police, without assigning cause thereof, upon one month's notice of the intention so to do, given to the person or persons who applied for the appointment as aforesaid. The Board of

Police may also, upon any emergency of riot, pestilence, invasion, or during any day of public election or celebration, appoint as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens as it may deem advisable, and for a specified time, and during the term of service of any such special patrolmen, he shall possess all the powers and privileges, and perform all the duties of the patrolmen of the standing police force of the district, but the Board of Police, in making such appointment, shall in no way interfere with the force of the lawful command of the sheriff of counties, as now provided for by law, and such special patrol shall wear any emblem to be prescribed by the Police Commissioners.

§ 12. No member of the police force, under penalty of forfeiting the pay which may be due to him, shall withdraw or resign from the police force, unless he shall have given one month's notice thereof, in writing, to the general superintendent of police, and no person who shall ever have been removed from the police force established by this act, for cause, shall be reappointed by the Board of Police to any office in the said police force.

§ 13. All stolen property taken by members of the police force, shall be kept in a place, and by a person to be designated by the Board of Police. Every such article of property shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, together with the name of the owner, if ascertained, and the name of the place where found, and of the person from whom taken, with the general circumstances, and the date of its receipt, and the name of the officer recovering the same. The Board of Police shall also cause to be kept general complaint books, in which shall be

entered every complaint, preferred upon personal knowledge of the circumstances thereof, with the name and residence of the complaint. It shall also cause to be kept books for the registry of lost, missing or stolen property, for the general convenience of the public and of the police force of the district. It shall also cause to be kept books of records of "The Metropolitan Police District," wherein shall be entered the name of every member of the police force, with his time and place of nativity, the time and place when he became a citizen, if he was born out of the United States, his age, his former occupation, number of family and residence thereof, the date of appointment or dismissal from office, with the cause of the latter. And in every such record, sufficient space shall be left against all such entries wherein to make record of the number of arrests made by such member of the police force or of any special services deemed meritorious by the inspectors or captains of police. It shall also cause to be kept in proper books, the accounts of the treasurer of the Board, and number of the several meetings thereof, and all receipts for moneys or warrants or checks for moneys, shall be written in books kept for the purpose, and the said receipts signed by the person or persons in every case receiving money, warrants, or checks from the treasurer. All such books shall be, at all business hours, and when not in actual use, open to public inspection. The Board of Police shall also cause to be kept and bound all police returns and reports of the districts.

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the Common Councils of the cities of New York and Brooklyn respectively, in accordance with the practice and ordinances now exist-

ing therein, to provide, at the expense of said cities, respectively, all necessary accommodations within such precincts of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," as shall be contained within the boundaries of the said cities respectively, for the station-houses required by the Board of Police for the accommodation of the police force of such precincts, for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences. It shall also be the duty of the said Common Councils respectively to furnish the same suitably, and to warm and light the same by day and night. In case the said Common Councils or either of them neglect or refuse so to do, after having been thereto requested by the Board of Police, then the said Board may make their own provisions in the premises, and the same, when made, shall become a proper charge and debt for the expenses and disbursement thereof against the said city or cities, whose Common Council has so neglected or refused to make provision as aforesaid. The accommodations required in the counties of Richmond and Westchester, and in the county towns of King's county, respectively, shall be those ordinarily made and used therein by the criminal authorities of each town or village therein; and so far as the detention of persons under arrest is concerned, the same shall be lawful in any part of the said "The Metropolitan Police District," without regard to county lines therein, on direction to that effect by any inspector or captain of police; and in every case of arrest the same shall be made known, within six hours thereafter, to the inspector or captain upon duty, in the precinct wherein the arrest was made by the person making the same, and it shall be

the duty of the said inspector within twelve hours after such notice, to make written return thereof, according to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, together with the name of the party arrested, the offence, the place of arrest and the place of detention. The Board of Police shall provide suitable accommodation within the said "The Metropolitan Police District," for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal proceedings, and such accommodations shall be in premises other than those employed for the confinement of persons charged with crime, fraud, or disorderly conduct, and it shall be the duty of all magistrates in committing witnesses to have regard to the rules and regulations of the Board of Police in respect to their detention.

§ 15. All telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in the possession of the police departments of Brooklyn and New York are hereby given for the use, (at the proper places, within the county of Kings and Brooklyn, not to be removed from the county wherein now used,) of the Board of Police herein authorized, but the ownership of the same, and the use thereof, as aforesaid, shall be according to the ordinances which the Common Council of the cities in which the said property is situated, have enacted or may hereafter enact. The Board of Police shall have power to enact and maintain, under the general laws of the state relating to the telegraph lines, all such lines of telegraph in such places within the said district, as for purposes of police the Board shall deem necessary.

§ 16. The necessary expenses incurred in the execution

of criminal process within the said, "The Metropolitan Police District," shall be a county charge, only against the county from which the said process issued.

§ 17. The constables elected by the electors within the counties of Westchester and Richmond, and in the county town of Kings shall possess all the powers conferred by this act upon patrolmen of the police force. The Board of Supervisors in each of the said last-mentioned counties and the Supervisors of the county town of Kings, in board assembled, may call upon the Board of Police to appoint for duty, within the precincts of which the said county shall be a part, as many additional inspectors or captains, sergeants and patrolmen as it shall enumerate and describe, upon appropriations to the police fund the necessary expenses and salaries to be incurred thereby. Any of the village or town authorities within the said counties respectively, may also make such demand upon the Board of Police, upon making the like provisions of pay; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to appoint such officers, who shall thereafter become regular members of the police force of the district, and subject to all the rules and regulations of the Board, discharge the duty and possess powers and privileges as such members. The Supervisors of the counties of Richmond, Westchester and Kings are hereby authorized, from time to time, to levy and raise by tax, upon the real and personal property taxable within each county, such sum or sums of money as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this section, or the police purposes of this act.

§ 18. No person holding office under this act shall be liable to military or jury duty, nor to arrest a civil pro-

cess, or to service of subpoena from civil courts, whilst actually on duty.

§ 19. The health officer of the port of New York, shall have power, at all times, to call upon any of the police force of the district, to a number not exceeding ten, to aid him upon any necessary emergency, in enforcing the powers and duties conferred upon his office by law, and it shall thereupon become the duty of any such member of the police force, so called upon, to obey him. But such service shall not continue longer than twenty-four hours.

§ 20. The Board of Police shall, at all times, cause the ordinances of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, to be properly enforced, and it shall be the duty of said Board, at all times, whenever consistent with the rules and regulations of the Board, and with the requirements of this act, to furnish all information desired, and comply with all the requests made by the Common Councils of the said cities, or by the Mayors thereof, or by the Boards of Supervisors of the counties of Westchester and Richmond and the county town of Kings. The Boards of Police is hereby invested with all the powers now conferred by law upon the Mayors of New York or of Brooklyn, in respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, protect the property and preserve the public tranquillity. The Board of Police shall appoint all court clerks prescribed to the judicial districts in which police justices are elected in the city and county of New York, and it shall designate the courts at which they shall do duty respectively. The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpoenas, tested in the name of its president, to compel, before it the at-

tendance of witnesses, upon any proceeding authorized by its rules and regulations. Each Commissioner of Police, the general superintendent of police, and each deputy superintendent of police, and the chief clerk of the Board of Police, are hereby given power to administer, take, receive and subscribe all affirmations and oaths, to any witnesses summoned and appearing in any matter or proceeding authorized as aforesaid, or to any depositions necessary by the rules and regulations of the Board of Police. Any wilful and corrupt false swearing by any witness or person making deposition before any of the officers last-mentioned, to any material fact in any necessary proceeding under the said rules and regulations, shall be deemed perjury and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offence. The provisions of law now existing in respect to attachment of witnesses before Committees of the Common Council of New York, and to the compulsory attendance of the said witnesses to appear and testify before them, are hereby applied to the case of witnesses subpoenaed before the Board of Police.

§ 21. It shall be the duty of the Board of Police to detail on the day of any election within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, at least two patrolmen to each election poll and shall, in and for each of the said cities, appoint all poll clerks provided for by law, and shall, in and for the said cities, provide ballot boxes for use at general, special and charter elections, and keep custody of the said boxes, except during the taking, receiving and counting of the votes. It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public

election within the said the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the state of New York, by the District Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the police contingent fund hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper order in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box, for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within said district.

§ 22. It shall be a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail or penitentiary, if there be a penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year, nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the state, committed in his presence, or for any person, not a member of the police force, to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

§ 23. The treasurer of the Board of Police shall receive an annual stated salary of three thousand dollars, and each other commissioner shall receive an allowance of eight dollars for each day of actual service, the same to be certified to the Comptroller of the State by the trea-

surer of the Board; but no other compensation shall be paid or allowed to the members of the Board. The General Superintendent of Police shall receive a like salary of three thousand dollars; each deputy superintendent of police shall receive a like salary of two thousand dollars; each surgeon of police shall receive a like salary of fifteen hundred dollars; each inspector or captain of police shall receive a like salary of twelve hundred dollars; each sergeant of police shall receive a like salary of nine hundred dollars; the chief clerk to the Board of Police shall receive a like salary of two thousand dollars; and each deputy clerk, a like salary of one thousand dollars. The pay of each police patrolman shall be at the rate of eight hundred dollars, and that of each doorman at the rate of seven hundred dollars per year. The salaries shall be paid quarterly, and the pay monthly, to each person entitled thereto. The salary of each commissioner shall be paid to him by the Comptroller of the State, out of the police fund. Each inspector or captain shall receive monthly, from the treasurer of the board, the sums required for the pay of the patrolmen and doormen doing duty within his police district precinct. No member of the Board of Police or of the police force, shall receive or share in, for his own benefit, under any pretence whatsoever, any present, fee, gift or emolument for police services, other than the regular salary and pay provided by this section, except by unanimous consent of the Board of Police.

§ 24. All rewards, fees, proceeds of gifts and emoluments that may be allowed by the Board of Police, to be paid and given for account of extraordinary services of any member of the police force, and all moneys arising

from the sale of unclaimed goods shall be paid into the bank wherein the treasurer of the Board of Police shall be required, as hereinafter provided, to keep his account. The payments so made shall constitute a fund, to be called the "Police Life and Health Insurance Fund," and the persons who shall, from time to time, fill the office of the said treasurer of the Board of Police, and that of the Comptrollers of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, are hereby declared the trustees of the said fund, and may invest the same, as they shall see fit, either in whole or in part.

§ 25. Whenever any member of the police force, in the actual performance of his duty, shall become bodily disabled, his necessary expenses, on the certificate of a surgeon of the police, stating the manner, cause and condition of injury, and approved by the Board of Police, during the time his disabling, as aforesaid, continues, may become a charge upon the fund provided for in the preceding section. If such bodily disabling is likely to continue for life, on the like certificate to that effect and the like approval, the sum of one thousand dollars may be chargeable upon the said fund, to be paid to the person so injured. If any member of the police force, in the performance of his duty, shall be killed or shall die from the effect of any injury received by him whilst in such performance, and there shall be any person absolutely interested, pecuniarily, in the continuance of his life, a sum of two thousand dollars may be chargeable against the said last mentioned fund, to be paid to the person so interested. In every case the Board of Police shall inquire into the circumstances, and if satisfied that the charge upon the said fund is correct, shall order the same to be paid by the draft of

the said trustees upon the said fund, each writing his signature thereto. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to special patrolmen, appointed as hereinbefore provided for, at the request and expense of private parties.

§ 26. The Board of Supervisors in the county of New York, and the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn, and Kings respectively, shall annually raise and collect by tax upon the real and personal property taxable within the cities of New York and Brooklyn, such sums of money as the Boards of Police for the said "The Metropolitan Police District," on or before the first Monday of June in each year, shall apportion as requisite and needful to be raised by each city and county, which several sums of money shall be applied by the said Board of Police for the fiscal purposes of this act. But such apportionment shall not be legal or binding upon the respective Boards of Supervisors above-mentioned, if the apportionment of tax made to each county aforesaid shall exceed the sum which shall be necessary to maintain police accommodations and the police force used and employed within each or either of the said counties, according to the action of the Board of Supervisors, nor unless the said apportionment shall be first approved by a majority vote of an auditing committee, composed of the President of the Board of Supervisors in each of the counties embraced by the said "The Metropolitan Police District," and by the Comptrollers of the cities of New York and Brooklyn respectively. The said several sums of money apportioned, levied and collected within each of said cities of New York and Brooklyn, shall be in lieu of all taxes

within each of the said cities for the support of police governments therein.

§ 27. Such several sums of money provided for by the preceding section, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the said respective cities, and shall be styled the Police Fund, and next immediately paid into the treasury of the state of New York, and shall be paid therein and therefrom under the fiscal regulations of law relating to the School Fund of the state of New York, at least once a month, but not in a sum exceeding, at any one time, one sixth of the whole yearly sum collected; and the sums of moneys collected by the respective cities aforesaid, for the purposes of police therein during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-six and eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and not expended, in the respective treasuries of the said cities, shall, immediately upon the organization of the Board of Police, and after due notice to that effect served upon the Comptroller of the city and county of New York and the City Treasurer of Brooklyn, be paid into the state treasury, as part of the Police Fund, and disbursed, as before provided, to the treasurer of the Board of Police, on his proper warrant in like manner as aforesaid.

§ 28. The treasurer of the Board of Police shall disburse all moneys required for the purposes of the said Board, but always upon his check or warrant upon the funds to the credit of the Board, which shall be deposited by the said treasurer in such bank or banks within "The Metropolitan Police District," as shall be designated for that purpose by the Comptroller of the state of New York. No expenses other than salaries and pay herein provided

shall ever be incurred by the Board of Police, except for rents, stationery, printing, advertising, fuel and lights, unless the same shall be expressly authorized, and provision therefor made as a separate county or city charge by the Board of Supervisors for the county or the joint Board of the Supervisors and Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn, within which the expenditure becomes necessary.

§ 29. The treasurer of the Board of Police shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute ■ bond by himself, together with sufficient sureties, not less than two, in a penalty of fifty thousand dollars to the people of the state of New York, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; the sureties to justify before a Justice of the Supreme Court of the first or second judicial district. This bond shall be approved by the Comptroller of the state of New York, and shall be filed in the office of said Comptroller. Whenever any of its conditions shall be violated, the said bond may be sued upon by the Attorney-General of the state, and the proceeds of suit paid to the credit of the police fund, provided by section twenty-seven.

§ 30. The Board of Police shall require and make suitable provisions respecting security to be entered into by the general and deputy superintendents of police, and by the inspectors of police, and for the taking by members of the police force of an oath of office, and the registry of the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Board of Police, which oath of office may be taken before any commissioner of police, who is hereby empowered to administer and receive the same.

§ 31. From and after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under the provisions of this act, it shall possess all the power and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the Board of Commissioners of Police of the city of New York, or upon the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge of said city as Police Commissioners, or upon the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn respectively, as the heads therein of the respective police departments of those cities, or upon the Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn, which power and authority shall relate to or in any way be connected with the police government, police appointments, or police discipline within either of said cities, or within the counties of Kings and New York; and from and after the said first meeting of the Board of Police of "The Metropolitan Police District," the duty and authority and power of each and all of the aforementioned officers in relation to police government, appointment and discipline shall wholly cease, and rest, as aforesaid, in the said Board of Police constituted by this act, except that the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York shall be, with the commissioners, members *ex officio* of the Board of Police, and entitled to one vote each at every session thereof, when present at its meetings.

§ 32. From and after the passage of this act, the designation of Chief of Police in the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall be, respectively, Deputy Superintendents of Police, and the persons filling the first-mentioned offices shall continue, under their new name, to discharge, as before, the duties of heads of the police departments in the said respective cities, but only until a General Superintendent of Police shall be elected and appointed by the Board of Police, from and after which they shall discharge

duty, respectively, as his deputies. From and after the passage of this act, captains of police in New York and Brooklyn shall be designated as inspectors or captains of police; lieutenants and assistant captains of police, in said cities, shall be designated sergeants of police, and perform duty concurrently with the sergeants then in office, until the Board shall regulate the proper number of such sergeants according to the terms of this act; and policemen shall be designated patrolmen. The present wards of the said cities shall be police precincts within "The Metropolitan Police District" until new ones are made by the Board of Police. The police in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws, at the passage of this act, and according to the regulations of the departments of New York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police, under this act, when the said police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the police force of "The Metropolitan Police District" hereby constituted.

§ 33. The Board of Police shall remove from office any one of the present members of the police departments of New York or Brooklyn, not possessed of the qualifications set forth in section seven of this act, but shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the seventh section of this act.

§ 34. The General Superintendent of Police shall make to the Board of Police quarterly reports, in writing, of the state of "The Metropolitan Police District," with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of said district. The Board of Police shall, on or before

the first Monday in December in each year, report in writing the condition of the police within the said police district, to the Governor of the state.

§ 35. All statutes, parts of statutes and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, together with all modes and qualifications of appointment to office, as members of police departments or of elections to office therein, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, whether such statutes, provisions, and modes and qualifications relate to the city of Brooklyn or to the county of Kings, or to the city and county of New York.

§ 35. Whenever, in any statute not inconsistent with this act, the word chief of police shall occur, it shall be taken to mean general superintendent of police; in like manner the word captain of police shall be deemed to mean inspector or captain of police; in like manner the words lieutenants or assistant captains of police shall be taken to mean sergeants of police; and the words policemen and patrolmen shall be identical in meaning in any act not repealed by this act.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at
[L. s.] the city of Albany, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO ERECT A NEW CITY HALL IN SAID CITY, RAISE MONEY BY LOAN FOR THAT PURPOSE, AND TO APPOINT COMMISSIONERS FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Passed April 17th, 1857, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Richard M. Blatchford, Gustavus A. Conover, Robert Emmet, Edwin D. Morgan, Henry Erasson, are hereby appointed Commissioners of the new City Hall, in the city of New York, and all vacancies which may occur among the said commissioners shall be filled by the Common Council.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to direct and superintend the erection of a new City Hall, in the city of New York, upon that portion of the Park lying on the rear of the present City Hall, bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets, or so much thereof as may be found necessary. But before deciding on any plans or specifications, it shall be their duty to offer to the proper authorities of the United States government, to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a post-office, and the accommodation of the Courts of the United States, and to convey to the United States Government the portion of ground covered

by said building so occupied. And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York are hereby authorized and empowered to make conveyance by deed of grant or lease, of any portion of the Park to the government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said government, of such building for the purposes of a post-office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States held in said city, and for the officers attached to said courts, upon being duly compensated for the same, and in case of such conveyance by the city, the jurisdiction of the state of New York over said ground shall be hereby released to the government of the United States for such purposes, reserving, however, to the state of New York, concurrent jurisdiction relative to all civil and criminal processes.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have power to decide upon the plans and specifications, to advertise for and receive proposals, to make contracts, and to do all and every thing necessary to the building and completion of the same, under the provisions of this act.

§ 4. The said commissioners shall have full power to employ architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks, and such other necessary assistants as may be required for the construction of the said City Hall, the compensation of such architects, engineers, superintendents, clerks and assistants, to be fixed by the commissioners, by and with the consent of the Common Council. The said commissioners shall receive as compensation, not exceeding five dollars per day, for each day's actual attendance on their duties, to be certified to the Comptroller under oath.

§ 5. The provisions of all acts applicable to contracts of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty requiring appropriations of money to fulfill the same, are hereby declared applicable to the contracts to be made by the said commissioners so far as the same are not inconsistent with this act. The contracts entered into by the said commissioners on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller within ten days after the same shall be executed.

§ 6. The said commissioners shall keep full minutes of their proceedings, which shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council of the city of New York, within ninety days after the said new City Hall shall be fully completed.

§ 7. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to raise by law, from time to time, and in such amounts as they may think fit, a sum not exceeding two millions of dollars, by the creation of a public stock, to be called "New City Hall Stock of the city of New York," which shall be redeemable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, out of the Sinking Fund of the said city of New York, and shall bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

§ 8. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to determine what shall be the nominal amount or value of each share of the said stock, and of what number of shares the same shall consist, and the commissioners are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of such shares at public auction, and to issue certificates therefor on such terms as they shall think proper, provided

that the stock shall not be sold at less than its par value.

§ 9. The provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate the finances of the city of New York," passed June eighth, eighteen hundred and twelve, which are not repugnant to or incompatible with any provisions in this act contained, shall apply to said stock.

§ 10. It shall be lawful for the Supervisors of the city and county of New York, to order and cause to be raised by tax on all property subject to taxation within said city and county, in addition to the ordinary taxes, yearly, and every year, a sum of money sufficient to pay the interest annually accruing on said stock.

§ 11. The moneys to be raised by virtue of this act shall be applied to the erection and completion of a new City Hall in said city of New York, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

§ 12. The commissioners appointed under this act shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the plans and specifications for said building, or in any contract for work to be done or materials to be furnished therefor, and said commissioners, or either of them, for any violation of the provisions of this act, may be removed by the Mayor, by and with the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

§ 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
 with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and seal of office,
at the city of Albany, this first day of
May, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State,

AN ACT

TO REGULATE THE USE OF THE SLIPS AND WHARVES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK BETWEEN PIERS NUMBER TWO AND NUMBER TWELVE, EAST RIVER.

Passed April 13, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. All that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the city of New York, from the east side of pier number two to and including the east side of pier number nine, East river, shall hereafter, from the twentieth day of March to the twentieth day of December in each and every year, be set apart, kept and reserved, to the extent specified in this act, for the use and accommodation of canal boats and barges engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson river or coming to tide water from the canals of the state arriving in said city from the city of Albany, or any port or place north or west thereof, and barges transporting property to and from the termini of the New York and Erie, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, and that piers number ten, eleven, and the west side of pier number twelve, East river, inclusive, shall hereafter be set apart, kept and reserved for the use and accommodation of the regular packet lines of sailing vessels, propellers and barges, now occupying berths on piers nine, ten, eleven, and the west side of pier twelve, and running to and from the following ports, to wit: Boston, Massachusetts; Ports-

mouth, New Hampshire; Philadelphia, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal; Wilmington, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; Apalachicola, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Matagorda, Texas.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the Harbor Masters or other officer or officers of said city, who are now or hereafter shall be, empowered by law or by any ordinance of said city, to regulate and station ships and vessels in the harbor of said city, and they shall have power to prohibit and prevent all other boats, ships and vessels from entering any of the slips, or approaching, or lying at any of the wharves between the piers named in the preceding section, during the period therein specified, when such slips and wharves shall be required for the use and accommodation of the vessels, boats and barges mentioned in said section. In case any boat, ship or vessel, not entitled, according to the provisions of this act, to use said waters, shall have entered any of said slips, or shall be lying at any of said wharves during the period aforesaid, when such slip or wharf shall be needed or required for the use or accommodation of any of the vessels, boats or barges, specified in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the said Harbor Masters, or other officer or officers, and they shall have power forthwith to remove such boat, ship or vessel from such slip or wharf, so far as may be necessary to accommodate the vessels, boats and barges, entitled as aforesaid to the use of said slips or wharf.

§ 3. Any person resisting or refusing, or neglecting to comply with any order or direction of any harbor master or other officer, given in pursuance of this act, in rela-

tion to any boat, ship or vessel, under the command or control of such person, and any person whatever who shall resist or oppose any harbor master or other officer in the performance of the duties of his office, under this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered, collected and applied in the manner provided for the recovery and application of the penalties imposed and specified in the third section of the act entitled "An act relating to the Harbor Masters of the port of New York," passed March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

§ 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away, or in any respect impair the right of the owner or lessee of any wharf, slip or pier mentioned in this act, from demanding, collecting and receiving the usual and legal rates of wharfage, for all boats, ships and vessels using or occupying said wharves, slips and piers, nor shall any thing herein be construed to prevent the free use of the waters and wharves specified in the preceding section, when such waters and wharves are not required for the use and accommodation of the vessels, boats and barges described in said first section, nor to be construed so as to prevent any vessel from hauling along side of any vessel, barge or canal boat to land cargo and receive cargo, or from laying along side of such vessel, boat or barge a sufficient length of time to transfer cargo with all reasonable dispatch, nor shall any thing herein contained be so construed as to disturb or interfere with any existing rights of occupancy granted by ordinance or resolution of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York, in favor of any of the lines of river barges or canal boats aforesaid.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office
at the city of Albany, the first day of
[L. s.] May, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

Passed April 15, 1857, three fifths being present.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The Mayor and Recorder of the city of New York shall cease to be members of the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. There shall be voted for at each and every charter election hereafter to be held in the city of New York, twelve Supervisors, who shall, together, compose the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York, and hold office for one year, from the first of January in each and every year hereafter. They shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only six names for Supervisors shall be upon one ticket. The six persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of City Canvassers, who shall canvass the votes in the same manner as they are required to canvass votes for charter officers; and all the provisions of law relating to election of charter officers are hereby applied to the election of Supervisors. On or before the twenty-fourth day of December, in each and every year succeeding the charter election, the Mayor of the city shall appoint, as Supervisors, the six persons receiving severally the highest number of votes next to the votes received by the six Supervisors having the return of the Board of City Canvassers.

§ 2. The vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Board of Supervisors shall be necessary to pass any act, ordinance or resolution appropriating money; and every act, ordinance or resolution which shall have passed the said Board of Supervisors, except such as levy any special tax or taxes, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the city of New York, for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it, if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the Board, within ten days thereafter; or, if said Board be not in session, at its next meeting after that period. The Board shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the city of New York.

§ 3. The Board shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same; and such act, resolution or ordinance, if approved by a majority of all the members elected to the Board, shall thereupon take effect. In all such cases the votes of the Board shall be determined by the ayes and noes, and the names of the persons, voting for and against its passage, shall be entered on the journal of the Board.

§ 4. If the Mayor shall not return any act, resolution or ordinance so presented to him, within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had signed it.

§ 5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; and no expense shall be incurred, whether it shall have been ordered by the Board or not, unless an appropriation of money, then in

the treasury, sufficient to cover such expense, shall have been previously made.

§ 6. The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, and its officers, shall have the like power, and perform the like duties, in regard to the fiscal concerns of said Board, as they possess in regard to the local concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. All moneys drawn from the treasury, by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller; and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom, except on the warrant drawn by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose.

§ 7. No allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall ever be allowed by the Board.

§ 8. The members of the Board of Supervisors, whenever attending as members of the Board of County Canvassers, shall not receive compensation for a greater period than ten days, for canvassing the votes of any election; nor shall any person receive any compensation for services as a Supervisor of the said county of New York.

§ 9. The Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York shall be the legal adviser of the said Board of Supervisors, and shall receive such compensation, for his services, as shall be fixed by said Board, not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars per annum.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the
city of Albany, the first day of May, in the
[L.S.] year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO DISCONTINUE A PORTION OF
THEIR TRACKS, AND TO CONSTRUCT NEW TRACKS.

Passed April 15, 1857.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate,
and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. The Second Avenue Railroad Company of the city of New York, are hereby authorized to discontinue the use of that portion of the tracks of their railroad, commencing in Chatham square, and running through Oliver street and South street to Peck slip.

§ 2. The said company are hereby authorized to extend and construct their said road, with a single or double track, through that part of the Bowery extending from Chatham square to Pearl street, and thence through Pearl street to Peck slip, and thence through Peck slip to South street, together with the necessary turnouts or switches in Peck slip, for the convenient operation and working of said railroad.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. }

I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby

certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
of Albany, this first day of May, in the
[L. S.] year one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,

Dep. Sec. of State.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF CERTAIN JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Passed April 18, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The Justices of the District Courts and the Police Justices of the city and county of New York, shall hereafter be elected on the first Tuesday of December preceding the expiration of their respective terms of office, at the same time with the election of charter officers for the said city.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
Secretary's Office. } I have compared the preceding
with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby
certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and
of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city
of Albany, this first day of May, in the year
[L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

N. P. STANTON,
Dep. Secretary of State.

DOCUMENT No. 10.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MAY 14, 1857.

The following protest, regarding certain acts passed at the last session of the State Legislature, respecting this city, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The undersigned members of the Board of Aldermen of New York, respectfully present the following

PROTEST:

That we individually reaffirm and reiterate the sentiments heretofore announced by this Board, relative to the various laws enacted at the recent session of the legislature, for the government of this city, and the control of many of its most important branches of enterprise, as having been adopted in a spirit evincing a total disregard, and the boldest defiance of the wishes and rights of our people.

We protest particularly against those laws as being forced upon us at a time when this city and other large municipal communities, equally interested with us in averting the evils of despotic interference by the state central powers with purely local concerns, are not adequately represented in the legislature, in proportion to our population, and are, therefore, left at the mercy of an uncon-

stitutional preponderance of representation from the interior parts of the state; and whether those measures are for that reason invalid or not, we solemnly protest against them as constituting an unjust aggression upon us tending to produce an irreconcilable feud, destructive of all harmony and good brotherhood, and threatening to drive our community to direct its energies and resources to effect a disruption and division of the state.

We protest, most especially at this time, against the 'Act to amend the charter of the city of New York,' 'passed April 14, 1857, because we do not believe it meets the approval of the people of this city, or any measurable proportion of them, but is as obnoxious to them collectively as it is unacceptable to their Common Council, because it did not originate with them, nor with any representative exponent of their will, but comes to us tainted with the same irresponsible political paternity to which may be traced much of the fanatical, despotic and unconstitutional legislation, with which, of late years, we have been afflicted, and particularly because to permit that the legislature may, with impunity, change the entire form and fabric of our local government, and compel our acceptance of an entirely new charter, under pretence of amending the old, without our application or consent in any form to be ascertained, would be to establish any alarming and destructive precedent, placing all subordinate communities at the mercy of political factions; divesting all local institutions of every degree of permanency and security, and subjecting them to fluctuations and incongruous experiments as often as the exigencies of party politics may require.

Inasmuch, however, as the public works and urgent affairs of the city peremptorily demand that the business

of the Common Council and ordinary work of legislation should be no longer suspended, but that the laborers and persons employed in the construction of sewers, grading, paving and regulating streets, as petitioned for, should be paid, as well the necessity of enacting measures to reform the systems for cleaning the public streets, and for other public necessities, the undersigned have concluded to proceed with the ordinary legislation, under this their most solemn protest.

We, therefore, distinctly protest, that no action of ours, as members of this Board, shall be regarded as accepting in any degree, the aforesaid amended charter, or any part thereof, as a valid enactment, obligatory upon this city, or its inhabitants; or as waiving any legal or constitutional objections to the same; and any act, ordinance, or resolution done or passed by this Board, or with our assent, consistent with the provisions of said amended charter, and not compatible with said charter, as heretofore existing, shall be considered as taking effect conditionally, and only, in the event that said charter shall be ultimately adjudged binding upon us by the tribunals to whom the same may be referred; and that any act, ordinance, or resolution which may be adopted or done by this Board, consistently with the provisions both of said amended charter and of the charter as previously existing, shall not be considered as made or passed under or in pursuance of said amended charter, except in the event of its being adjudged binding as aforesaid, but as made and passed under said charter, as previously existing, until such adjudication shall be made.

We further and specifically protest against the following named acts:

"An act to reduce the several acts relating to the District Courts in the city of New York, into one act."

"An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the city of New York."

"An act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors."

"An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof."

"An act to erect ■ New City Hall, and to appoint Commissioners for that purpose."

"An act to regulate the use of the Slips and Wharves of the city of New York, between piers number two and twelve, East river."

"An act relating to the Board of Supervisors of the city of New York."

"An act to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to construct a new track through a portion of the city."

As being a series of measures of purely local application, in relation to which the Common Council should first have been consulted, the interests affected thereby not being represented in any other portion of the state, and we being answerable to the people directly for the judicious government of the subjects legislated upon, and responsible for all taxes, or other pecuniary assessments or expenses involved in their execution.

JOHN CLANCY, *President Board of Aldermen.*

WILLIAM WILSON,	T. W. ADAMS,
PETER MONEGHAN,	M. L. HARRIS,
E. C. McCONNELL,	BART. HEALY,
THOS. McSPEDON,	HENRY HOFFMIRE,
WILLIAM COULTER,	S. BANTA,
JAS. R. STEERS,	WM. McCONKEY.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CITY INSPECTOR,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1856.

NEW YORK:
CHAS. W. BAKER, PRINTER, 29 BEEKMAN STREET
1857.

DOCUMENT No. 11.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 6, 1857.

The following Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year 1856, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, July 6, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with my duty, and the requirements of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government of the City of New York," I herewith transmit the Annual Report of this Department, containing, as arranged in tabular form, the whole number of deaths in the city, with the diseases, sex, nativity, color and ages, during the preceding year; also the number of births and marriages reported to this Department for the same period, with such remarks and suggestions as I have deemed necessary, connected with the preservation of the public health.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. MORTON,

City Inspector.

The statistics embraced in this report, are arranged as follows, viz:

A General Summary, showing the total number of deaths reported to this department, divided into white and colored persons, males and females, adults and children, with the number of Still-born and Premature Births, Malformations, Old Age, Casualties, Suicides, &c., during the year.

INDEX TO STATISTICAL TABLES.

	PAGE.
<i>First</i> —A table, exhibiting the number of deaths in each month, divided into adults and children; also showing the number of men, women, boys and girls, for the year.....	6
<i>Second</i> —A table of nativity of the deceased, exhibiting the number of each sex, in annual and monthly statements.....	7
<i>Third</i> —A table showing the mortality in the different Public Institutions, with the number of native and foreign birth, &c., in annual and monthly statements.....	8
<i>Fourth</i> —A table of mortality of white and colored persons, in monthly statements, for the year.....	9
<i>Fifth</i> —A table of deaths occurring from external causes, with nativity, color, sex and age.....	10-11
<i>Sixth</i> —Tables of mortality for the year, in monthly statements, showing the various causes of death, with nativity, colored persons, sex and age.....	12-83
<i>Seventh</i> —Recapitulation of the monthly returns of deaths, with nativity, color, ages and sex, for the year.....	84-85
<i>Eighth</i> —Recapitulation of the different diseases, with the sex, nativity, color and age, for the year.....	86-101
<i>Ninth</i> —Monthly recapitulation of diseases, with sex, nativity and color, for the year.....	102-117
<i>Tenth</i> —A table of diseases, arranged in classes and orders, showing sex, nativity, colored persons, public institutions, adults and children; with a recapitulation of each class.....	118-137
<i>Eleventh</i> —A table, showing the number of deaths in each ward, for the year.....	138
<i>Twelfth</i> —A table exhibiting the number of deaths in the different Public Institutions, with diseases, sex, nativity and ages, during the year, printed on a large folding sheet.	
<i>Thirteenth</i> —A table of births in the city of New York, (<i>as reported</i>) showing sex and color, in monthly statements, for the year.....	139
<i>Fourteenth</i> —A table of marriages for the year, (<i>as reported</i>) with color, condition in life and ages, in monthly statements....	140-141
<i>Fifteenth</i> —Meteorological register, and recapitulation of the same, exhibiting monthly and yearly readings of five daily observations of the temperature and moisture of the atmosphere, for 1856.....	142-170
<i>Sixteenth</i> —Meteorological register, kept at the Marine Hospital, Fort Hamilton, during the prevalence of yellow fever.....	171-173

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total number of deaths reported in 1856, was 21,658

Divided thus :

White persons.....	21,212	
Colored persons.....	446	
Total.....	<u>21,658</u>	
Male adults.....	3,428	
Male children.....	8,039	
Total males.....	<u>11,467</u>	
Female adults.....	3,341	
Female children.....	6,850	
Total females.....	<u>10,191</u>	
Total number of adults.....	6,769	
Total number of children.....	14,889	
Total number of deceased persons.....	<u>21,658</u>	
From which deduct :—		
Still-born.....	1,556	
Premature Birth.....	387	
Malformations, (<i>various</i>).....	128	
Old Age.....	180	
Casualties, Suicide, &c.—(<i>see table of External Causes</i> ,)	689	
Other sudden causes.....	<u>50</u>	
		<u>2,990</u>
Total number of deaths from Disease.....	<u>18,668</u>	

N.B.—Age for division of adults and children 20 years.

RETURN OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, DIVIDED INTO ADULTS AND CHILDREN, ALSO
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DECEASED MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, FOR 1856.

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
January.....	1524	501	1023	280	271	537	486
February.....	1594	502	1092	271	231	536	506
March.....	1769	611	1158	308	303	629	529
April.....	1664	554	1110	288	266	592	518
May.....	1469	503	966	260	243	537	429
June.....	1487	503	984	255	248	537	447
July.....	2413	603	1810	322	281	993	817
August.....	2630	572	2058	298	274	1057	1001
September.....	1945	605	1340	308	297	756	584
October.....	1650	620	1030	299	321	566	464
November.....	1660	575	1085	283	292	558	502
December.....	1853	620	1233	366	314	666	567
TOTAL.....	21658	6769	14889	3428	3341	8039	6850

A TABLE OF NATIVITY OF THE DECEASED, EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX, IN ANNUAL AND MONTHLY STATEMENTS, 1856.

COUNTRIES.	ANNUAL TOTALS.			JANUARY.		FEBRU'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DEC'R.	
	Both S.	Male.	Fem.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Africa.....	1		1		1																						
Asia.....	5	2	3										1	1			1	1					1				
Austria.....	6	4	2												1					2	1						
Belgium.....	6	3	3				1	1						1	1					1	1						
British America...	54	24	30	2	1	2		1	1	3	2	3	2	1	6	2	7	2	2			4	3	3	4	1	2
Central America...	1	1																				1					
China.....	2	2														1						1					
Denmark.....	12	8	4	1		1	1	2	1							1	1	1	1	1						1	
East Indies.....	1		1																								1
England.....	418	234	184	15	11	23	17	14	14	29	15	20	18	22	17	20	17	19	19	21	14	17	16	21	11	13	16
France.....	93	53	40	4	3	3	3	6	6	7	5	3	5	7	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	7	7	8	3
Germany.....	1257	663	594	54	45	57	45	60	56	55	41	46	36	46	62	61	59	72	63	55	38	51	59	52	44	51	46
Holland.....	24	15	9	3				1		2			1	3	2	1		4	2				2	1	1	1	1
Ireland.....	3135	1515	1620	93	124	97	101	141	150	120	112	115	120	116	116	154	127	129	128	143	140	128	169	125	162	154	171
Italy.....	39	22	17	1		1	2	1	3	2	2	4		2	1	2	2	3		1		1	3	2	2	2	2
Mexico.....	1	1						1																			
Norway.....	3	2	1	1			1							1													
Poland.....	16	11	5			1		2	1	1				2		2					2	1		1		1	2
Portugal.....	8	6	2	2	1	2								1											1	1	
Prussia.....	24	16	8	1		1	1	1	3			2	1	4		1		1	2	1		3		1	1		
Russia.....	3		3				1		1										1								
Scotland.....	134	73	61	7	5	7	2	6	5	1	7	9	3	5	2	11	3	6	9	4	6	8	9	6	7	3	3
South America.....	4	3	1				1	1														1		1			
Spain.....	7	7		1		1		1		1		1		1								1					
Sweden.....	15	11	4	2	1			1		2		1	1			1				1		2			1	1	1
Switzerland.....	21	12	9	1	2			1	2	1	2	4				1			2	1	1	2		1			
United States.....	16181	8639	7542	573	558	656	559	683	583	648	592	573	482	564	482	1035	876	1101	1039	821	672	631	519	628	549	726	631
Unknown.....	124	100	24	3	3	3	2	10	4	5	1	13	1	13	2	15	1	14	4	7	1	7	3	7	2	3	
" at sea.....	12	8	4	1	2	1		1				1		1			1					1		2			1
Wales.....	32	18	14	2		1		1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		3	2	1	4		1	2
West Indies.....	19	14	5					1	1	2	1	1							1	2		2		2	2	4	
TOTAL.....	21658	11467	10191	767	757	857	737	937	832	850	784	797	672	792	695	1315	1098	1355	1275	1064	881	865	785	866	794	972	881
RECAPITULATION.																											
Foreign Nativity..	5341	2720	2621	190	191	197	176	243	215	227	191	210	189	214	211	265	220	210	232	236	238	226	263	229	243	243	249
United States.....	16181	8639	7542	573	558	656	559	683	583	648	592	573	482	564	482	1035	876	1101	1039	821	672	631	519	628	549	726	631
Unknown.....	124	100	24	3	3	3	2	10	4	5	1	13	1	13	2	15	1	14	4	7	1	7	3	7	2	3	
" at sea.....	12	8	4	1	2	1		1				1		1			1					1		2			1
TOTAL.....	21658	11467	10191	767	757	857	737	937	832	850	784	797	672	792	695	1315	1098	1355	1275	1064	881	865	785	866	794	972	881

A TABLE SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN THE DIFFERENT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, WITH THE NUMBER OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN BIRTHS, &c., IN ANNUAL AND MONTHLY STATEMENTS, FOR 1856.

INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL.	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG'T.	SEP'T.	OCT'R.	NOV'R.	DEC'R.
Alms-house, Blackwell's Island.....	115	4	7	9	6	6	5	4	8	16	16	13	21
Bellevue Hospital.....	316	22	15	25	13	15	12	20	15	50	55	37	39
City Hospital.....	262	25	16	17	19	22	22	32	33	17	20	22	17
City Prison.....	23	2	1	1	1	.....	3	2	4	.....	3	.....	6
Colored Home Hospital.....	94	7	8	9	11	6	6	6	9	8	4	12	8
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	8	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jews' Hospital.....	12	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	1
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island.....	61	4	1	7	2	2	2	8	6	9	6	10	4
Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale.....	15	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	.....	1	.....
Lying-in Asylum.....	5	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
New York Orphan Asylum.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....	30	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	2
Randall's Island Nursery Hospital.....	98	7	8	2	8	3	2	6	8	27	9	12	6
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saint Vincent's Hospital.....	49	1	1	4	.....	1	2	2	8	3	6	9	12
Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....	25	.....	.....	1	6	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	4
Ward's Island, Emigration Hospital.....	587	59	61	67	30	41	41	50	50	52	31	40	35
Work-house Hospital, Blackwell's Island.....	42	.....	5	8	5	1	1	2	2	7	4	6	1
Total (Annual and Monthly).....	1760	135	128	166	110	102	105	143	183	199	161	169	159
United States.....	851	73	72	88	57	57	52	69	85	108	60	76	54
Foreign Nativity.....	909	62	56	78	53	45	53	74	98	91	101	93	105
Deaths in Institutions.....	1,760	135	128	166	110	102	105	143	183	199	161	169	159
" in other parts of the city.....	19,898	1389	1466	1608	1554	1367	1382	2270	2447	1746	1459	1491	1694
Total.....	21,658	1524	1594	1769	1664	1469	1487	2413	2630	1945	1650	1660	1853

RETURN OF MORTALITY, OF WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS, IN MONTHLY
STATEMENTS, FOR 1856.

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	WHITE.			COLORED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1524	748	729	1477	19	28	47
February.....	1594	840	723	1563	17	14	31
March.....	1769	917	812	1729	20	20	40
April.....	1664	853	760	1613	27	24	51
May.....	1469	782	653	1435	15	19	34
June.....	1487	773	679	1452	19	16	35
July.....	2113	1290	1084	2374	25	14	39
August.....	2630	1334	1255	2589	21	20	41
September.....	1945	1052	868	1920	12	13	25
October.....	1630	853	778	1631	12	7	19
November.....	1660	833	775	1613	23	■	47
December.....	1853	955	891	1846	17	20	37
TOTAL.....	21658	11235	9977	21212	232	214	446

A TABLE OF DEATHS OCCURRING FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES.

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Amputation.....	4	3	1	2											
Asphyxia.....	3	3		1						2					
Bleeding f'm H'd, f'm bite of a rat	1	1		1								1			
" from Penis.....	1	1								1					
Bronchitis, from inhaling steam..	1	1												1	
Burned or Scalded.....	119	44	75	9	24	1	1	2	4	6	10	11	18	1	
Casualties, (various).....	144	121	23	81	17	1	1			1	1			6	1
Compression of Brain f'm Falls.	8	7	1	6								1			
Concussion of the Brain.....	22	14	8	8	4	1	1		1					2	
Congestion of the Brain f'm Fall.	5	4	1	4											
" Heart from a Fall.....	1		1												
Cyanosis.....	52	25	24							28	23		1		
Dropsy in the Head, from injury.	1	1										1			
Drowned.....	141	138	3	62	3	46	3	2	3	2				1	
Exposure.....	12	3	9			2			1	7					
Fractures, (various).....	63	52	11	36	4	1					1			3	3
Frozen.....	2	2		1		1									
Heat, Effects of.....	6	6		5											
Hydrophobia.....	3	3		2											
Inflam'n of the Bowels f'm Injury	2	2		1											
" of the Brain, from Injury..	2	2		2											
Killed or Murdered.....	30	24	6	17	6				4						
Malformations (various).....	76	42	34	1	1			1	42	32		2			
Old Age.....	180	57	123	25	65			3	9						
Palsy, from Injury.....	2	2		2											
Poison.....	21	12	9	6	3				4	3					
Premature Birth.....	357	242	145					4	1	242	145				
Rupture of the Liver, from Injury	2	2		1											
Spinal Disease, from Injury.....	1	1													
Still Born.....	1556	945	611					16	6	945	611				
Strangulation.....	2	2		2											
Suffocation.....	15	11	4	1		1			6	3		1			
Suicide, (various).....	62	45	17	29	11	2		1							
Sun Stroke.....	27	18	9	15	6	1									
Tetanus.....	35	26	9	7	1			1	13	5	2	3	1		
Wounds.....	1	1										1			
TOTAL, (external causes).....	2990	1861	1129	330	145	53	8	29	20	1295	838	17	19	28	28
By Injury, (as above).....	689	515	174	279	73	50	7	5	4	35	20	17	16	29	25
Otherwise, (as above).....	2301	1346	955	51	72	3	1	24	16	1260	818				
By Disease.....	18663	9606	9062	2390	2476	55	20	203	194	3177	2683	145	1447	1267	1119
TOTAL.....	21658	11467	10191	2720	2621	108	28	232	214	1472	3521	1471	1466	1296	1147

N.B.—From the number 2,990 deduct 49, (the number of colored persons) the remainder 2941, shows the number of deaths of white persons, from external causes.

BY NATIVITY, COLOR, SEX AND AGE, IN 1856.

5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		100 and Upward.		Age Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				1				2				1				2											
2	6		3	2	3	2	4	5	4	1	7	1	2		4	1	2										
7	2	11	1	12		10	1	18	1	31	2	14	4	11	2	3	3		1		2					3	2
1			1	2				1		2	1	1	2		2	2	1	2								1	
						1				2		1			1												
10		6	1	8		12	1	16		35	2	26		4	2	4		1								7	
																										2	1
2	2	1	1	5		2	1	5		18	1	7	2	4		3	1								1		
						1				1		1		1		1		1									
1				1		1		1		1																	
					1	1		3	2	5	2	4	1			2											
															1		9	20	26	49	15	39	6	13		2	
1			1				2	1	1	2		2	1	1		1	1										
								1				1															
1						1						1				1										1	
	1							5	4	12	4	14		4	1	5		1									1
	1	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	5		2	2	3		1									
1	1	1		1		1		2		3		1															
26	12	19	8	33	8	45	16	55	18	121	20	87	13	31	15	35	28	32	51	15	41	6	13		2	15	4
26	11	19	8	32	7	41	14	54	12	116	19	80	12	27	13	22	8	4	2		2					13	2
	1			1	1	4	2	1	1	5	1	7	1	4	2	13	20	25	49	15	39	6	13		2	2	2
391	337	123	139	195	212	349	399	367	553	781	786	653	537	389	321	250	267	127	173	42	51	8	12		1	15	22
425	349	147	147	223	220	391	415	422	668	902	501	745	550	420	336	255	295	158	224	57	95	14	25		3	30	26

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess.....	3	2	1							1					
“ of the Bowels.....	1		1												
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys.....	4	2	2	2	2										
Anemin.....	1		1									1			
Aneurism of the Heart.....	2		2		1										
Angina.....	3	2	1			1				1			1	1	
Apoplexy.....	14	7	7	5	4				2						
Asphyxia.....	1	1								1					
Asthma.....	3	1	2	1				1							
Bleeding.....	2	1	1							1	1				
“ from Lungs.....	2	1	1	1	1										
“ from Navel.....	1		1								1				
“ from Stomach.....	1	1		1											
“ from Womb.....	1		1		1										
Bowels, Disease of.....	3	1	2							1	2				
Brain, Disease of.....	1		1								1				
Bronchitis.....	23	12	11	2	1			1	3	0	1	1	3	1	
“ from Inhaling steam.....	1	1												1	
Burned or Scalded.....	8	1	7		2	1		1						1	3
Cancer of the Breast.....	3		3		3										
“ of the Intestines.....	1	1													
“ of the Pylorus.....	1		1												
“ of the Stomach.....	3	1	2		2										
“ of the Womb.....	4		4		1										
Carbuncles.....	2	2		1											
Casualties.....	1	1		1											
“ be'g struck by an Engine.....	1		1		1										
“ by Falls.....	2	2		1											
“ by Machinery.....	1	1		1											
“ by Railroad cars.....	2	1	1	1							1				
Chicken Pox.....	1	1								1					
Cholera Infantum.....	3	2	1		1					1	1			1	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2	1	1	1	1										
Colic.....	2	2		2											
“ Pictorum.....	2	2		1											
Compression of the Brain.....	1	1		1											
“ “ from Falls.....	2	2		2											
Concussion of the Brain.....	1	1												1	
Congestion.....	1		1												1
“ of the Bowels.....	2		2								1				1
“ of the Brain.....	27	12	15	3	1	1		1	3	7	2	2	1	1	
“ “ from Falls.....	3	2	1	2											
“ of the Heart from a Fall.....	1		1												
“ of the Lungs.....	21	12	9	2	3				8	3		1	1	1	
Constipation of the Bowels.....	1	1													
Consumption.....	186	82	104	49	61			4	5	3	1	2	2	4	2
Convulsions.....	135	73	62	1	4	1	1	4	2	43	39	16	12	11	5
“ Puerperal.....	4		4		2										
Cow Pox.....	1	1													
Croup.....	63	34	29	5				1		10	2	8	9	15	16
Cyanosis.....	4	2	2							2	2				
Corpulency.....	1	1		1											
Debility.....	28	15	13	2	1			1	10	9	1	2			
Delirium Tremens.....	4	3	1	2	1										
Diabetes.....	1	1													
Diarrhoea.....	14	10	4	1						2	2		1	3	

THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dropsy.....	15	7	8	6	5	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
“ in the Chest.....	5	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ in the Head.....	66	37	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	15	10	7	7	6
“ in the Heart.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ in the Ovaries.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowned.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	15	2	13	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2
Enlargement of the Heart.....	4	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Liver with Dropsy.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Prostate Gland.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy.....	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eruption.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ Lupus.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Pemphigus.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas.....	11	4	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
Fever.....	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ Intermittent.....	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ Nervous.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Puerperal.....	11	..	14	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Remittent.....	8	1	7	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	3
“ Scarlet.....	123	71	52	2	4	..	..	1	1	10	3	12	9	39	30
“ Typhoid.....	12	9	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ Typhus.....	19	12	7	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Fistula in Ano.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fracture.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Leg.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Skull.....	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ of the Spine.....	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Thigh.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart, Disease of.....	16	9	7	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ Rheumatic.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ “ Valvular.....	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Ossification of.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hip, Disease of.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough.....	21	12	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	1	1	5	4
Inanition.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	5	..	1	2	1
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	29	10	19	6	8	..	..	2	2	1	5	..	1	2	1
“ of the Brain.....	29	15	14	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	6	3	1	3
“ of the Ear.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ of the Heart.....	6	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ of the Kidneys.....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
“ of the Liver.....	6	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Lungs.....	69	34	35	11	8	1	..	2	2	11	14	3	5	3	5
“ of the Stomach.....	7	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ of the Throat.....	9	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	1	..
“ of the Tonsils.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
“ of the Womb.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Insanity.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intemperance.....	7	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaundice.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kidneys, Disease of.....	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ by a Blow with a cart rung	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ by Strangulation.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Liver, Disease of.....	5	3	2	2	1										
" " with Dropsy	1	....	1	....	1										
Lues Venerea	3		3		1						1				1
Malformation of Anus.....	1	1	....					1		1					
" of Heart.....	6	5	1							5	1				
" of Spine.....	1	....	1								1				
Marasmus.....	72	34	38	1	3			1	1	20	17	6	6	5	12
Measles.....	6	4	2										1	2	1
Mortification.....	1	....	1								1				
" of the Womb.....	1	....	1		1										
Old Age.....	18	5	13	2	9			1	1						
Palsy.....	4	....	4		1										
Parturition, Difficult.....	2	....	2		1										
Pleurisy.....	7	4	3	3	1										1
Poison, by Arsenic.....	1	....	1												
Premature Birth.....	33	19	14					1		19	14				
Rheumatism.....	1	....	1		1										
Scrofala.....	9	7	2	1				1		4		1		1	2
Scurvy.....	1	....	1												1
Small Pox.....	20	12	8	2						4	4	2	1	3	2
Softening of the Brain.....	3	2	1	1	1										
" of the Spine.....	1	1	....	1											
" of the Stomach.....	1	....	1		1										
Spinal Disease.....	3	1	2		1								1		
Sprue.....	1	....	1								1				
Still-born.....	121	67	54					2		67	54				
Stomach, Disease of.....	1	....	1												1
Suffocation, Accidental.....	2	1	1							1	1				
Suicide, by Arsenic.....	1	....	1		1										
" by Hanging.....	1	1	....		1										
" by Jumping f'm a window.....	1	1	....		1										
" by Shooting.....	1	1	....											
Teething.....	16	11	5	1						5	2	5	3	1	
Tetanus.....	5	4	1					1		3	1				
Ulceration of the Bowels.....	3	1	2												
" of the Stomach.....	1	1	....		1										
" of the Thigh.....	1	....	1												
" of the Throat.....	2	1	1										1	1	
" of the Womb.....	1	....	1		1										
Unknown, (not stated).....	2	....	2								1				1
" to the Jury.....	1	1	....							1					
Worms.....	3	1	2												2
TOTALS.....	1524	767	757	190	194	*4	*5	19	28	277	240	82	79	116	111

* Of whom 1 male and 2 females were born at sea.

THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1856.

5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		100 and Upward.		Age Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
						1	1																				
1	2																										
																	</										

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.		FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess of the Bowels.....	1	1							1						
“ of the Liver.....	1	1													
“ of the Throat.....	1	1		1											
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	4	2	2	2	2										
Anemia.....	2		2		2										
Angina.....	1	1								1					
Apoplexy.....	14	4	10	5	7										
Asphyxia.....	1	1							1						
Asthma.....	1	1		1											
Bleeding from Lungs.....	4	4		2											
“ from Navel.....	1	1							1						
“ from Stomach.....	3	2	1	2				1	1						
“ Womb.....	4		4		4										
Bowels, Disease of.....	1	1							1						
Bronchitis.....	44	22	22	5	6			1	10	10	3	4	3	2	
Burned or Scalded.....	7	1	6		2						1				8
Cancer.....	1	2	3	2	1										
“ of the Brain.....	1		1		1										
“ of the Stomach.....	3	3		3											
“ Womb.....	2		2		1										
Casualties.....	1	1													
“ by Falls.....	4	3	1	2											
“ by Railroad.....	1	1													
Cholera Infantum.....	6	3	3						3	3					
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	1		1												
Compression of Brain from Falls.	2	1	1									1			
Concussion of the Brain.....	4	3	1	2	1										
Congestion of the Brain.....	24	12	12	2	3				5	6					2
“ of the Liver.....	2	1	1												
“ Lungs.....	23	15	8	2	1				8	3	2	1	1		
Constipation of the Bowels.....	1		1		1										
Consumption.....	213	123	90	73	44		5	5	6	4	2	3	3	1	
Convulsions.....	110	62	48	1	3				18	31	10	8	1	7	
“ Puerperal.....	5		5		3										
Croup.....	52	28	24	2	1			1	5	3	5	9	17	1	
Cyanosis.....	6	3	3						3	3					
Debility.....	37	21	16	2			1		17	13	2				1
Delirium Tremens.....	6	5		5											
Diabetes.....	1	1		1											
Diarrhoea.....	12	5	7		2				4	2		2	1		
Dropsy.....	13	6	7	1	4			2	1					1	
“ in the Chest.....	7	2	5		1									1	2
“ in the Head.....	69	37	32	2	1				17	13	8	10	10	7	
“ in the Heart.....	2	1	1	1											
“ in the Ovaries.....	2		2												
Drowned.....	2	1	1			1			1						
Dysentery.....	8	6	2						1	1	4		1		
Dyspepsia.....	1		1												
Enlargement of the Heart.....	4	3	1	1			1								
“ of the Liver.....	2	1	1	1											
Epilepsy.....	2		2												
Eruption, Erythema.....	1	1													
“ Shingles.....	1	1							1						
Erysipelas.....	14	10	4	1	3				5					2	
Exposure.....	5	2	3			2				2					
Fatty Liver.....	1	1					1								

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Poison by Alcohol.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus of the Heart.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	32	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...
Prostate Gland & Bladder, Dis. of	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	4	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula.....	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Scurvy.....	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	26	14	12	5	3	...	...	1	...	4	4	3	3	2	8
Softening of the Brain.....	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Stomach.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sprue.....	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...
Stomach, Disease of.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Still-born.....	142	88	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	54	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the Urethra.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Accidental.....	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide by Arsenic.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Laudanum.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Strychnine.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	23	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	5	2	1	1
Tetanus.....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Tympanites.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Intestines.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" of the Neck.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown to the Jury.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Varioloid.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Womb, Disease of.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
TOTALS.....	1594	857	737	197	176	*4	2	17	14	359	252	82	89	100	104

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dropsy of the Ovaries.....	1		1												
Drowned.....	6	6		4		2									
Dysentery.....	4	2	2	1	1					1					1
Enlargement of the Heart.....	3	1	2		1			1							
“ of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	1	1										
Erysipelas.....	16	6	10		3			1		3	4	1	1		
Exposure.....	2		2								1				
Fever.....	5	1	4		3							1			1
“ Hectic.....	1		1												
“ Intermittent.....	3	2	1		1					1		1			
“ Nervous.....	1	1		1											
“ Puerperal.....	16		16		12										
“ Remittent.....	7	4	3	2	1							1	2	1	1
“ Scarlet.....	155	75	80	4	3	1		1	1	4	9	18	13	27	43
“ Typhoid.....	15	5	10	2	8			1							
“ Typhus.....	29	15	14	12	10	1								1	1
Fracture of the Pelvis.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Skull.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Spine.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Thigh.....	1	1		1											
Frozen Feet.....	1	1		1											
Heart, Disease of.....	22	14	8	6	3					1	1			1	
“ “ Valvular.....	2		2		1										
Hooping Cough.....	14	6	8					1		3	3	3	3		
Hysteria.....	2		2		2										
Induration of Cellular Tissue.....	1		1								1				
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	3	3		2											
“ of the Bowels.....	31	12	19	4	8					2	5	1			
“ of the Bowels f'm Injury.....	1	1													
“ of the Brain.....	32	20	12	7	1					6	4	3	3	5	
“ of the Chest.....	2	1	1							1					
“ of the Heart.....	5	2	3	1	1			1			1				
“ of the Kidneys.....	2	2		1										1	
“ of the Liver.....	5	3	2	3	2										
“ of the Liver with Dropsy.....	1		1												
“ of the Lungs.....	113	63	50	19	12	1		2		15	16	11	7	7	
“ of the Stomach.....	10	6	4	2	1					2	2	1	1		
“ of the Throat.....	6	2	4							1	3			1	
“ of the Tonsils.....	3	2	1					1		1	1	1			
“ of the Womb.....	4		4		3										
Insanity.....	1		1		1										
Intemperance.....	7	5	2	4	2										
Intussusception of Intestines.....	2	1	1		1					1					
Jaundice.....	4	3	1		1					3					
Kidneys, Disease of.....	2	2													
Killed or Murdered.....	1	1		1											
“ “ by blows on the Head.....	2	2		1											
Liver, Disease of.....	7	5	2	2	2					1					
“ “ with Dropsy.....	2	1	1		1										
Lues Venerea.....	2		2		1						1				
Lungs, Disease of.....	1		1												
Malformation.....	5	4	1							4	1				
“ of Anus.....	3	3								3					
“ of Brain.....	1		1								1				
“ of Palate.....	1	1								1					

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Malformation of Spine.....	1		1								1				
Marasmus.....	77	40	37	3	3			1		22	19	9	6	4	8
Measles.....	21	11	10	1	5					4	2	2	2	5	6
Mortification.....	2	2		1											
" of the Leg.....	1	1						1							
Old Age.....	15	3	12	2	3				2						
Palsy.....	12	5	7	2	1				1						
Parturition, Difficult.....	3		3		3										
Pleurisy.....	3	2	1		1					1					
Poison by Arsenic.....	1	1		1											
" by Narcotics.....	1		1		1										
" by Sausages.....	1	1		1											
Premature Birth.....	19	13	6							13	6				
Purulent Absorption.....	1		1		1										
" Injection.....	1	1		1											
Rheumatism.....	3	2	1	1											
Rat-ture.....	1		1		1										
St. Vitus' Dance.....	1		1		1										
Scrofula.....	8	6	2	1	1			1				1		2	
Scurvy.....	2		2								1		1		
Small Pox.....	27	14	13	1	2					3	7	3	3	2	1
Spinal Disease.....	1	1													
Sprue.....	1	1								1					
Still-born.....	123	74	49					1		74	49				
Stomach, Disease of.....	1	1													
Stone.....	1	1		1											
Suffocation, Accidental.....	1		1									1			
Suicide.....	4	4		2											
" by Arsenic.....	1	1		1											
" by Cutting the Throat.....	1	1		1											
" by Stab'g in the Abdomen.....	1	1		1											
Teething.....	30	11	16							7	7	5	9	2	
Tetanus.....	4	2	2							2	1		1		
Ulceration.....	1		1												1
" of the Intestines.....	1	1		1											
" of the Spine.....	1	1													
" of the Stomach.....	1		1		1								1		
" of the Throat.....	1		1												
Unknown, (not stated).....	7	4	3			3	1			1				1	
" to the Jury.....	5	4	1	1						2	1				
Varioloid.....	1		1							1					
Worms.....	1	1												1	
TOTALS.....	1769	937	832	243	245	*11	4	20	20	330	243	104	99	121	109

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.		FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5		
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess of the Abdomen.....	1		1		1										
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	3	3		2										1	
Anemia.....	1		1					1							
Angina.....	1	1													
“ Pectoris.....	1	1		1											
Apoplexy.....	18	7	11	4	7			1							
Asthma.....	1		1		1										
Bleeding.....	1	1		1											
“ from Bowels.....	2	1	1												
“ from Lungs.....	3	2	1	1				1							
“ from Navel.....	1		1						1						
“ from Womb.....	3		3		2										
Bowels, Disease of.....	4	3	1						2	1					
Brain, Disease of.....	1	1													
Bronchitis.....	21	12	9	2	3				4	2	3	4	1	1	
Burned or Scalded.....	10	6	4	1	1				1	1	2		1	1	
Cancer.....	6	1	5		5										
“ of the Breast.....	2		2												
“ of the Liver.....	1		1		1										
“ of the Stomach.....	2	1	1	1	1										
“ of the Thyroid Gland.....	1		1		1										
“ of the Womb.....	3		3					1							
Carbuncles.....	1		1												
“ on the Neck.....	1	1													
Casualties.....	4	4		2										1	
“ by Falls.....	6	5	1	5	1										
“ by Injury to the Spine.....	1	1		1											
“ by Kick of a Horse.....	1	1		1											
“ by Shooting.....	1	1		1											
Catarrh.....	3	2	1								1		1		
Cholera Infantum.....	3		3							3					
“ Morbus.....	3	3		2										1	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	3		2											
Colic.....	2	1	1												
“ Pictonum.....	1	1		1											
Concussion of the Brain.....	1	1		1											
Congestion of the Brain.....	27	16	11	2	2			1		4	2	1	1	4	2
“ of the Brain from Falls.....	2	2		2											
“ of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Lungs.....	22	9	13	1	2					5	2	1	1	1	2
Constipation of the Bowels.....	2		2												
Consumption.....	221	113	108	68	52			6	6	5	8	2		4	4
Convulsions.....	120	66	51	2	4					51	35	5	10	9	5
“ Puerperal.....	2		2		2										
Croup.....	62	29	33		1					7	7	8	9	14	13
Cyanosis.....	3	1	2							1	2				
Debility.....	35	17	18	3				1		14	18				
Delirium Tremens.....	4	3	1	2	1										
Diarrhoea.....	10	6	4	1	2					5	1		1	1	
Dropsy.....	28	12	16	4	9			1	1	1			1	3	3
“ in the Chest.....	5	3	2	1				1							
“ in the Head.....	76	43	33	2	1			1		13	15	13	5	12	10
“ in the Heart.....	3	2	1	1				2		1					
Drowned.....	5	5		2	3										
Dysentery.....	15	7	8	3	3					3	3			1	1
Enlargement of the Heart.....	5	3	2		1			1							

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.		FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-3		3-5		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Enlargement of Prostate Gland.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy	3	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eruption	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" Eczema	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erysipelas	9	3	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....
Exposure	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Extravasation of Urine	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fatty Heart	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fever	8	4	4	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
" Billious	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Congestive	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Gastric	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" Hectic	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
" Intermittent	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Nervous	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" Puerperal	13	....	13	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Remittent	7	5	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
" Scarlet	149	63	86	4	4	....	....	1	6	8	10	21	34	45	....
" Typhoid	11	7	4	4	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
" Typhus	25	13	12	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Fracture of the Legs	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Thigh, &c.	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gout	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heart, Disease of	29	14	15	8	5	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Rheumatic	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Valvular	2	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Ossification of	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip, Disease of	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hooping Cough	16	7	9	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	2	2	2	2	....
Inflammation	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Bowels	20	12	8	3	4	....	....	2	4	1	1	1	1	....	....
" of the Brain	36	25	11	4	2	....	....	2	4	1	5	3	2	....	....
" of the Heart	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Kidneys	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Liver	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Liver with Dropsy ..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Lungs	99	67	32	22	9	....	....	3	2	15	8	16	4	7	3
" of the Ovaries	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Stomach	8	6	2	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
" of the Throat	5	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....
Influenza	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insanity	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intemperance	4	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Intussusception of Intestines ..	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jaundice	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kidneys, Disease of	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered by Shooting.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liver, Disease of	7	4	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lues Venerea	4	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Lungs, Disease of	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malformation	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marasmus	63	38	25	2	3	....	....	1	21	15	5	3	5	2	....
Measles	17	4	13	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	8	....
Mortification	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Bones of the Head ..	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mumps	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-3		3-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Neuralgia.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Age.....	12	5	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palsy.....	11	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy.....	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poison by Oil of Tansy.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premature Birth.....	30	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	4	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupture.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Heart.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Intestines.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Navel.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Womb.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	9	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1
Scurvy.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Pox.....	45	21	24	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	3	6	2	5
Softening of the Brain.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Stomach.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Spinal Disease.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sprue.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Still-born.....	136	78	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	78	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone, in the Gall Bladder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ by Hanging.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ by Laudanum.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething.....	32	19	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	10	8	.....	8
Ulceration of the Bowels.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
“ of the Stomach.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of the Throat.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Unknown, (not stated).....	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ to the Jury.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Variceloid.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Vomiting.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Womb, Disease of.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worms.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	1664	880	784	227	191	5	1	27	24	297	289	94	92	120	117

* Maria Roberts, 112 years old, born in New York, and died at No. 11 Catharine Slip, in the 7th Ward.

THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1856.

5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		100 and Upward.		Age Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
							1					1	2		1				2	3	2	2		1			
									1			2	2		2			1			1						
		1																									
		1	1									1															

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-3		3-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Scrofula	6	1	5	1				1		1					1
Scurvy	1	1								1					
Small Pox	50	28	22	8	3					9	8	4	5	7	5
Softening of the Bones	1	1								1					
“ of the Brain	2	1	1		1										
Sprue	1	1								1					
Still-born	122	77	45					2		77	45				
Suffocation, Accidental	2	2								1					
Suicide, by Arsenic	2		2		2										
“ by Hanging	1	1		1											
“ by Jump'g out of a Wind'w	2	2		2											
“ by Laudanum	2		2		2										
“ by Oil of Almonds	1	1													
“ by Shooting	2	2				1									
“ by Strangulation	1	1		1											
Teething	15	8	7	1						2	4	5	3	1	
Tetanus	2	1	1							1	1				
Ulceration of the Bladder	1	1		1											
“ of the Bowels	1	1		1											
“ of the Spine	1		1		1										
Unknown, (not stated,)	2	1	1		1	1									
“ to the Jury	12	10	2			6				3	2			1	
Varicloid	1	1										1			
Worms	1		1												
TOTALS	1469	797	672	210	189	*14	1	15	19	304	203	76	74	93	84

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.				FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess	3	3			1						1					
" of the Neck	1	1									1					
" Scrofulous	1		1									1				
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	3	2	1		2											
Amputation of the Thigh	1	1			1											
Anemia	2		2													
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	2			1											
Angina	1		1									1				
Apoplexy	18	9	9		5	7			1							
" Nervous	1	1			1											
" Serous	1		1													
Asthma	3	3			2				1							
Bleeding	6	2	3		1	2						1				
" from Lungs	4	4			1						2					
" from Navel	3	2	1								2	1				
" from Stomach	1	1														
" from Womb	1		1			1										
Bowels, Disease of	4	2	2								2	1		1		
Brain, " "	2	1	1									1				
Bronchitis	18	7	6		2	4					2	1	1	1		
Burned or Scalded	10	5	5			3					1		2		2	3
Cancer	4	2	2		2											
" of the Breast	2		2			2										
" of the Liver	1		1			1										
" of the Lungs	1		1			1										
" of the Pylorus	1		1			1										
" of the Stomach	4	4			3											
" of the Womb	7		7			5										
Casualties	1	1			1											
" by being Crushed by a cart	1	1													1	
" by Falls	8	7	1		7	1										
" by Machinery	1	1														
" by Railroad	1	1			1											
" by being Run over	1	1														
Cholera	1		1			1										
" Infantum	43	25	18								20	13	5	4		1
" Morbus	3	1	2		1	1										
Cirrhosis of Liver	1		1			1										
Compression of Brain fm Falls	1	1			1											
Congestion	1		1													
" of the Brain	23	16	7		7	9					6	1	1		2	
" of the Kidneys	1		1													
" of the Liver	2	1	1								1					
" of the Lungs	20	12	8		4	4					4	2	1	1		
" of the Stomach and Brain	1	1									1					
Constipation of the Bowels	2	1	1		1											
Consumption	160	79	97		48	64			8	3	4	4	1	1	2	2
Convulsions	109	53	56		5	1			1	1	37	36	6	12	7	5
" Puerperal	1		1													
Croup	32	16	16								3	2	3	3	9	9
Cyanosis	5	2	3								2	2		1		
Debility	26	16	10			2					14	8			1	1
Delirium Tremens	4	4			4											
Diabetes	2	1	1		1											
Diarrhoea	30	12	18		1	4					7	12	3	3		
Dropsy	20	8	12		5	6			1			1	1		1	1

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dropsy in the Chest.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" in the Head.....	67	37	30	2	...	...	...	1	...	19	17	11	9	5	4
" in the Heart.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Drowned.....	16	14	2	4	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery.....	15	7	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1
Enlargement of the Heart.....	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Prostate Gland.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	9	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
" of the Face and Head.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falling of the Rectum.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fever.....	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Bilious.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Congestive.....	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Ectic.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Miliary.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nervous.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Puerperal.....	16	...	16	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent.....	8	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...
" Scarlet.....	73	43	30	5	4	...	...	...	1	2	2	12	8	16	13
" Ship.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Typhoid.....	12	9	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Typhus.....	12	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of the Arm.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Skull.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Spine.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Thigh.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fungus of the Eye.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of.....	16	8	8	5	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " Valvular.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" & Liver, Dis. of w'h Dropsy	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heat, Effects of.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough.....	8	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Bowels.....	25	12	13	3	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	1	...
" of the Brain.....	29	19	10	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	5	4	...
" of the Brain from Injury.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Heart.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Kidneys.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver.....	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of the Lungs.....	47	27	20	10	8	1	...	1	...	5	5	4	...	3	...
" of the Stomach.....	7	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Throat.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" of the Womb.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice.....	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kidneys, Disease of.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed or Murdered, blow on Hd.	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" being kicked in the Stom.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liver, Disease of.....	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lues Venerea.....	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Malformation of Head and Spine	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of Heart.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-9	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Malformation of the Lungs.....	2	1	1							1	1				
" of Spine.....	1		1							1	1				
Marasmus.....	76	33	43	3	1			2	4	18	32	10	7	4	2
Menses.....	46	18	28		3			1	1	5	7	7	11	6	6
Mortification.....	1	1		1											
" of the Leg.....	1		1					1							
" of the Lungs.....	1	1		1											
" Old Age.....	1		1		1										
" of the Veins.....	1		1												
Mumps.....	1		1									1			
Old Age.....	14	5	9	4	5			2							
Palsy.....	12	5	7	5	2										
Pleurisy.....	2		2		1										1
Poison.....	1	1													
Premature Birth.....	20	13	13							13	13				
Rheumatism.....	1		1												
Rupture of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
" of the Womb.....	2		2		2										
St. Vitus' Dance.....	1	1		1											
Scrofula.....	5	3	2	2	1							1			
Small Pox.....	38	19	19	4	6					6	5	1	3	7	4
Softening of the Brain.....	2	1	1		1										
" of the Stomach.....	1		1								1				
Sprue.....	4	2	2							2	1		1		
Still-born.....	153	96	57					1		96	57				
Stricture of the Urethra.....	1	1		1											
Suicide by Drowning.....	1	1													
" by Hanging.....	2	1	1	1	1										
" by Jump'g from a Window.....	1		1		1										
San Stroke.....	6	4	2	4	2										
Teething.....	26	16	10	1	1					9	4	7	6		
Tetanus.....	2	2		2											
Tumor, Malignant.....	1		1		1										
" of the Neck.....	1	1		1											
Ulceration of the Bones.....	1	1												1	
" of the Bowels.....	6	3	3	2	2										
" Scrofulous.....	1	1								1					
Unknown, (not stated).....	1		1		1										
" to the Jury.....	7	5	2			3	1			2	2				
Worms.....	1	1						1						1	
TOTALS.....	1487	792	695	214	211	*14	2	19	16	304	252	87	91	81	59

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess.....	3	2	1					1		2	1				
“ of the Brain.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
“ Scrofulous.....	1		1												1
“ of the Spine.....	1	1		1											
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	3	3		2											
Amputation.....	1		1												
Aneurism of the Aorta.....	2	2		1											
Angina.....	1		1												1
Apoplexy.....	17	11	6	9	5	1									
Asthma.....	2	1	1	1											
Bleeding.....	2	2		2											
“ from Bowels.....	2	1	1	1	1										
“ from Lungs.....	3	1	2	1	1										
“ from Navel.....	2	2								2					
“ from Spine.....	1	1		1											
“ from Womb.....	3		3		3										
Bowels, Disease of.....	5	4	1							3		1			1
Brain, Disease of.....	2	1	1	1	1										
Bronchitis.....	10	8	2		1					5	1			2	
Burned or Scalded.....	7	3	4	1	3						1	1		1	
Cancer.....	3	2	1	2											
“ of the Bowels.....	1	1													
“ of the Breast.....	2		2		2										
“ of the Stomach.....	3	3		2											
“ of the Womb.....	6		6		3										
Casualties.....	2	2		2											
“ by Falls.....	5	5		4								1			
“ by kick of a horse.....	1	1												1	
“ by Railroad.....	3	2	1	1	1										
“ by Shooting.....	1	1													
“ by be'g trod on by a horse.....	1	1													
Cholera.....	6	2	4	2	3										
“ Infantum.....	483	247	236	2	1	1	4	1	1	167	165	71	63	7	8
“ Morbus.....	25	15	10	10	9	1								2	
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	3	3		2											
Colic.....	2	2								1					
“ Pictorum.....	1	1		1											
Compression of the Brain, by Inj.	1	1		1											
Congestion of the Bowels.....	1		1										1		
“ of the Brain.....	44	34	10	7	3			1		11	2	8	3	3	
“ of the Liver.....	2	1	2		1							1			
“ of the Lungs.....	10	7	3	4	1					3	1				
“ of the Stomach.....	1		1												
Consumption.....	162	72	90	47	61			1	3	2	7	2	1	4	2
Convulsions.....	173	92	81	3	3			2	1	64	67	21	15	2	1
“ Puerperal.....	5		5		3										
Croup.....	23	17	11							5	3	2	3	9	5
Cyanosis.....	7	3	4							3	4				
Debility.....	38	22	16	2	3			1		20	10		2		
Delirium Tremens.....	6	6		4											
Diabetes.....	2	1	1	1	1										
Diarrhoea.....	114	60	54	6	5					41	40	8	8	2	2
Dropsy.....	15	6	9	8	7										
“ in the Chest.....	1	1		1											
“ in the Head.....	81	50	31	1				1		23	16	18	14	7	1

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dropsy in the Heart	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" in the Ovaries.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Drowned	29	29	....	12	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dysentery.....	65	29	36	8	8	....	....	1	....	6	8	9	6	7	8
Enlargement of the Heart.....	6	3	3	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " " with Dropsy	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Epilepsy.....	7	6	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Eruption, Eczema	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" Roseola	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Erysipelas	7	6	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Fever.....	8	7	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Bilious	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Congestive	5	2	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Gastric.....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Intermittent.....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Nervous.....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
" Puerperal.....	9	....	9	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" Remittent	8	5	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....
" Scarlet	73	42	31	6	4	....	....	1	....	6	2	6	6	20	14
" Ship	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
" Typhoid.....	7	5	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
" Typhus	19	10	9	6	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....
Fracture of the Arm	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" of the Leg	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Skull.....	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Thigh and Pelvis...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gout.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	18	8	10	4	5	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
" " Rheumatic.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " Valvular	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heat, Effects of.....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hip, Disease of.....	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hooping Cough	18	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	1	4	5	....
Inflammation of the Bowels	39	19	20	7	7	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	4	1	....
" of the Brain.....	47	27	20	8	4	....	....	....	....	9	9	2	2	4	4
" " from a Fall.....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" of the Chest	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
" of the Heart	11	3	8	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
" of the Liver.....	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
" of the Lungs.....	26	16	10	3	2	....	....	4	....	6	4	1	....	1	1
" of the Stomach.....	14	5	9	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	1
" of the Throat.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
" of the Womb.....	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Influenza	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Intemperance.....	13	8	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jaundice.....	5	2	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Killed or Murdered by Shooting	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" " by Stabbing	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liver, Disease of.....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
" " with Dropsy....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lues Venerea	9	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1
Malaria	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malformation.....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
" of Anus	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
" of Head	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
" of Lungs.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Malformation of Spine.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	155	74	81	6	4	...	...	2	...	53	57	8	13	4	6
Measles	64	35	29	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	7	16	13	7	5
Mortification of the Leg.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Skull.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age.....	15	6	9	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ovaries, Disease of	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy.....	8	5	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison by Laudanum.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Strychnine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	42	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	14	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	5	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scirrhus, enlarg. of Prost. Gland	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	11	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...
Scurvy	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	23	12	11	3	2	...	...	2	1	2	6	1	...	4	3
Softening of the Brain.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Stomach.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Spinal Cord, Disease of.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Still-born.....	150	97	53	...	...	...	...	3	1	97	53	...	...	...	...
Stomach, Disease of	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide by Cutting the Throat..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Hanging	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Laudanum	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Poison.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Shooting.....	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun Stroke	21	14	7	11	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toothing.....	52	22	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	18	14	12	2	...
Tetanus	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Tumor of the throat	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Bowels	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Spine.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown, (not stated).....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
“ to the Jury	3	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Vomiting	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wounds	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	2413	1315	1098	265	220	15	*2	25	14	610	518	196	177	104	72

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abcess of the Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ of the Hip	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Lumbar	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	8	4	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Serous	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bleeding	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Bowels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Head, f'm bite of a rat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ from Lungs	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Nose	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Stomach	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Womb	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowels, Disease of	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brain, “ “	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	12	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	1
Burned or Scalded	7	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Cancer	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Breast	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Oesophagus	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Stomach	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Thigh	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Womb	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casualties	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ by being Crushed by a safe	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Falls	8	4	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Injury to the head	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Injury to the liver	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Injury to the spine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Kick of a horse	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Machinery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Railroad cars	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by being Run over	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrh	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Infantum	588	301	287	1	1	...	...	4	174	170	107	111	20	...	...
“ Morbus	13	5	8	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhotis of Liver	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	6	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the Bowels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Brain	41	20	21	5	2	...	...	2	...	7	8	4	4	2	4
“ of the Lungs	9	8	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Constipation of the Bowels	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption	196	86	110	50	52	...	...	6	1	2	12	2	4	...	5
Convulsions	149	76	73	1	2	...	...	1	1	55	52	12	14	8	6
“ Puerperal	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	19	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	4	4
Cyanosis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Debility	49	23	26	1	3	...	...	1	...	20	16	2	3	...	1
Delirium Tremens	10	7	3	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES				FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-9		10-5	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
Diarrhoea	139	70	69	8	10			2		39	30	14	25	7	5	
Dropsy	12	6	6	4	5				1			1				
“ in the Chest.....	5	4	1													
“ in the Head.....	112	63	49	2				1	1	32	26	22	19	5	3	
“ “ from Injury....	1	1										1				
“ in the Heart.....	2		2				1		1				1			
“ in the Ovaries.....	1		1		1											
Drowned.....	24	23	1	11		10	1			1				1		
Dysentery	117	57	60	11	18				1	15	17	15	11	9	5	
Enlargement of the Heart.....	1		1		1											
“ of the Liver.....	1	1								1						
“ of the Spleen.....	1		1													
Epilepsy	3	1	2						1							
Erysipelas.....	4	1	3							1	3					
Fever	7	4	3	3	1											
“ Bilious.....	10	7	3	6	2											
“ Chagres.....	1	1														
“ Congestive.....	7	4	3	1	1										1	
“ Hectic.....	1	1		1												
“ Intermittent.....	4	3	1	1	1									2		
“ Nervous.....	2	1	1	1	1											
“ Puerperal.....	6		6		5											
“ Remittent.....	12	6	6	3	2										2	
“ Scarlet.....	42	25	17	1	1							5	4	14	7	
“ Typhoid.....	12	7	5	3	4				1					1		
“ Typhus.....	25	14	11	13	9	1					1					
“ Yellow.....	3	3		2												
Fracture of the Arm.....	1	1														
“ of the Neck.....	1	1														
“ of the Skull.....	2	2		2												
“ of the Spine.....	2	2		1										1		
Gout.....	1	1		1												
Heart, Disease of.....	15	4	11	2	4				2			1			1	
“ “ Nervous.....	1		1						1							
“ “ Rheumatic.....	1		1		1											
Heat, Effects of.....	2	2		2												
Hip, Disease of.....	2	1	1		1						1			1		
Hooping Cough.....	36	13	23							4	7	7	8	2	8	
Hydatids of the Brain.....	1		1		1											
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	1	1														
“ of the Bowels	40	18	22	6	10					7	9	2	2	1		
“ of the Brain.....	23	10	13	4	3					1	4	2	2	1	2	
“ of the Chest.....	3	1	2							1	2					
“ of the Ear.....	1	1		1												
“ of the Heart.....	8	2	6		5					1						
“ of the Kidneys.....	3	3		1		1										
“ of the Liver.....	4	3	1	3							1					
“ of the Lungs.....	33	20	13	8	1					4	4		2	3	5	
“ of the Stomach.....	18	9	9	4	2					3	5		2			
“ of the Stomach and Bowels.....	1	1														
“ of the Throat.....	2	2								1						
“ of the Womb.....	2		2		2											
Insanity.....	1	1														
“ Puerperal.....	1		1		1											
Intemperance.....	17	11	6	8	5											
Intussusception of Intestines.....	1		1		1											

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-3	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Jaundice.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kidneys, Disease of.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed or Murdered.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liver, Disease of.....	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " with Dropsy.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lues Venerea.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Malformation.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
" of Heart.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus.....	271	140	131	4	10	1	1	...	1	98	86	33	33	6	7
Menses.....	36	19	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	8	7	6
Mort. of Bones of H'd, (temporal)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of the Bowels.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Jaw.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Old Age.....	19	7	12	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy.....	9	4	5	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from Injury.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition, Difficult.....	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pleurisy.....	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison by Laudanum.....	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	32	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula.....	19	10	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	1
Scurvy.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	23	14	14	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	2	5	4
Softening of the Brain.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Malignant.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spinal Disease.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Pott's.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue.....	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Still-born.....	121	74	47	...	...	...	...	1	1	74	47	...	...	...	...
Suicide by Cutting the Throat..	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Drowning.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Urine.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	58	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18	12	11	1	1
Tetanus.....	6	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
Ulceration of the Bowels.....	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Leg.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Prostate Gland.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the Throat.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown, (not stated).....	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
" the Jury.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Varicoid.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vomiting.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
TOTALS.....	2630	1355	1275	210	232	14	4	21	20	609	564	262	275	105	93

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess, Internal.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lumbar.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the Thigh.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism of the Aorta.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	14	6	8	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bleeding from Bowels.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" from Lungs.....	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from Navel.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" from Stomach.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" from Womb.....	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowels, Disease of.....	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Brain, ".....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis.....	16	9	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	1	...
Burned or Scalded.....	11	5	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Cancer.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Breast.....	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Head and Face.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Scrotum.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Stomach.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casualties.....	6	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Falls.....	7	6	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Railroad.....	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Shooting.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrh.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chlorosis.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Infantum.....	185	97	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	41	35	43	5	4
" Morbus.....	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	6	4	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " with Dropsy.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic.....	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compress'n of the Brain, f'm Falls	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of the Brain.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Bowels.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the Brain.....	33	24	14	4	5	...	...	...	...	8	3	2	4	5	1
" of the Liver and Bowels...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Lungs.....	1	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
Constipation of the Bowels.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption.....	204	103	101	57	57	...	...	4	2	6	3	6	4	1	1
Convulsions.....	106	53	48	2	2	...	...	...	...	41	30	12	10	2	4
" Puerperal.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup.....	31	15	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	5	3	7
Cyanosis.....	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Debility.....	32	17	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	15	12	...	1	1	...
Delirium Tremens.....	8	7	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea.....	72	42	30	9	5	...	...	...	...	22	10	10	9	4	4
Dropsy.....	13	7	6	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" in the Chest.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" in the Head.....	66	39	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	10	10	11	10	4

THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 year.		1-5		5-15	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dropsy in the Heart	2	1	2		1										
Drowned	18	17	1	8	1	4		1		11	10	13	8	8	5
Dysentery	91	43	48	8	15			1							
Enlargement of the Heart	1		1												
“ of the Pancreas	1	1													
Epilepsy	5	3	2	2	1	1			1						
Erysipelas	6	4	2							3	2				
Extrav'n of Bl'd on Brain, f'mlaj.	1	1		1											
Fever	2	1	1	1	1									1	
“ Bilious	11	8	3	6	2									1	
“ Chagres and Panama	3	3		2											
“ Congestive	1	1													
“ Hectic	1	1												1	
“ Intermittent	3	1	2	1	1						1				
“ Nervous	5	1	4	1	1										
“ Puerperal	3		3		2										
“ Remittent	17	7	10	3	3				1	1	1	1	1		1
“ Scarlet	40	26	14							1	1	6	2	16	10
“ Typhoid	15	5	10	4	8										1
“ Typhus	17	10	7	4	5										
“ Yellow	10	6	4	2	4										
Fracture of the Legs	1	1		1											
“ of the Ribs	1		1												1
“ of the Skull	3	2	1									1		1	
“ of the Spine	1	1		1											
Fungus, Bleeding, (of the Hand)	1	1		1											
Gravel	1	1		1											
Heart, Disease of	21	10	11	5	7								1		
“ “ Valvular	4	1	3		1										
Hip, Disease of	1		1												
Hooping Cough	31	13	18							6	6	5	6	2	6
Inflammation of the Bladder	1	1		1											
“ of the Bowels	27	18	9	6	4					3	2	1	1	5	1
“ of the Brain	29	13	16	3	4					4	7	2	3	1	
“ of the Heart	1		1						1		1				
“ of the Kidneys	1		1												
“ of the Liver	4	2	2	1	1										
“ of the Lungs	39	22	17	10	4			1	1	7	5		4	3	2
“ of the Stomach	11	4	7	3	5						1		1		
“ “ and Bowels	1	1										1			
“ of the Throat	4	1	3						1						2
“ of the Veins	1		1												
“ of the Womb	4		4		2										
Insanity	1		1						1						
“ Puerperal	1		1						1						
Intemperance	10	3	7	2	7	1		1							
Intussusception of Intestines	1	1								1					
Jaundice	7	2	5	1	2					1	2				1
Killed or Murdered	3	1	2	1	2										
Liver, Disease of	7	5	2	4	1						1				
Lues Venerea	2	2		1						1					
Malformation	2		2								2				
“ of Anus	2	2								2					
“ of Brain	1		1										1		
“ of Heart	2	1	1							1	1				

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Malformation of Lungs.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of Spine.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus.....	213	120	93	4	2	...	...	...	1	68	42	44	41	6	6
Measles.....	30	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	8	9
Mortification.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Rectum.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age.....	13	4	9	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy.....	7	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy.....	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Poison.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" by Laudanum.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus of the Womb.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth.....	27	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the Heart.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver, from Injury..	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula.....	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
Scurvy.....	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox.....	29	16	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	2	5	2	3
Softening of the Brain.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Stomach.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sore throat, Malignant.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sprue.....	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...
Still-born.....	112	70	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	42	...	...	...	...
Stomach, Disease of.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide, by Arsenic.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Cyanuret Potassu.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Laudanum.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Menstru.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething.....	63	33	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	16	11	1	...
Tumor, Malignant, (of Bones)..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Bones.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Bowels.....	11	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
" of the Liver.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Mouth and Throat..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" from Spine.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Stomach.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Throat.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" of the Womb.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown, (not stated,).....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" to the Jury.....	7	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
Worms.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.....	1945	1064	891	236	208	7	1	12	13	418	293	183	188	94	77

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Drowned	10	9	1	5	1	2				1					
Dysentery	49	26	23	7	10					3	2	5	3	2	
Enlargement of the Heart	2	2		1											
“ of the Liver	2	1	1	1											
Epilepsy	1	1		1											
Eruption, Eczema	1	1										1			
Erysipelas	6	4	2							2	1				
“ of the Face	1		1		1										
Fever	2	1	1		1							1			
“ Bilious	4	2	2	2	1										
“ Congestive	1	1		1											
“ Intermittent	3	1	2	1	2										
“ Nervous	4	2	2	1	2										
“ Puerperal	8		8		7										
“ Remittent	14	5	9	4	4						1				
“ Scarlet	55	28	27	1	3					3	2	2	4	14	14
“ Ship	2	2		1											
“ Typhoid	14	9	5	5	3									1	
“ Typhus	18	5	13	2	12			2							
Fracture of the Neck	1	1		1											
“ of the Ribs	1	1		1											
“ of the Skull	3	1	2	1		1									
Heart, Disease of	22	12	10	7	5					1	1				
“ “ Rheumatic	2	2		2											
“ “ Valvular	5	3	2	2	2										
“ Ossification of	1		1		1										
Hip, Disease of	1		1								1				
Hooping Cough	27	12	15	1						4	5	3	5	4	5
Inflammation of the Bowels	32	12	20	2	10					2	2	2	2	4	2
“ of the Brain	42	23	19	7	5			1	1	5	3	2	3	4	4
“ of the Heart	2	2		2											
“ of the Kidneys	2	1	1	1	1										
“ of the Liver	4	2	2		1						1			1	
“ of the Lungs	51	22	29	6	6	2				4	13	2	3	3	3
“ of the Stomach	13	4	9	1	7							1	1		
“ of the Throat	1	1										1			
“ of the Veins	■	3		1											
“ of the Womb	3		3		2										
Influenza	2	1	1	1								1			
Intemperance	12	■	4	6	3	1									
Intussusception of Intestines	1	1													
Jaundice	3	1	2							1	2				
Killed or Murdered	2	2		1											
“ by Stabbing	1	1		1											
“ by Strangulation	1	1								1					
Liver, Disease of	4	2	2	1	2										
Lues Venerea	3	3								2				1	
Mallformation of the Heart	1	1								1					
Marasmus	163	100	63	6	1	1			1	56	33	31	21	9	7
Measles	22	13	9		1					4	5		2	9	2
Mumps	1	1												1	
Old Age	17	1	16		12				1						
Palsy	15	7	8	6	4						1				
Parturition, Difficult	1		1		1										
Pleurisy	5	4	1	4	1										
Poison by Laudanum	2	1	1	1											

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Premature Birth.....	34	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent Absorption.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retention of Urine.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupture of the Intestines.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Womb.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	11	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Scurvy.....	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Pox.....	24	13	11	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	2	2	3	2
Softening of the Brain.....	5	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinal Disease.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprue.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strangulation.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Still-born.....	113	66	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	66	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide by Drowning.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Hanging.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Laudanum.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Shooting.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppression of Urine.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething.....	18	13	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	5	2	.....	1
Tetanus.....	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Tumor.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Scrofulous.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ulceration.....	3	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Bowels.....	6	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Stomach.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown, (not stated).....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" to the Jury.....	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	1650	865	785	226	263	*8	3	12	7	317	235	101	95	94	85

* Of whom 1 was born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-3		3-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess of the Brain	2	1	1	1											
“ of the Liver	1		1							1					
“ Scrofulous	2	1	1					1		1				1	
“ of the Throat	1		1							1					
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys.	5	1	4		2										1
Anemia	1		1		1										
Aneurism	1		1		1										
“ of the Aorta	2	2		1				1							
“ “ from Injury	1	1		1											
“ of the Heart	1	1		1											
Apoplexy	14	6	8	5	6										
Asthma	5	1	4	1	4										
Bleeding	1		1							1					
“ from Bowels	1	1													
“ from Lungs	8	6	2	4	2			1							
“ from Navel	2	2								2					
“ from Stomach	1	1												1	
“ from Womb	5		5		4										
Bronchitis	35	24	11	6	3					9	2	8	3	1	1
Burned or Scalded	13	7	6	2	3							2	1	2	
Cancer	4		4		2										
“ of the Breast	1		1		1										
“ of the Rectum	2	1	1												
“ of the Stomach	2		2		1										
“ of the Womb	3		3		3										
Carbuncles	1		1		1										
Casualties	2	2		1											
“ by Blasting rocks	1	1		1											
“ Choked by a piece of meat	1	1		1											
“ by Falls	6	6		6											
“ by Injury to the spine	1	1		1											
“ by Kick of a horse	1	1		1											
“ by Railroad	3	2	1	1	1										
Cholera Infantum	14	4	10					1	3	5		5	1		
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	1	2	1	2										
Colic	1		1		1									1	
Congussion of the Brain	4	3	1	2		1		1						1	
Congestion of the Bowels	2		2		1								1		
“ of the Brain	35	21	14	6	2					4	5	4		3	4
“ of the Liver	2	1	1		1					3	4	3	2	1	1
“ of the Lungs	25	14	11	4	2					3	4	3	2	1	1
Consumption	218	86	132	55	84			3	7	3	1	1	3	4	3
Convulsions	91	51	40	1	2			2		34	26	8	7	7	5
“ Puerperal	1		1		1										
Croup	55	32	23		3					7	6	9	3	14	11
Cyanosis	2	1	1							1	1				
Debility	33	19	14	3	2	1				16	13			1	
Delirium Tremens	10	8	2	6	2	1									
Diarrhoea	18	5	13	1	4					2	4		3	2	2
Dropsy	26	12	14	5	9			1		4	1		1	1	
“ in the Chest	4	2	2		1									1	
“ in the Head	50	25	25	1				1		15	6	7	7	3	9
“ in the Heart	3		3		1										1
“ in the Ovaries	1		1		1										
Drowned	8	7	1	3		4				1					
Dysentery	19	11	8	6	5					1	1	1	1	3	2

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Polypus of the Throat	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature Birth	24	16	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	8	...	...	...	...
Purulent Absorption	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the Bladder	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Intestines	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serofula	11	8	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Scurvy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Small Pox	27	12	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	2	8	8
Softening of the Bones	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ of the Brain	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Stomach	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Spinal Disease	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sprue	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Still-born	133	71	62	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	62	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the Bowels	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Accidental	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide, by Hanging	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ by Jumping f'm a window.	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	17	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	6	4	...	...
Tetanus	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumor of the Liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Ovaries	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Bowels	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown, to the Jury	6	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Varicloid	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Worms	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTALS	1660	866	794	229	243	*9	2	28	19	293	241	100	98	128	100

* Of whom 2 were born at sea.

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		6-9	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess of the Kidneys.....	2	1	1	1	1										
“ of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Lungs.....	1		1												
“ of the Ovaries.....	1		1		1										
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	5	1	4	1	3										
Aneurism	3	2	1	1	1										
“ of the Aorta.....	1	1		1											
Angina	1	1											1		
“ Pectoris..	1		1		1										
Apoplexy	17	10	7	7	6	1		1							1
“ Serous.....	1	1													
Asthma	3	2	1	1					1						
Bleeding.....	1		1		1										
“ from Bowels.....	1	1													
“ from Lungs.....	2	1	1	1	1										
“ from Navel.....	1	1								1					
“ from Penis.....	1	1								1					
“ from Spleen.....	1	1		1											
“ from Womb.....	3		3		2										
Brain, Disease of.....	3	2	1	1	1										
Bronchitis	33	20	13	3	4			1		8	5	3	2	4	1
Burned or Scalded	17	5	12					1		1	1		4	3	5
Cancer.....	2		2		2										
“ of the Breast.....	2		2		1										
“ of the Liver.....	2	1	1		1										
“ of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Stomach.....	4	2	2	1	2			1							
“ of the Womb.....	1		1												
Casualties by Falls.....	7	5	2	3	2										
“ by Railroad.....	1	1		1											
Cholera Infantum.....	7	3	4							2	2				1
“ Morbus.....	1	1				1									
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	2		2		2										
Colic.....	1		1								1				
Concussion of the Brain.....	4	1	3	1	3										
Congestion.....	1	1												1	
“ of the Bowels.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Brain	31	15	16	2	6			1		3	2	3	1	3	3
“ of the Heart	1	1												1	
“ of the Lungs.....	40	20	20	3	4					13	9	1	2	2	1
“ of the Stomach	1	1												1	
Consumption.....	261	136	135	86	77			2	6	5	9	3	6	3	4
Convulsions.....	141	76	65		2			1	2	53	42	11	12	11	7
“ Puerperal.....	7		7		7										
Croup.....	73	37	36		2			1		7	7	13	8	14	16
Cyanosis	2	1	1							1	1				
Debility	■	15	8	2	1					13	5				
Delirium Tremens	5	5		4											
Diabetes	1	1													
“ Mellitus.....	1	1		1											
Diarrhoea	11	3	8		1			1		1	1		2	1	
Dropsy	18	4	14	2	6									1	3
“ in the Chest.....	7	3	4	1	1								1		1
“ in the Head.....	62	33	19					2		9	6	15	7	9	5
“ in the Heart.....	2		2										1		
Drowned.....	6	6		5											

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dysentery	18	9	9	5	3					1	2	1	3		
Enlargement of the Heart.....	6	3	3	2	2										
“ of the Liver	1		1		1									1	
“ of the Spleen	1	1													
Epilepsy	2	1	1		1										
Eruption	2		2								1				1
Erysipelas	11	8	3	3	1					3	2	1			
“ of the Head and Face.....	2	2													
Fever	1	1								1					
“ Congestive.....	1	1								1					
“ Gastric.....	1		1		1										
“ Intermittent.....	4	2	2										1		
“ Nervous.....	4	2	2	2	2										
“ Puerperal	11		11		9										
“ Remittent	7	3	4								1			1	2
“ Scarlet	201	93	108	6	6			1	1	14	16	17	21	49	48
“ Typhoid.....	11	4	7	2	5										
“ Typhus.....	11	5	6	3	4									1	2
Fracture of the Neck.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Skull.....	1	1		1											
Frozen.....	1	1				1									
Heart, Disease of.....	22	11	11	2	7										
“ “ Valvular.....	2	2													
Hip, Disease of.....	2	2		1											
Hooping Cough	21	7	14	1						5	5	1	4	1	3
Hydrophobia.....	2	2		2											
Hysteria.....	1		1		1										
Inflammation.....	1		1												1
“ of the Bladder.....	1	1													
“ of the Bowels.....	18	8	10	3	7					2		1	2		
“ of the Brain.....	26	11	15	4	4					3	1	1	1	2	7
“ of the Chest.....	1	1												1	
“ of the Eyes.....	1		1								1				
“ of the Heart	9	6	3	3	1									1	1
“ of the Kidneys.....	1		1		1										
“ of the Liver.....	3		3		2			1							
“ of the Stomach and Heart.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Lungs.....	126	71	55	18	16	1		3		28	17	10	9	7	7
“ of the Spine.....	1		1					1							
“ of the Stomach	9	6	3	3	2					1	1	1			
“ of the Throat.....	6	3	3							2	1	1	2		
“ of the Womb	1		1		1										
Influenza.....	1	1								1					
Insanity.....	1		1		1										
Intemperance.....	13	10	3	10	2			1							
Jaundice.....	2	2								1					
Kidneys, Disease of.....	2	1	1		1							1			
Killed or Murdered.....	3	2	1	1	1					1					
Knee joint, Disease of.....	1		1					1							
Liver, Disease of.....	5	3	2	2	1										
“ and Womb, Disease of.....	1		1												
Lues Venerea	6	2	4		1					1	3				
Lungs, Disease of.....	2	2		1										1	
Malformation	2	2								2					
“ of Anus.....	1	1								1					
“ of Heart.....	2	2								2					

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1856.

[illegible]

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.		FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Malformation of Spine.....	1		1												
Marasmus.....	8	46	40	4	4			1	1	28	22	7	12	9	1
Menses.....	24	13	11							1	5	4	5	5	6
Mortification of the Foot.....	1	1													
" Old Age.....	2	2		2											
" of the Womb.....	1		1		1										
Neuralgia.....	1		1												
Old Age.....	20	5	15	4	9										
Palsy.....	6	4	2	3											
Parturition, Difficult.....	2		2		1										
Pleurisy.....	9	5	1	6	1					1		1			
Poison.....	1		1												
" by Godfrey's Cordial.....	1		1							1					
" by Morphine.....	1	1								1					
Premature Birth.....	40	27	13							27	13				
Quincy.....	1		1										1		
Rheumatism.....	3	3		3											
Rupture of the Aorta.....	3	1	2		2										
Scrofula.....	14	6	8	2				1		3	2		2		3
Small Pox.....	52	32	20	4	4			1		9	9	3	3	6	4
Softening of the Brain.....	3	3		1											
Spinal Disease, from Injury.....	1	1													
Sprue.....	2	2								2					
Still-born.....	130	87	43					3		87	43				
Suffocation, Accidental.....	3	2	1							2	1				
Suicide, by Arsenic.....	1	1													
" by Corrosive Sublimate.....	1	1		1											
" by Hanging.....	1	1													
" by Laudanum.....	1		1												
" by Shooting.....	1	1		1											
Suppression of Menses.....	1		1												
" of Urine.....	1	1													
Teething.....	10	5	5							1	4	4			1
Tumor.....	1		1												
Ulceration.....	2		2												
" of the Bones of the Leg.....	2		2		1										
" of the Bowels.....	1		1		1										
" of the Stomach.....	1	1		1											
" of the Tonsils.....	1	1								1					
Unknown to the Jury.....	1		1								1				
Variceloid.....	2	1	1							1	1				
Worms.....	2		2												
TOTALS.....	1853	972	881	243	219	3	71	17	2	54	241	104	111	140	137

* Helena Hanna, 112 years old, born in Ireland, ■ years a resident of New York City, and died at No. 69 Orchard street, in the Tenth Ward.

† Born at sea.

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1856.

5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		100 and Upward.		Age Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1	1									1	2					1	1		1								

RECAPITULATION OF THE MONTHLY RETURNS OF DEATHS,

MONTHS.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
January.....	1524	767	757	190	194	4	5	19	28	277	240	82	79	116	111
February.....	1594	857	737	197	176	4	2	17	14	359	252	82	89	100	104
March.....	1769	937	832	243	245	11	4	20	20	330	243	104	99	121	109
April.....	1664	860	784	227	191	5	1	27	24	297	239	94	92	120	117
May.....	1469	797	672	210	189	14	1	15	19	304	203	76	74	93	84
June.....	1487	792	695	214	211	14	2	19	16	304	252	87	91	81	69
July.....	2413	1315	1098	265	220	15	2	25	14	610	518	196	177	104	72
August.....	2630	1355	1275	240	232	14	4	21	20	609	564	262	278	105	92
September.....	1945	1064	881	236	203	7	1	12	13	418	293	183	183	94	77
October.....	1650	865	785	226	263	8	3	12	7	317	235	101	95	94	85
November.....	1660	866	794	229	243	9	2	25	19	293	241	100	98	123	100
December.....	1853	972	881	243	249	3	1	17	20	354	241	104	111	140	137
TOTAL.....	21658	11467	10191	2720	2621	108	28	232	214	4472	3521	1471	1466	1296	1147

WITH NATIVITY, COLOR, AGES AND SEX, FOR 1856.

5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		80-90		90-100		100 and Upward.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
29	24	11	12	22	20	26	35	23	35	61	74	58	52	23	22	21	21	14	16	3	8	...	2	...	...	1	3
25	27	7	17	13	17	31	35	37	35	59	56	54	41	41	21	24	16	12	17	7	6	2	...	...	...	4	1
46	44	9	11	19	23	42	32	36	57	82	71	65	54	28	25	32	■	12	25	6	6	...	2	...	...	5	5
39	33	11	14	31	23	36	27	27	42	75	65	60	46	37	27	32	26	13	21	5	8	1	1	...	*2	2	1
29	37	12	15	13	16	26	26	32	42	66	47	60	41	31	36	19	29	15	18	6	5	2	2	...	...	3	2
33	24	16	11	16	10	35	29	22	47	64	69	60	34	31	30	24	16	12	14	5	4	...	3	...	...	2	2
44	23	11	9	25	18	35	33	38	45	104	66	63	42	35	33	23	18	11	27	9	8	2	1	...	...	3	3
34	32	18	15	29	20	37	32	47	53	76	72	52	46	41	23	25	20	11	18	7	6	3	3	...	...	1	1
32	14	14	3	15	14	29	47	42	49	79	74	79	44	35	32	23	22	16	16	1	12	...	1	...	...	4	1
28	23	13	10	13	16	31	39	42	51	85	74	66	59	36	22	23	32	13	25	1	10	...	6	...	...	2	3
32	28	12	15	18	20	30	41	31	48	77	70	54	41	45	31	21	30	17	17	4	11	3	1	...	...	1	2
44	40	13	15	11	23	36	34	45	56	75	65	74	56	37	34	20	39	13	16	3	11	1	3	...	+1	2	2
425	349	147	147	228	220	394	415	422	566	902	506	745	550	420	336	285	295	159	224	57	95	14	25	...	3	30	26

* Peggy Van Orden, (a single woman) born in New Jersey, died at the Alms-house, Blackwell's Island, on the 19th of April, aged 103 years, and was buried at Astoria, Long Island.

Maria Roberts, (a widow) born in New York, died at No. 11 Catharine slip, in the Seventh Ward, on the 24th of April, at the advanced age of 112 years, and was buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Long Island.

† Helena Hanna, (a widow) born in Ireland, 50 years a resident of New York, died at No. 69 Orchard street, in the Tenth Ward, on the 17th of December, aged also 112 years, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES.

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess.....	12	9	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	1	...	...
" of the Abdomen.....	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Ankle.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" of the Arm.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Bowels.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Brain.....	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of the Foot.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Hip.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Internal.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Kidneys.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver.....	7	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Lumbar.....	7	4	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Lungs.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Neck.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Ovaries.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Scrofulous.....	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
" of the Spine.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Stomach.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Thigh.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Throat.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of Kys	48	28	20	19	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Amputation.....	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia.....	9	1	8	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Aneurism.....	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Aorta.....	10	10	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Aorta, from Injury.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Heart.....	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina.....	12	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	1
" Pectoris.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	187	92	95	63	65	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nervous.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Serous.....	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma.....	35	19	16	15	11	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...
Bleeding.....	18	8	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	...
" from Bowels.....	114	10	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
" from Brain.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" from Head, f'm bite of a rat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" from Lungs.....	50	35	15	20	9	...	...	3	2	3	1	...	...	1	...
" from Navel.....	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...
" from Nose.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from Penis.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" from Spine.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from Spleen.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from Stomach.....	11	7	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...
" from Womb.....	35	...	35	...	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowels, Disease of.....	28	19	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	5	3	1	...	2
Brain, ".....	18	11	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis.....	292	158	134	32	32	1	2	4	64	49	27	24	22	17	...
" from Inhaling steam.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Burned or Scalded.....	119	44	75	9	24	1	1	2	4	6	10	11	16	23	...
Cancer.....	33	9	24	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Brain.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Breast.....	19	...	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ACTIVITY, COLOR AND AGES, FOR 1866.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Cancer of the Head and Face...	1		1		1										
" of the Intestines.....	3	2	1												
" of the Leg.....	1	1													
" of the Liver.....	14	4	10	3	9										
" of the Lungs.....	1		1		1										
" of the Esophagus.....	2	1	1												
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1		1											
" of the Pylorus.....	3		3		2										
" of the Rectum.....	2	1	1												
" of the Scrotum.....	1	1		1											
" of the Stomach.....	33	17	16	13	11			1							
" of the Thigh.....	2	1	1	1	1										
" of the Thyroid Gland.....	1		1		1										
" of the Womb.....	35		35		20			1							
Carbuncles.....	4	2	2	1	1			1							
" on the Neck.....	1	1													
Casualties.....	27	26	1	15										1	
" by Blasting rocks.....	2	2		2											
" by being Choked.....	1	1		1											
" by being Crushed.....	2	2						1						1	
" by Falling of a bank.....	1	1		1											
" by Falls.....	70	56	14	41	12							1		2	
" by Injury to the head.....	1	1		1											
" by Injury to the liver.....	1	1		1											
" by Injury to the spine.....	4	4		2											
" by Kick of a horse.....	5	5		4										1	
" by Machinery.....	8	8		1											
" by Railroad.....	18	12	6	6	3		1				1				
" by being Run over.....	3	2	1		1										
" by Shooting.....	3	3		2											
" by be'g Trod on by a horse	1	1													
" be'g Struck by an engine..	1		1		1										
" by be'g Struck on the head	1	1		1											
Catalepsy.....	1	1													
Catarrh.....	9	5	4	1	1					2	2	1			
Chicken Pox.....	3	2	1	1						1	1				
Chlorosis.....	1		1		1										
Cholera.....	8	8	5	2	4										
" Infantum.....	1381	707	674	3	3	1	4	6	450	414	220	238	34		
" Morbus.....	50	27	23	20	19	2								3	
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	29	17	12	13	10										
" " " with Dropsy.....	1		1		1										
Colic.....	20	11	9	7	4			1		1	3				
" Pictentum.....	5	5		4											
Compression of the Brain.....	2	2		1						1					
" " " from Falls.....	8	7	1	6									1		
Concussion of the Brain.....	22	14	8	8	4	1	1	1						2	1
Congestion.....	4	2	2							1				1	1
" of the Bowels.....	11	5	6	1	1					1	2	1	2	2	1
" of the Brain.....	369	212	157	53	34		1	5	2	61	46	25	21	28	20
" of the Brain, from Falls...	5	4	1	4											
" of the Heart.....	1	1												1	
" of the Heart, from a Fall..	1		1												
" of the Kidneys.....	1		1												
" of the Liver.....	13	5	8	1	4					1		1			

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES.

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-9		10-60	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Congestion of the Liver & Bowels	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver and Stomach.	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Lungs.....	241	127	114	27	23	1	.....	1	1	68	35	9	19	9	11
" of the Stomach	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Stomach and Brain.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Constipation of the Bowels	11	4	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consumption.....	2478	1177	1301	740	773	4	1	49	50	45	60	29	35	32	28
Convulsions.....	1472	798	674	20	34	1	2	15	11	562	436	129	125	83	70
" Puerperal.....	38	.....	38	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corpulency.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow-Pox.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Croup.....	550	255	265	8	11	.....	.....	2	2	62	51	72	63	130	125
Cyanosis	52	28	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	23	.....	1	.....	.....
Debility	388	222	166	21	17	2	.....	3	2	182	125	10	9	4	3
Delirium Tremens.....	74	60	14	45	11	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diabetes	9	7	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Mellitus.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhoea.....	494	251	243	39	45	.....	.....	2	1	139	115	42	61	26	19
Dropsy.....	225	105	120	51	73	.....	.....	7	6	9	4	3	2	13	7
" in the Chest.....	51	27	24	11	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	3	4
" in the Head.....	842	469	373	14	3	.....	.....	10	2	205	166	149	121	91	69
" in the Head from Injury...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" in the Heart.....	23	9	14	3	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	3
" in the Ovaries.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drowned.....	141	133	8	62	3	46	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Dysentery.....	427	202	225	54	73	.....	.....	2	1	49	55	50	37	32	29
Dyspepsia.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlargement of the Heart.....	43	23	20	11	10	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	9	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " with Dropsy.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Pancreas.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Prostate Gland.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Spleen	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Epilepsy.....	46	21	25	11	11	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Eruption.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Eczema.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
" Erythema.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Lupus.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Pemphigus.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Roseola.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Shingles.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas.....	108	57	51	12	16	.....	.....	.....	1	25	26	3	2	4	.....
" of the Face and Head.....	6	5	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exposure.....	12	3	9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extravasation of Blood on Brain.	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of Urine.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling of the Rectum	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fatty Heart.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Liver.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fever.....	66	33	23	17	14	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	3	1
" Billious.....	37	26	11	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" Chagres and Panama.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Congestive.....	23	13	10	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" Gastric.....	5	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Hectic.....	8	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....

NATIVITY, COLOR AND AGES, FOR 1856.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Fever, Intermittent	33	14	19	5	10			1		3	1	1	1	2	2
" Miliary	1		1		1										
" Nervous	25	13	12	11	8					1					1
" Puerperal	130		130		107										
" Remittent	102	46	56	17	17	1		1	2	1	7	5	6	7	14
" Scarlet	1233	653	630	45	39	1		5	6	68	68	127	135	325	304
" Ship	4	2	1	2							1				
" Typhoid	133	75	58	36	39	1		3	1			1	2	4	8
" Typhus	227	117	110	80	79	2		2	2	2	3	1	2	6	6
" Yellow	13	9	4	4	4										
Fistula in Ano	1		1		1										
Fracture of the Arm	4	3	1	2											1
" of the Leg	10	9	1	7	1										
" of the Neck	4	4		3											
" of the Pelvis	2	2		1											
" of the Ribs	2	1	1	1											1
" Shoulder & Col'r, bones, &c.	1	1		1											
" of the Skull	26	22	4	15		1						1		2	
" of the Spine	9	8	1	4	1									1	
" of the Thigh	4	2	2	2	2										
" of the Thigh and Pelvis	1		1												1
Frozen	1	1				1									
" Feet	1	1		1											
Fungus, Bleeding	1	1													
" of the Head	1	1		1											
" of the Thyroid Gland	1	1													
" of the Eye	1		1												
Gout	2	1	1		1										
Gravel	3	3		2											
Hardening of the Stomach	1	1		1											
Heart, Disease of	243	125	118	59	62	1		3	5	8	4	2	1	2	2
" " Nervous	1		1						1						
" " Rheumatic	12	7	5	4	1				1						
" " Valvular	24	10	14	5	8										
" Ossification of	4	2	2	1	2										
" and Liver, Disease of	1		1		1										
Heat, Effects of	6	6		5											
Hip, Disease of	13	9	4	5	1						2			1	
Hooping Cough	248	101	147	3	1			2	1	41	52	30	43	27	4
Hydatids of the Brain	1		1		1										
Hydrophobia	3	3		2											
Hysteria	4		4		3										
Idiotism	1	1		1											
Induration of Cellular Tissue	1		1								1				
Inflammation	2		2								1				
" of the Bladder	8	7	1	4	1										
" of the Bowels	330	155	175	62	84			4	5	35	32	12	19	21	9
" of the Bowels from Injury	2	2		1											
" of the Brain	376	208	168	50	31	1		3	2	45	45	38	30	40	33
" of the Brain from Injury	2	2		2											
" of the Chest	13	5	8		1		1	1	1	3	5	1	1	1	1
" of the Ear	2	1	1	1									1		
" of the Eyes	1		1								1				
" of the Heart	67	32	35	16	20			1	1	1	4	1		3	3
" of the Kidneys	15	10	5	4	3	1						1		2	

ACTIVITY, COLOR AND AGES, FOR 1856.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Inflammation of the Liver.....	46	23	23	14	11			1		2	4	1		3	1
“ “ with Dropsy ...	2	1	1												
“ of the Liv. Stom. & Heart	1	1		1											
“ of the Lungs.....	856	480	376	142	90	5	1	19	14	153	124	67	56	47	50
“ of the Ovaries.....	1		1												
“ of the Spine.....	1		1					1							
“ of the Stomach.....	117	57	60	24	32	1	1			12	11	6	7	1	2
“ of the Stomach and Bowels	2	2										1			
“ of the Throat.....	50	26	24	1	2			2		8	9	7	8	4	3
“ of the Tonsils.....	8	4	4					1		2	3	1	1	1	
“ of the Veins.....	4	3	1	1											
“ of the Womb.....	19		19		14										
Influenza.....	8	5	3	1						4		1	1		1
Insanity.....	7	3	4	1	8				1						
“ Puerperal.....	3		3		2				1						
Intemperance.....	116	71	45	57	38	2	1	1	1						
Intussusception of Intestines....	11	8	3	3	8					2					
Jaundice.....	86	22	14	2	6			1		18	6			1	1
Kidneys, Disease of.....	12	9	3	3	1			1	1			1			
Killed or Murdered.....	16	10	5	7	6					2					
“ by Abortion.....	1		1		1										
“ by Blows with a cart rung.	1	1													
“ by Blows on the Head....	4	4		3											
“ by being Kicked in Stom.	1	1		1											
“ by Shooting.....	2	2		2											
“ by Stabbing.....	3	3		3											
“ by Stab'g in the Abdomen	1	1		1											
“ by Strangulation.....	2	2								2					
Knee joint, Disease of.....	2		2		1				1						
Liver, Disease of.....	51	33	18	21	13					1	2				
“ “ with Dropsy	7	3	4	1	3										
“ and Womb, Disease of....	1		1												
Lues Venerea.....	49	24	25	4	5				1	16	15	1	1	2	1
Lungs, Disease of.....	9	5	4	4	1						1			1	
Malaria.....	3	2	1	2											
Malformation.....	20	12	8	1						12	8				
“ of the Anus.....	12	10	2					1		10	2				
“ of the Head.....	4	2	2							2	1		1		
“ of the Head and Spine....	1	1								1					
“ of the Heart.....	21	13	8		1					13	7		1		
“ of the Lungs.....	8	2	6							2	6				
“ of the Palate.....	1	1								1					
“ of the Spine.....	9	1	8							1	8				
Marasmus.....	1447	770	677	41	39	3	1	8	12	478	405	176	172	73	68
Measles.....	330	170	160	5	15				1	45	35	50	52	68	58
Mortification.....	10	7	3	5	1						1				
“ of the Bones of the Head..	2	1	1	1											
“ of the Bowels.....	1		1								1				
“ of the Foot.....	1	1													
“ of the Jaw.....	1	1												1	
“ of the Leg.....	3	2	1	1				1	1						
“ of the Lungs.....	1	1		1											
“ Old Age.....	4	2	2	2	1										
“ of the Rectum.....	1	1		1											
“ of the Skull.....	1		1						1						

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES.

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-3		3-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Mortification, of the Veins.....	1		1												
" of the Womb	3		3		3										
Mumps	3	1	2										2	1	
Neuralgia.....	3	2	1	1											
Old Age.....	180	57	123	28	65			3	9						
Ossification of the Arteries	1	1													
Ovaries, Disease of	1		1												
Palsy	115	60	55	30	14	1	4	4		1				1	
" from Injury.....	2	2		2											
Parturition, Difficult.....	16		16		13										
Pleurisy.....	47	34	13	21	6			2		4	1	2	1		2
Poison	4	3	1	1						1					
" by Alcohol.....	1	1		1											
" by Arsenic.....	2	1	1	1											
" by Godfrey's Cordial	1		1								1				
" by Laudanum	8	4	4	1	1					2	2				
" by Morphine	1	1								1					
" by Narcotics.....	1		1		1										
" by Oil of Tansy.....	1		1		1										
" by Sausages	1	1		1											
" by Strychnine	1	1		1											
Polypus of the Ear.....	1	1													
" of the Heart.....	1		1												
" of the Throat.....	1	1												1	
" of the Womb.....	1		1		1										
Premature Birth.....	387	242	145					4	1	242	145				
Prostate Gland & Bladder, Dis. of	1	1		1											
Purulent Absorption.....	3		3		2										
" Injection.....	1	1		1											
Quincy.....	1		1										1		
Retention of Urine.....	2	1	1							1	1				
Rheumatism	32	14	18	9	11			1							
Rupture	4	1	3		3					1					
" of the Aorta.....	3	1	2		2										
" of the Bladder.....	1	1		1											
" of the Heart.....	3	2	1	2	1										
" of the Intestines.....	3	3		2											
" of the Liver.....	1	1		1											
" of the Liver, from Injury.....	2	2		1											
" of the Lungs	1	1		1											
" of the Naval	1		1								1				
" of the Womb.....	10		10		8										
Scirrhus, enlarg. of Prost. Gland	1	1													
St. Vitus' Dance.....	2	1	1	1	1										
Scrofula	116	68	48	21	9			4	2	22	12	6	12	7	10
Scurvy	19	10	9	3	3					4	3	1	1	1	1
Small Pox	339	207	181	37	25			5	3	60	64	29	35	47	44
Softening of the Bones	2	1	1							1					1
" of the Brain	31	22	9	9	7			1		1					
" of the Spine.....	1	1		1											
" of the Stomach	9	4	5	1	1					1	3	2	1	1	
Sore Throat.....	1		1		1										
" Malignant.....	4	1	3												1
Spinal Disease.....	12	5	7	1	4								2	1	1
" " from Injury.....	1	1													

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 2 Year.		1-5		5-10	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Spinal Disease, Pott's.....	1	1		1											
Spinal Cord, Disease of.....	1	1								1					
Sprue.....	48	25	23			1		1	24	21	1	2			
Still-born.....	1556	945	611					16	6	945	611				
Stomach, Disease of.....	8	4	4	2										1	2
Stone.....	1	1		1											
" in the Gall Bladder.....	1	1													
Strangulation.....	2	2		2											
Stricture of the Bowels.....	1	1													
" of the Urethra.....	2	2		1											
Suffocation, Accidental.....	15	11	4	1		1			6	3		1			
Suicide.....	5	5		3											
" by Arsenic.....	7	3	4	1	4										
" by Corrosive Sublimata.....	1	1		1											
" by Cyanuret Potassæ.....	1	1		1											
" by Cutting the Throat.....	4	4		4											
" by Drowning.....	3	2	1	1	1										
" by Hanging.....	12	10	2	7	2	1									
" by Jump'g from a Window.....	6	5	1	4	1										
" by Laudanum.....	10	2	8	1	3			1							
" by Oil of Almonds.....	1	1													
" by Poison.....	1		1												
" by Shooting.....	8	8		4		1									
" by Stab'g in the Abdomen.....	1	1		1											
" by Strangulation.....	1	1		1											
" by Strychnine.....	1	1													
Sun Stroke.....	27	18	9	15	6	1									
Suppression of Menstræ.....	3		3		1										
" of Urine.....	4	3	1						1						
Teething.....	360	194	166	4	1			1	1	91	88	94	71	9	7
Tetanus.....	35	26	9	7	1			1		13	5	2	3	1	
Tumor.....	2	1	1							1					
" of the Liver.....	1		1		1										
" Malignant.....	1		1		1										
" of the Bones.....	1		1		1										
" of the Neck.....	1	1		1											
" of the Ovaries.....	1		1					1							
" Scrofulous.....	1	1												1	
" of the Throat.....	1		1		1										
Tympanites.....	1		1												
Ulceration.....	6	1	5		2									1	
" of the Bladder.....	1	1		1											
" of the Bones.....	4	2	2		1				1					1	
" of the Bowels.....	38	23	15	15	8				2	2	2	1			
" of the Leg.....	1		1												
" of the Liver.....	1		1												
" of the Mouth and Throat.....	1		1							1					
" of the Neck.....	1		1										1		
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1												1	
" Scrofulous.....	1	1													
" of the Spine.....	5	4	1		1					1					
" of the Stomach.....	3	4	4	3	4										
" of the Thigh.....	1		1												
" of the Throat.....	6	3	3					1		1		1	3	1	
" of the Tonsils.....	1	1								1					

RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, SEXES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			FOREIGN NATIVITY.		UNKNOWN NATIVITY.		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1-2		2-5	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Ulceration of the Womb.....	4		4		3										
Unknown, (not stated,)	25	12	13	1	2	6	2			1	1	1	1	1	2
" to the Jury	48	34	14	3		14	2			15	13			1	
Variceloid	3	5	3							2	3	1		2	
Vomiting	3	1	2		2					1					
Womb, Disease of	2		2		2										
Worms	15	6	9	3				1		1		1	1	2	5
Wounds	1	1													
TOTALS.....	21658	11467	10191	2720	2621	10828	232	214	4472	3521	1471	1466	1296	1147	

* Of whom 8 male and 4 females were born at sea.

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Abscess.....	12	9	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	1
“ of the Abdomen.....	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
“ of the Ankle.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Arm.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Bowels.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
“ of the Brain.....	4	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Foot.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Hip.....	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Internal.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Kidneys.....	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Liver.....	7	3	4	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Lumbar.....	7	4	3	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Lungs.....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Neck.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Ovaries.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Serofulous.....	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ of the Spine.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Stomach.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Thigh.....	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Throat.....	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis. of K'ys	48	28	20	9	7	19	13	...	...	1	...	2	2
Amputation.....	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia.....	9	1	8	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aneurism.....	6	3	3	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Aorta.....	10	10	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ of the Aorta, from Injury...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Heart.....	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Angina.....	12	7	5	6	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
“ Pectoris..	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	187	92	95	27	30	63	65	2	...	2	4	7	7
“ Nervous.....	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ Serous.....	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia.....	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Asthma.....	35	19	16	4	5	15	11	...	...	1	2	1	2
Bleeding.....	18	8	10	3	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	1
“ from Bowels.....	14	10	4	8	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ from Brain.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Head, from bite of a rat.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Lungs.....	50	35	15	15	6	20	9	...	...	3	2	1	...
“ from Navel.....	16	12	4	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Nose.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Penis.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Spine.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Spleen.....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ from Stomach.....	11	7	4	4	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
“ from Womb.....	35	...	35	...	6	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bowels, Disease of.....	28	19	9	18	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Brain, “.....	18	11	7	7	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis.....	292	158	134	126	101	32	32	...	...	1	2	4	11
“ from Inhaling steam.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burned or Scalded.....	119	44	75	35	50	9	24	...	...	1	1	2	7
Cancer.....	33	9	24	2	10	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Brain.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ of the Bronch.....	19	...	19	...	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3

SEXES, NATIVITY AND COLOR, FOR 1856.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DEC'R.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	2	3	...	6	1	2	1	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	3	1	4	1	4
...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	10	11	9	7	11	8	9	9	9	11	6	4	4	6	8	9	7	6	8	10	7
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	3	1	...	1	3	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	1	4	2	1
...	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	2	2	1	7	1	4	...	1	2	3	...	...	6	3	...	6	2	1	1
1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
...	4	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	3
1	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...
22	22	21	24	12	9	10	8	7	6	8	2	2	10	9	7	11	11	24	11	20	13
1	6	2	11	6	4	2	4	5	5	3	4	2	5	5	6	5	5	7	6	5	12
2	3	1	1	1	5	...	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	2

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.					
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
Cancer of the Head and Face.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Intestines.....	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Leg.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	14	4	10	1	1	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Lungs.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Oesophagus.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Pylorus.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" of the Rectum.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Scrotum.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Stomach.....	33	17	16	4	5	13	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
" of the Thigh.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Thyroid Gland.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Womb.....	35	.....	35	.....	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Carbuncles.....	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
" on the Neck.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casualties.....	27	26	1	8	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" by Blasting rocks.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by being Choked.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by being Crushed.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" by Falling of a bank.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Falls.....	70	56	14	15	2	41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
" by Injury to the head.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Injury to the liver.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Injury to the spine.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Kick of a horse.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Machinery.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" by Railroad.....	18	12	6	6	2	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
" by being Run over.....	3	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Shooting.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by being Trod on by a horse.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" being Struck by an engine.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by being Struck on the head.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalepsy.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catarrh.....	9	5	4	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicken Pox.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chlorosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cholera.....	8	3	5	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Infantum.....	1381	707	674	701	670	3	3	.....	1	4	6	2	.....
" Morbus.....	50	27	23	5	4	20	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	29	17	12	4	2	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " " with Dropsy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colic.....	20	11	9	4	5	7	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
" Pictorum.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Compression of the Brain.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" " " from Falls.....	8	7	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Concussion of the Brain.....	22	14	8	5	3	8	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Congestion.....	4	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" of the Bowels.....	11	5	6	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" of the Brain.....	369	212	157	159	122	53	34	.....	1	5	2	12	15
" of the Brain, from Falls.....	5	4	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
" of the Heart.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Heart, from a Fall.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" of the Kidneys.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	13	5	8	4	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SEXES, NATIVITY AND COLOR, FOR 1856.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DECR.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
							1			1					1						
		2	3		1	1			1				1		2		1			1	1
									1				1							1	
									1								1		1		
																		1	1		
3			3	1	1	1		4		3		1	2		1	1	3		2	2	2
			1									1									
	2		1		1				7		6		3		2		3		3		1
					1														1		
1		2		1		3		1		2		3	1	6		1		2			
																1		1			
								1				1						1			
3	1	4	2	5	1	5	1	7	1	6		4	4	6	1	4	1	6		5	2
												1									
				1								1									
				1						1		1						1			
1		2						1		2	1		2	2	1			2	1	1	
				1				1					1			1					
										1				1							
		1																			
		1	2	2	1								1	1		1					
							1					1									
															1						
3	3	1	2		3	1	3	25	18	247	236	301	287	97	88	23	19	4	10	3	4
				3			1	1	2	15	10	5	8	2	1		1			1	
	1	1		3		1	1		1	3		2	2	4	2	1		1	2		2
				1	1		1			2		2	4	4			1		1		1
				1						1											
1	1		1											2							
3	1	2	1	1		1							1		1	2		3	1	1	3
									1					1						1	
						2					1		1	1					2	1	
12	12	11	12	16	11	16	10	16	7	34	10	20	21	24	14	15	15	21	14	15	16
				2																	
									1											1	
1	1		2	1			1	1	1	1	2							1	1		

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Congestion of the Liver & Bowels.	1	1				1							
“ of the Liver and Stomach.	1		1			1	1						
“ of the Lungs.	241	127	114	99	91	27	23	1		1	1	12	9
“ of the Stomach.	2	1	1	1	1								
“ of the Stomach and Brain.	1	1		1									
Constipation of the Bowels.	11	4	7	3	4	1	3					1	
Consumption.	2478	1177	1301	433	527	740	773	4	1	49	50	82	104
Convulsions.	1472	798	674	777	638	20	34	1	2	15	11	73	62
“ Puerperal.	38		38		12		26						4
Corpulency.	1	1				1						1	
Cow Pox.	1	1		1								1	
Croup.	550	285	265	277	254	8	11			2	2	34	29
Cyanosis.	52	28	24	29	24							2	2
Debility.	388	222	166	99	149	21	17	2		3	2	15	13
Delirium Tremens.	74	60	14	14	2	45	11	1	1	1	1	3	1
Diabetes.	9	7	2	3	1	4	1					1	
“ Mellitus.	2	2				2							
Diarrhoea.	494	251	243	212	198	39	45			2	1	10	4
Dropsy.	228	108	120	57	47	51	73			7	6	7	8
“ in the Chest.	51	27	24	16	17	11	6		1		3	1	4
“ in the Head.	842	469	373	455	370	14	3			10	2	37	29
“ in the Head from Injury.	1	1		1									
“ in the Heart.	23	9	14	6	11	3	2		1	2	1	1	
“ in the Ovaries.	7		7		5		2						1
Drowned.	141	133	8	25	2	62	3	46	3	2		2	
Dysentery.	427	202	225	143	152	54	73			2	1	2	13
Dyspepsia.	2		2		1		1						
Enlargement of the Heart.	43	23	20	12	10	11	10			3	2	3	1
“ of the Liver.	9	5	4	2	2	3	2						
“ “ with Dropsy.	2	2				2						1	
“ of the Pancreas.	1	1		1									
“ of the Prostate Gland.	3	3		1		2						1	
“ of the Spleen.	2	1	1	1	1								
Epilepsy.	46	21	25	9	13	11	11	1	1		4	2	2
Eruption.	4		4		4								1
“ Eczema.	3	2	1	2	1								
“ Erythema.	1	1		1									
“ Lupus.	1		1		1								1
“ Pemphigus.	1	1		1								1	
“ Roscola.	1	1		1									
“ Shingles.	1	1		1									
Erysipelas.	109	57	51	45	35	12	16				1	4	
“ of the Face and Head.	6	5	1	3		2	1						
Exposure.	12	3	9	1	9			2					
Extravasation of Blood on Brain.	1	1				1							
“ of Urine.	1	1				1							
Falling of the Rectum.	1	1		1									
Fatty Heart.	1		1				1						
“ Liver.	1	1		1						1			
Fever.	56	33	23	15	9	17	14	1				1	
“ Bilious.	37	26	11	9	4	17	7						
“ Chagres and Panama.	4	4		2		2							
“ Congestive.	23	13	10	8	7	5	3						
“ Gastric.	5	1	4		3	1	1						
“ Hectic.	8	6	2	3	1	3	1						

NATIVITY, COLOR AND AGES, FOR 1856.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DECR.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
15	8	7	11	9	13	8	16	12	8	7	3	8	1	5	3	10	11	14	11	20	20
								1			1									1	
123	90	123	121	113	108	91	109	73	87	72	90	86	110	103	101	99	114	86	132	126	135
62	48	87	44	66	54	56	51	53	56	92	81	76	73	58	48	48	52	51	40	76	65
	6		5		2		3		1		5		1		2		2		1		7
23	24	23	26	29	34	22	19	16	16	17	11	10	9	15	16	22	23	32	23	37	36
3	3	6	2	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	4	1		3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	16	22	9	17	18	21	13	16	10	22	16	23	26	17	15	14	8	19	14	15	8
5		5	2	3	1	4	2	4		6		7	3	7	1	3	2	8	2	5	
1								1	1	1	1			1		1				1	
5	7	12	7	6	4	5	7	12	13	60	54	70	69	42	30	21	22	5	13	3	8
6	7	14	10	12	16	9	11	8	12	6	9	6	6	7	6	17	7	12	14	4	14
2	5	2	2	3	2	4			1	1		4	1	3		2	3	2	2	3	4
37	32	46	43	43	33	30	29	37	30	50	31	63	49	39	27	29	26	25	25	33	19
1	1	1		2	1		1	2			1	1		2		2		3			2
1	2		1								1		1					1			
1	1	6		5		14	1	14	2	29		23	1	17	1	9	1	7	1	6	
6	2	2	2	7	8	3	8	7	8	29	36	57	60	43	48	26	23	11	8	9	9
3	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	3	3		1		1	2		1	3	3	
1	1	1					1					1				1	1	1		1	
										1											
				1				1						1							
	2	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	5	2	1	2	3	2	1		2	7	1	1
				1	1						1					1					2
1																					
										1											
1																					
10	4	6	10	3	6	6	6	4	4	6	1	1	3	4	2		2	1	3	8	3
2	3		2		2			1								1	2	1	2	2	
				1										1							
					1			1													
1					1																
2	2	1	4	4	4	7	2	2	1	7	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	
1	2			2				1		3	1	7	3	3	3	2	2	2			
1				1	1			1	2	2	3	4	3	1		1		1	1	1	
	1				1			1	1	1	1	1						1			1
			1	1		1		1	1			1		1				1			

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN					
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		
Fever, Intermittent	33	14	19	9	9	5	10			1			
“ Miliary.....	1		1				1						
“ Nervous.....	25	13	12	2	4	11	8					1	
“ Puerperal.....	180		130		23		107						14
“ Remittent.....	102	46	56	23	39	17	17	1		1	2	1	7
“ Scarlet.....	1288	653	630	607	591	45	39	1		5	6	71	25
“ Ship.....	4	3	1	1	1	2							
“ Typhoid.....	189	75	58	33	19	36	39	1		3	1	9	3
“ Typhus.....	227	117	110	35	31	80	79	2		2	2	12	7
“ Yellow.....	13	9	4	5		4	4						
Fistula in Ano.....	1		1				1						1
Fracture of the Arm.....	4	3	1	1	1	2							
“ of the Leg.....	10	9	1	2		7	1					2	
“ of the Neck.....	4	4		1		3							
“ of the Pelvis.....	2	2		1		1							
“ of the Ribs.....	2	1	1		1	1							
“ Shoulder & Collar bones, &c.....	1	1				1						1	
“ of the Skull.....	26	22	4	7	3	15			1			3	
“ of the Spine.....	9	8	1	4		4	1					2	1
“ of the Thigh.....	4	2	2			2	2						1
“ of the Thigh and Pelvis.....	1		1		1								
Frozen.....	1	1						1					
“ Feet.....	1	1				1							
Fungus, Bleeding.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Head.....	1	1				1							
“ of Thyroid Gland.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Eye.....	1		1		1								
Gout.....	2	1	1	1			1						
Gravel.....	3	3		1		2							
Hardening of the Stomach.....	1	1				1							
Heart, Disease of.....	243	125	118	65	56	59	62	1		3	5	9	7
“ “ Nervous.....	1		1		1						1		
“ “ Rheumatic.....	12	7	5	3	4	4	1				1		2
“ “ Valvular.....	24	10	14	5	6	5	8						3
“ Ossification of.....	4	2	2	1		1	2						1
“ and Liver, Disease of.....	1		1				1						
Heat, Effects of.....	6	6		1		5							
Hip, Disease of.....	13	9	4	4	3	5	1					1	1
Hooping Cough.....	248	101	147	98	146	3	1			2	1	12	12
Hydatids of the Brain.....	1		1				1						
Hydrophobia.....	3	3		1		2							
Hysteria.....	4		4		1		3						
Insanition.....	1	1				1						1	
Induration of Cellular Tissue.....	1		1		1								
Inflammation.....	2		2		2								
“ of the Bladder.....	3	7	1	3		4	1						
“ of the Bowels.....	330	155	175	103	91	52	84			4	5	10	19
“ of the Bowels from Injury.....	2	2		1		1							
“ of the Brain.....	376	208	168	157	137	50	31	1		3	2	15	14
“ of the Brain from Injury.....	2	2				2							
“ of the Chest.....	13	5	8	5	6		1		1	1	1		
“ of the Ear.....	2	1	1		1	1							1
“ of the Eyes.....	1		1		1								
“ of the Heart.....	67	32	35	16	15	16	20			1	1	4	2
“ of the Kidneys.....	15	10	5	5	2	4	3	1				2	

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						Colored Persons.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Inflammation of the Liver.....	46	23	23	9	12	14	11				1	3	3
“ “ with Dropsy.....	2	1	1	1	1								
“ of the Liv. Stom. & Heart..	1	1				1							
“ of the Lungs.....	856	480	376	333	285	142	90	5	1	19	14	34	35
“ of the Ovaries.....	1		1		1								
“ of the Spine.....	1		1		1					1			
“ of the Stomach.....	117	57	60	33	27	24	32		1	1		2	5
“ of the Stomach and Bowels..	2	2		2									
“ of the Throat.....	50	26	24	25	22	1	2			2		5	4
“ of the Tonsils.....	8	4	4	4	4					1			2
“ of the Veins.....	4	3	1	2	1	1							
“ of the Womb.....	19		19		5		14						1
Influenza.....	8	5	3	4	3	1						1	1
Insanity.....	7	3	4	2	1	1	3			1		1	
“ Puerperal.....	3		3		1		2			1			
Intemperance.....	116	71	45	12	6	57	38	2	1	1		5	2
Intussusception of Intestines.....	11	8	3	5		3	3						1
Jaundice.....	36	22	14	20	8	2	6			1		1	1
Kidneys, Disease of.....	12	9	3	6	2	3	1			1	1	1	1
Killed or Murdered.....	15	10	5	3		7	5					1	
“ by Abortion.....	1		1				1						
“ by Blows with a cart rung..	1	1		1								1	
“ by Blows on the Head.....	4	4		1		3							
“ by being Kicked in Stomach	1	1				1							
“ by Shooting.....	2	2				2							
“ by Stabbing.....	3	3				3							
“ by Stab'g in the Abdomen..	1	1				1							
“ by Strangulation.....	1	2		2								1	
Knee joint, Disease of.....	2		2		1		1			1			
Liver, Disease of.....	51	33	18	12	5	21	13					3	2
“ “ “ with Dropsy..	7	3	4	2	1	1	3						1
“ and Womb, Disease of.....	1		1		1								
Lues Venerea.....	49	24	25	20	20	4	5			1			3
Lungs, Disease of.....	9	5	4	1	3	4	1						
Malaria.....	3	2	1		1	2							
Malformation.....	20	12	8	11	8	1							
“ of the Anus.....	12	10	2	10	2					1		1	
“ of the Head.....	4	2	2	2	2								
“ of the Head and Spine.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Heart.....	21	13	8	13	7		1					5	1
“ of the Lungs.....	8	2	6	2	6								
“ of the Palate.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Spine.....	9	1		1	8								1
Marasmus.....	1447	770	677	726	637	41	39	3	1	8	12	34	35
Measles.....	330	170	160	165	145	5	15			1		4	2
Mortification.....	10	7	3	2	2	5	1						1
“ of the Bones of the Head...	2	1	1		1	1							
“ of the Bowels.....	1		1		1								
“ of the Foot.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Jaw.....	1	1		1									
“ of the Leg.....	3	2	1	1	1	1				1	1		
“ of the Lungs.....	1	1				1							
“ Old Age.....	4	2	2		1	2	1						
“ of the Rectum.....	1	1				1							
“ of the Skull.....	1		1		1					1			

SEXES, NATIVITY AND COLOR, FOR 1856.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DEC'R.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	1	2
51	36	63	50	67	32	28	21	27	20	16	10	20	13	22	17	22	29	59	58	71	55
4	...	6	4	6	2	4	7	4	3	5	9	9	9	4	7	4	9	3	2	6	3
2	4	2	4	2	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	4	2	3	3
2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
4	1	5	2	2	2	3	5	3	1	8	5	11	6	3	7	8	4	9	7	10	8
...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	2	3	3	...	2	5	1	2	2	1	2	...
2	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	2	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	1	5	2	4	3	...	1	3	...	1	2	3	1	5	2	2	2	3	1	3	2
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	1	...	2	3	1	2	1	3	4	5	1	1	2	...	3	...	6	3	2	4	...
1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...
1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
1	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
41	32	40	37	38	25	43	31	33	43	74	81	140	131	120	93	100	63	61	63	46	40
9	12	11	10	4	13	17	9	18	28	35	29	19	17	16	14	13	9	11	6	13	11
1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES.

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Mortification, of the Veins.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Womb	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mumps.....	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neuralgia.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Age.....	180	57	123	29	58	28	65	.....	.....	3	9	5	13
Ossification of the Arteries	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ovaries, Disease of	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palsy.....	115	60	55	30	40	30	14	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....
" from Injury.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition, Difficult.....	16	.....	16	.....	3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy.....	47	34	13	13	5	21	8	.....	.....	2	.....	4	3
Poison.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Alcohol.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Arsenic.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Godfrey's Cordial	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Laudanum	8	4	4	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Morphine.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Narcotics.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Oil of Tansy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Sausages	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Strychnine	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polypus of the Ear.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Heart.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Throat.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Womb.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premature Birth.....	387	242	145	242	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	19	14
Prostate Gland & Bladder, Dis. of..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purulent Absorption.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Injection.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retention of Urine.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism.....	32	14	18	5	7	9	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rupture.....	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Aorta.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Bladder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Heart.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Intestines.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver, from Injury.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Lungs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Navel	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Womb.....	10	.....	10	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scirrhus, enlarg. of Prost. Gland..	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vitus' Dance.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	116	68	48	47	39	21	9	.....	.....	4	2	7	.....
Scurvy.....	19	10	9	7	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Pox.....	388	207	181	170	163	37	29	.....	.....	5	8	12	.....
Softening of the Bones	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Brain	31	22	9	13	2	9	7	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
" of the Spine.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Stomach	9	4	5	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sore Throat.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Malignant.....	4	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinal Disease.....	12	5	7	4	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" " from Injury.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Spinal Disease, (Pott's).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinal Cord, Disease of.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprue.....	48	25	23	24	23	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Still-born.....	1556	945	611	945	611	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	67	54
Stomach, Disease of.....	8	4	4	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" in the Gall Bladder.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strangulation.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stricture of the Bowels.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Urethra.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, Accidental.....	15	11	4	9	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Suicide.....	5	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Arsenic.....	7	3	4	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Corrosive Sublimate.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Cutting the Throat.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Cyanuret Potassm.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Drowning.....	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Hanging.....	12	10	2	2	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" by Jump'g from a Window..	6	5	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" by Laudanum.....	10	2	8	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" by Oil of Almonds.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Poison.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Shooting.....	8	8	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" by Stab'g in the Abdomen..	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Strangulation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" by Strychnine.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Stroke.....	27	18	9	3	2	15	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppression of Meneses.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of Urine.....	4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teething.....	360	194	166	190	165	4	1	.....	.....	1	1	11	8
Tetanus.....	35	26	.....	19	8	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Tumor.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Malignant.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Bones.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Neck.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Ovaries.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Scrofulous.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Throat.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tympanites.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulceration.....	6	1	5	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Bladder.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Bones.....	4	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Bowels.....	38	23	15	8	7	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Leg.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Liver.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Mouth and Throat....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Neck.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Scrofulous.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Spine.....	5	4	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of the Stomach.....	8	4	4	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" of the Thigh.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" of the Throat.....	6	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
" of the Tonsils.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JANUARY.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
				Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.				
Ulceration of the Womb.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown, (not stated,)	25	12	13	5	9	1	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" to the Jury	48	34	14	17	12	3	.....	14	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Varioloid	8	5	3	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vomiting	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Womb, Disease of	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worms	15	6	9	3	9	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Wounds	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS.....	21658	11467	10191	8639	7542	2720	2621	108	23	232	214	767	757
								*	*				

* Of whom 8 male and 4 females were born at sea.

NATIVITY, COLOR AND AGES, FOR 1856.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT'R.		OCT'R.		NOV'R.		DEC'R.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	4	1	2	...	10	2	5	2	2	1	1	...	5	2	2	1	2	3	...	1
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
857	735	937	832	880	784	797	672	792	695	1315	1098	1355	1275	1064	891	865	785	866	794	972	381

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS FIRST. ZYMOTIC, (<i>fermenting</i>), CONTAGIOUS, ENDEMIC, AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
BRAIN, &c., (<i>Nervous System</i> .)			
Fever, Intermittent.....	33	14	19
" Nervous.....	25	13	12
Hydrophobia.....	3	3	.....
TOTAL.....	61	30	31
GENERATIVE SYSTEM:			
Fever, Puerperal.....	130	.....	130
HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS, (<i>Circulatory System</i> .)			
Inflammation of the Veins.....	4	3	1
Purulent Absorption.....	3	.....	3
" Injection.....	1	1	.....
TOTAL.....	8	4	4
LUNGS, THROAT, &c., (<i>Respiratory System</i> .)			
Catarrh.....	9	5	4
Croup.....	550	285	265
Whooping Cough.....	248	101	147
Influenza.....	8	5	3
Sore throat, Malignant.....	4	1	3
TOTAL.....	819	397	422
SKIN, &c., (<i>Integumentary System</i> .)			
Chicken Pox.....	3	2	1
Cow Pox.....	1	1	.....
Erysipelas.....	108	57	51
" of the Face and Head.....	6	■	1
Fever, Miliary.....	1	.....	1
" Scarlet.....	1253	653	630
Measles.....	330	170	160
Small Pox.....	388	207	181
Varioloid.....	8	5	3
TOTAL.....	2128	1100	1028
STOMACH, BOWELS, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i> .)			
Cholera.....	■	3	5
" Infantum.....	1381	707	674
" Morbus.....	50	27	23
Diarrhoea.....	494	251	243
Dysentery.....	427	202	225
Mumps.....	3	1	2
Sprue.....	48	25	23
TOTAL.....	2411	1216	1195

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ADULTS AND CHILDREN, FOR 1856.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	9	5	10	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	12	11	7
2	4	11	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	2	2
1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....
12	13	18	15	....	....	1	....	2	1	16	22	14	9
....	23	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	124	....	6
2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....
....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	1	....
4	3	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	4	3
277	239	8	11	....	....	2	2	8	12	....	1	235	264
98	146	3	1	....	....	2	1	1	4	....	....	101	147
4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	2
1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3
384	409	13	13	....	....	4	3	10	16	2	3	395	419
1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
45	35	12	16	....	....	....	1	7	4	23	21	34	30
3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	1	....
607	591	45	39	1	....	5	6	6	4	8	6	645	624
165	145	6	15	....	....	....	1	17	21	....	4	170	156
170	153	37	28	....	....	5	3	20	7	41	19	166	162
5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3
997	928	102	100	1	....	10	11	51	36	77	52	1023	976
1	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....
704	670	3	3	....	1	4	6	14	10	....	....	707	674
5	4	20	19	2	....	....	....	....	3	22	21	5	2
212	198	39	45	....	....	2	1	26	28	40	44	211	199
145	152	54	73	....	....	2	1	36	28	59	90	143	135
1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
24	23	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	25	23
1095	1050	118	144	3	1	8	9	77	69	124	160	1092	1035

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY

CLASS FIRST.		TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
ZYMOTIC, (<i>fermenting</i>), CONTAGIOUS, ENDEMIC, AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES— <i>continued</i> .		Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNCERTAIN SEAT, (<i>Indefinite</i> .)				
Fever	56	33	23	
" Bilious	37	26	11	
" Chagres and Panama	4	4	.....
" Congestive	23	19	10	
" Gastric	5	1	4	
" Remittent	102	46	56	
" Ship	4	3	1	
" Typhoid	133	75	58	
" Typhus	227	117	110	
" Yellow	13	9	4	
Lues Venerea, (<i>Venereal Disease</i>)	49	24	25	
Malaria, (<i>Impure Atmosphere</i>)	3	2	1	
Tumor Malignant	1	.....	1	
TOTAL	657	353	304	
TOTAL OF CLASS FIRST	6214	3100	3114	
CLASS SECOND.				
SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)				
BONES AND JOINTS, (<i>Locomotive System</i> .)				
Abscess of the Ankle	1	.....	1	
" of the Foot	1	.....	1	
" of the Hip	2	1	1	
" Lumbar	7	4	3	
" of the Spine	1	1	.....
" of the Thigh	2	2	.....
Amputation	4	3	1	
Bleeding from the Spine	1	1	.....
Cancer of the Leg	1	1	.....
" of the Thigh	2	1	1	
Fracture of the Arm	4	3	1	
" of the Leg	10	9	1	
" of the Pelvis	2	2	.....
" of the Ribs	2	1	1	
" of the Shoulder, Collar and Breast Bones	1	1	.....
" of the Thigh	4	2	2	
" of the Thigh and Pelvis	1	.....	1	
Frozen Feet	1	1	.....
Gout	2	1	1	
Hip, Disease of	13	9	4	
Knee joint, Disease of	2	.....	2	
Malformation of the Palate	1	1	.....
" of the Spine	9	1	8	
Mortification of the Bones of the Head (<i>Temporal</i>)	2	1	1	
" of the Foot	1	1	.....
" of the Jaw	1	1	.....
" of the Leg	3	2	1	
" of the Skull	1	.....	1	
Rheumatism	32	14	18	

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
15	9	17	14	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	19	12	14	11
9	4	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	20	10	6	1
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....
8	7	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	5	4	5
.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1
28	39	17	17	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	22	17	24	39
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
38	19	36	39	1	.....	3	1	7	7	54	41	21	17
35	31	80	79	2	.....	2	2	25	11	80	77	37	33
5	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	3	1	1
20	20	4	5	.....	.....	.....	1	8	8	5	6	19	19
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
161	134	157	170	5	.....	6	6	53	32	226	175	127	129
2651	2559	440	554	9	1	29	29	194	164	448	540	2652	2574
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	1
2	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	6	1	3	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	6	4
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	7	9	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	16	3	2

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
BONES AND JOINTS—continued.			
Softening of the Bones.....	2	1	1
Spinal Disease, (<i>Pott's</i>).....	1	1	.....
" " (<i>Vertebral</i>).....	13	6	7
Tumor of the Bones.....	1	.....	1
Ulceration of the Bones.....	4	2	2
" of the Leg.....	1	.....	1
" of the Spine.....	5	4	1
" of the Thigh.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL.....	142	78	64
BRAIN, &c., (<i>Nervous System</i> :)			
Abscess of the Brain.....	4	2	2
Apoplexy.....	187	92	95
" Nervous.....	2	2	.....
" Serous.....	5	3	2
Bleeding from the Brain.....	1	1	.....
Brain, Disease of.....	18	11	7
Cancer of the Brain.....	2	.....	2
Casualties, by Injury to the head.....	1	1	.....
" by Injury to the spine.....	4	4	.....
" by being Struck on the head.....	1	1	.....
Catalepsy.....	1	1	.....
Compression of the Brain.....	2	2	.....
" of the Brain from Falls.....	8	7	1
Concussion of the Brain.....	22	14	8
Congestion of the Brain.....	369	213	157
" of the Brain, from Falls.....	5	4	1
Convulsions.....	1472	798	674
" Puerperal.....	38	.....	38
Delirium Tremens.....	74	60	14
Dropsy in the Head.....	842	469	373
" in the Head from Injury.....	1	1	.....
Epilepsy.....	46	21	25
Extravasation of Blood on the Brain.....	1	1	.....
Fracture of the Neck.....	4	4	.....
" of the Skull.....	26	22	4
" of the Spine.....	9	8	1
Frozen.....	1	1	.....
Heart, Disease of, Nervous.....	1	.....	1
Hent, Effects of.....	6	6	.....
Hydatids of the Brain.....	1	.....	1
Hysteria.....	4	.....	4
Inflammation, of the Brain.....	376	208	168
" of the Brain from Injury.....	2	2	.....
" of the Ear.....	2	1	1
" of the Spine.....	1	.....	1
Insanity.....	7	3	4
" Puerperal.....	3	.....	3
Killed or Murdered by Blows on the head.....	4	4	.....
Malformation of the Head.....	4	2	2
" of the Head and Spine.....	1	1	.....
Neuralgia.....	3	2	1

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	1											1	1
5	3	1	4					1		1		4	7
2	1		1								1		
	1										2	2	
4			1					2	1	1		3	1
	1												1
35	35	43	29			2	3	30	7	45	34	33	30
	2	2						2	1	1		1	2
27	30	63	65	2		2	4	11	4	91	91	1	4
1		1				1				2			
2	1	1	1					2	2	3	2		
1												1	
7	9	4	3					5	2	9	4	2	3
			2						2		2		
		1						1		1			
2		2						1		3		1	
		1								1			
1		1										1	
1	1	6						2		7			1
5	3	8	4	1	1		1	4	1	9	6	5	2
139	122	53	34		1	5	2	9	4	72	53	140	104
	1	4								4	1		
777	638	20	34	1	2	15	11	21	10	12	25	786	649
	12		26						1		36		2
14	2	45	11	1	1	1	1	23	7	60	14		
455	370	14	3			10	2	8	2	4	2	465	371
1												1	
9	13	11	11	1	1		4	4	2	13	17	8	8
		1								1			
1		3						2		4			
7	3	15						6	2	18	1	4	3
4		4	1					2	1	6	1	2	
				1						1			
	1						1				1		
1		5						1		6			
			1						1		1		
	1		3								4		
157	137	50	31	1		3	2	24	8	45	27	163	141
		2								2			
	1	1					1					1	1
	1						1		1				1
2	1	1	3				1	3	4	3	4		
	1		2				1				3		
1		3								4			
2	2											2	2
1												1	
1	1	1								1		1	1

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
BRAIN, &c., (<i>Nervous System</i>)—continued.			
Palsy.....	115	60	55
“ from Injury.....	2	2	.....
Poison by Alcohol.....	1	1	.....
“ by Godfrey's Cordial.....	1	.....	1
“ by Laudanum.....	8	4	4
“ by Morphine.....	1	1	.....
“ by Narcotics.....	1	.....	1
“ by Oil of Tansy.....	1	.....	1
“ by Strychnine.....	1	1	.....
Polypus of the Ear.....	1	1	.....
St. Vitus' Dance.....	2	1	1
Softening of the Brain.....	31	22	9
“ of the Spine.....	1	1	.....
Spinal Cord, Disease of.....	1	1	.....
Suicide by Cyanuret Potassae.....	1	1	.....
“ by Laudanum.....	10	2	8
“ by Oil of Almonds.....	1	1	.....
“ by Strychnine.....	1	1	.....
Sun Stroke.....	27	18	9
Tetanus, (<i>Lock Jaw</i>).....	35	26	9
TOTAL.....	9303	2115	1688
GENERATIVE SYSTEM.			
Abscess of the Ovaries.....	1	.....	1
Bleeding from Penis.....	1	1	.....
“ from Womb.....	35	.....	35
Cancer of the Breast.....	19	.....	19
“ of the Scrotum.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Womb.....	35	.....	35
Chloresis.....	1	.....	1
Dropsy in the Ovaries.....	7	.....	7
Enlargement of the Prostate Gland.....	3	3	.....
Inflammation of the Ovaries.....	1	.....	1
“ of the Womb.....	19	.....	19
Killed or Murdered by Abortion.....	1	.....	1
Mortification of the Womb.....	3	.....	3
Ovaries, Disease of.....	1	.....	1
Parturition, Difficult.....	16	.....	16
Polypus of the Womb.....	1	.....	1
Prostate Gland and Bladder, Disease of.....	1	1	.....
Rupture of the Womb.....	10	.....	10
Scirrhus, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland.....	1	1	.....
Suppression of Menses.....	3	.....	3
Tumor of the Ovaries.....	1	.....	1
Ulceration of the Womb.....	4	.....	4
Womb, Disease of.....	2	.....	2
TOTAL.....	167	7	160
HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS (<i>Circulatory System</i>):			
Aneurism.....	6	3	3
“ of the Aorta.....	10	10	.....

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
40	30	14	.....	1	4	4	17	9	57	52	3	3	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	2	9	7	.....	1	.....	1	1	20	9	1	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	6	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	15	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	7	1	2	.....
19	8	7	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	17	7	19	9	.....
1714	1409	393	270	8	9	43	36	158	70	497	373	1618	1315
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	6	29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	35	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
8	47	4	113	.....	.....	.....	3	2	11	6	153	1	7
.....
1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	9	.....	1	.....

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY

CLASS SECOND.	TOTALS		
	OF ALL CLASSES.		
SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS, (<i>Circulatory System</i>)—continued.			
Aneurism of the Aorta, from Injury.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Heart	3	1	2
Angina, Pectoris.....	2	1	1
Congestion of the Heart.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Heart, from a Fall.....	1	.....	1
Cyanosis	52	28	24
Dropsy in the Heart.....	23	9	14
Enlargement of the Heart.....	43	23	20
Fatty Heart.....	1	.....	1
Heart, Disease of.....	243	125	118
“ “ Rheumatic.....	12	7	5
“ “ Valvular	24	10	14
“ Ossification of.....	4	2	2
“ and Liver, Disease of.....	1	.....	1
Inflammation of the Heart	67	32	35
Malformation of the Heart.....	21	13	8
Mortification of the Veins.....	1	.....	1
Ossification of the Arteries	1	1	.....
Polypus of the Heart.....	1	.....	1
Rupture of the Aorta.....	3	1	2
“ of the Heart.....	3	2	1
TOTAL.....	524	270	254
LUNGS, THROAT, &c., (<i>Respiratory System</i>):			
Abscess of the Lungs	2	1	1
“ of the Throat.....	2	1	1
Angina	12	7	5
Asphyxia.....	3	3	.....
Asthma	35	19	16
Bleeding from the Lungs.....	50	35	15
“ from the Nose.....	1	1	.....
Bronchitis	292	158	134
“ from Inhaling Steam.....	1	1	.....
Cancer of the Lungs.....	1	.....	1
Casualty by being Choked.....	1	1	.....
Congestion of the Lungs	241	127	114
Consumption.....	2478	1177	1301
Dropsy in the Chest.....	51	27	24
Drowned.....	141	133	8
Inflammation of the Chest.....	13	5	8
“ of the Lungs.....	556	480	376
“ of the Throat.....	50	26	24
Killed or Murdered by Strangulation.....	2	2	.....
Lungs, Disease of.....	9	5	4
Malformation of the Lungs.....	■	2	6
Mortification of the Lungs.....	1	1	.....
Pleurisy.....	47	34	13
Polypus of the Throat.....	1	1	.....
Rupture of the Lungs	1	1	.....
Sore Throat.....	1	.....	1
Strangulation.....	2	2	.....

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under ■ Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
		1								1			
	1	1	1							1	2		
		1	1							1	1		
1												1	
	1										1		
23	24							1	1			28	24
6	11	3	2		1	2	1	1	2	4	6	5	8
12	10	11	10			3	2	5	1	20	17	3	■
			1						1		1		
65	56	59	62	1		3	5	8	6	94	90	31	28
3	4	4	1				1			4	2	3	3
5	6	5	8					3		8	13	2	1
1		1	2							2	2		
			1								1		
18	15	16	20			1	1	6	6	20	23	12	12
13	7		1						1			13	8
	1										1		
1										1			
	1										1		
1			2							1	2		
		2	1					1		2	1		
158	138	111	115	1	1	10	10	30	19	171	167	99	87
1	1							1		1	1		
	1	1								1			1
6	5			1								7	5
2		1						2		1		2	
4	5	15	11			1	2		1	17	15	2	1
15	6	20	9			3	2	4		26	14	9	1
1												1	
126	101	32	32		1	2	4	4	6	36	44	122	90
1												1	
			1								1		
		1								1			
99	91	27	23	1		1	1	3	2	41	41	86	73
439	527	740	773	4	1	49	50	203	150	871	1047	206	254
16	17	11	6		1		3	4	3	19	11	8	13
25	2	62	3	46	3	2		4	1	103	5	28	3
5	6		1		1	1	1				1	5	7
333	285	142	90	5	1	19	14	57	29	173	118	307	253
25	22	1	2				2		1	4	4	22	20
2												2	
1	3	4	1					1		4	3	1	1
2	6											2	6
		1						1		1			
13	5	21	8			2		11	2	24	9	10	4
1												1	
		1								1			
			1								1		
		2								2			

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
LUNGS, THROAT, &c., (<i>Respiratory System</i>)—continued.			
Suffocation.....	15	11	4
Suicide by Cutting the Throat.....	4	4	.....
“ by Drowning.....	3	2	1
“ by Hanging.....	12	10	2
“ by Strangulation.....	1	1	.....
Tumor of the Throat.....	1	.....	1
Ulceration of the Throat.....	6	3	3
TOTAL.....	4344	2281	2063
OLD AGE.....	180	57	123
PREMATURE BIRTH.....	387	242	145
SKIN, &c., (<i>Integumentary System</i>):			
Carbuncles.....	4	2	2
“ on the Neck.....	1	1	.....
Eruption.....	4	.....	4
“ Eczema, (<i>small vesicles</i>).....	3	2	1
“ Erythema, (<i>Rose Rash</i>).....	1	1	.....
“ Lupus.....	1	.....	1
“ Pemphigus, (<i>large vesicles</i>).....	1	1	.....
“ Roseola.....	1	1	.....
“ Shingles.....	1	1	.....
Induration of Cellular Tissue.....	1	.....	1
TOTAL..	18	9	9
STILL BORN.....	1556	945	611
STOMACH, BOWELS, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i>):			
Abscess of the Abdomen.....	3	.....	3
“ of the Bowels.....	2	1	1
“ of the Liver.....	7	3	4
“ of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Stomach.....	1	1	.....
Anemia.....	9	1	8
Bleeding from the Bowels.....	14	10	4
“ from the Navel.....	16	12	4
“ from the Spleen.....	1	1	.....
“ from the Stomach.....	11	7	4
Bowels, Disease of.....	28	19	9
Cancer of the Intestines.....	3	2	1
“ of the Liver.....	14	4	10
“ of the Oesophagus.....	2	1	1
“ of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Pylorus.....	3	.....	3

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
9	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	4	.....	7	4
....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....
1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
2	....	7	2	1	....	....	....	2	1	10	2	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
3	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
1126	1090	1096	965	59	8	81	79	305	196	1449	1319	832	744
29	53	23	65	....	....	3	9	15	19	57	123	....	....
242	145	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	242	145
1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8	8	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	3	5	6
845	611	....	....	....	....	16	6	48	34	....	....	945	611
....	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	3	....	1
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	4	1	4	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	5	....	3
8	3	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	4	3	....
12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
4	3	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	2	2	2
18	8	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	17	8
2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
1	1	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	10	....	....
1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
STOMACH, BOWELS, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i>)—continued.			
Cancer of the Rectum.....	2	1	1
" of the Stomach.....	33	17	16
Casualties by Injury to the liver.....	1	1	
Cirrhosis of the Liver.....	29	17	12
" " " with Dropsy.....	1		1
Colic.....	20	11	9
" Pisonum, (<i>Lead, or Painters' Colic</i>).....	5	5	
Congestion of the Bowels.....	11	5	6
" of the Liver.....	13	5	8
" of the Liver and Bowels.....	1	1	
" of the Liver and Stomach.....	1		1
" of the Stomach.....	2	1	1
" of the Stomach and Brain.....	1	1	
Constipation of the Bowels.....	11	4	7
Corpulency.....	1	1	
Dropsy.....	228	108	120
Dyspepsia.....	2		2
Enlargement of the Liver.....	9	5	4
" of the Liver with Dropsy.....	2	2	
" of the Pancreas.....	1	1	
" of the Spleen.....	2	1	1
Falling of the Rectum.....	1	1	
Fatty Liver.....	1	1	
Fistula in Ano.....	1		1
Hardening of the Stomach.....	1	1	
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	330	155	175
" of the Bowels from Injury.....	2	2	
" of the Liver.....	46	23	23
" of the Liver, with Dropsy.....	2	1	1
" of the Liver, Stomach and Heart.....	1	1	
" of the Stomach.....	117	57	60
" of the Stomach and Bowels.....	2	2	
" of the Tonsils.....	6	4	4
Intussusception of Intestines.....	11	8	3
Jaundice.....	36	22	14
Killed or Murdered by being Kicked in the Stomach.....	1	1	
" by being Stabbed in the Abdomen.....	1	1	
Liver, Disease of.....	51	33	18
" " " with Dropsy.....	7	3	4
" and Womb, Disease of.....	1		1
Malformation of the Anus.....	12	10	2
Murasmus.....	1447	770	677
Mortification of the Bowels.....	1		1
" of the Rectum.....	1	1	
Poison by Arsenic.....	2	1	1
" by Sausages.....	1	1	
Quinsy.....	1		1
Rupture of the Intestines.....	3	3	
" of the Liver.....	1	1	
" of the Liver, from Injury.....	2	2	
" of the Navel.....	1		1
Scorvy.....	19	10	9
Softening of the Stomach.....	9	4	5
Stomach, Disease of.....	8	4	4
Stone in the Gall Bladder.....	1	1	

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	1					1		2	3	17	16		
1	5	13	11							1			
4	2	13	10					3	3	17	11		1
			1								1		
4	5	7	4			1				10	5	1	4
1		4								5			
4	5	1	1							1	1	4	5
4	4	1	4					1		2	8	3	
		1								1			
			1								1		
1	1										1	1	
1											1		
3	4	1	3							3	4	1	3
		1								1			
57	47	51	73			7	6	8	4	65	95	43	25
	1		1								2		
2	2	3	2							4	4	1	
		2								2			
1										1			
1	1											1	1
1												1	
1						1		1		1			
			1										1
		1								1			
103	91	52	84			4	5	13	23	63	94	92	81
1		1								1		1	
9	12	14	11				1	2	2	17	16	6	7
1	1									1	1		
		1								1			
23	27	24	32		1	1		2	1	33	36	24	24
2										1		1	
4	4					1		1	2			4	4
5		3	3							4	3	4	
20	3	2	6			1		1		3	7	19	7
		1								1			
		1								1			
12	5	21	13					2	1	30	16	3	2
2	1	1	3							3	4		
	1										1		
10	2											10	2
726	637	41	89	3	1	8	12	64	65	26	27	744	650
	1												1
		1						1		1			
	1	1								1	1		
		1								1			1
1		2						1		3			
		1						1		1			
1		1						1		2			
	1												1
7	6	3	3					3		3	4	7	5
3	4	1	1								1	4	4
2	4	2								3	2	1	2
1										1			

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
STOMACH, BOWELS, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i>)—continued.			
Stricture of the Bowels.....	1	1	.....
Suicide by Arsenic.....	7	3	4
“ by Corrosive Sublimate.....	1	1	.....
“ by Stabing in the Abdomen.....	1	1	.....
Teething.....	360	194	166
Tumor of the Liver.....	1	.....	1
Tympanites, (<i>Wind in the Abdomen</i>).....	1	.....	1
Ulceration of the Bowels.....	38	23	15
“ of the Liver.....	1	.....	1
“ of the Mouth and Throat.....	1	.....	1
“ of the Parotid Gland.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Stomach.....	3	4	4
“ of the Tonils.....	1	1	.....
Vomiting.....	3	1	2
Worms.....	15	6	9
TOTAL.....	3061	1611	1450
UNCERTAIN SEAT, (<i>Indefinite</i>):			
Abscess.....	12	9	3
“ of the Arm.....	1	.....	1
“ Internal.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Neck.....	1	1	.....
“ Scrofulous.....	5	2	3
Bleeding.....	18	3	10
“ from the Head, (<i>from the bite of a rat</i>).....	1	1	.....
Burned or Scalded.....	119	44	75
Cancer.....	23	9	24
“ of the Head and Face.....	1	.....	1
“ of the Thyroid Gland.....	1	.....	1
Casualties.....	27	26	1
“ by Blasting rocks.....	2	2	.....
“ by being Crushed.....	2	2	.....
“ by Falling of a bank.....	1	1	.....
“ by Falls.....	70	56	14
“ by Kick of a horse.....	5	5	.....
“ by Machinery.....	3	3	.....
“ by Railroad.....	18	12	6
“ by being Run over.....	3	2	1
“ by Shooting.....	3	3	.....
“ by being Stepped on by a horse.....	1	1	.....
“ being Struck by an engine.....	1	.....	1
Congestion.....	4	2	2
Debility.....	388	222	166
Exposure.....	12	3	9
Fever, Hectic.....	8	6	2
Fungus, Bleeding, (<i>Proud Flesh</i>).....	1	1	.....
“ “ of the Head.....	1	1	.....
“ “ of Thyroid Gland.....	1	1	.....
“ of the Eye.....	1	.....	1
Inanition.....	1	1	.....
Inflammation.....	2	.....	2
“ of the Eyes.....	1	.....	1
Intemperance.....	118	71	45

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under ■ Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1												1	
2		1	4						1	3	3		1
		1								1			
		1								1			
190	165	4	1			1	1	1				194	166
			1								1		
	1										1		
8	7	16	8					4	5	17	11	6	4
	1										1		
	1												1
1												1	
1		3	4							4	4		
1												1	
1			2								2	1	
3	9	3				1						6	9
1290	1101	318	347	3	2	30	29	115	113	388	419	1223	1031
6	3	3				1		1		5		4	3
	1												1
		1								1			
1												1	
2	3					1			1			2	3
3	5	5	5						1	5	6	3	4
		1										1	
35	50	9	24		1	1	2	4	12	10	23	34	52
2	10	7	14					3	3	9	24		
			1								1		
			1								1		
8	1	18						13		17		9	1
		2						1		2			
2						1				1		1	
		1								1			
15	2	41	12					9	2	43	12	13	2
1		4								8		2	
2		1								1		2	
6	2	6	3		1			3	2	6	4	4	2
2			1								1	2	
1		2						3		1		2	
1										1			
			1								1		
2	2										1	2	1
139	149	21	17	2		3	2	21	17	25	27	197	139
1	9			2						2	2	1	7
3	1	3	1							1	2	5	
1										1			
		1								1			
1										1			
	1										1		
		1							1			1	
	2												2
	1												1
12	6	57	38	2	1	1	1	22	4	70	44	1	1

DISEASES ARRANGED IN CLASSES AND ORDERS, SHOWING SEX, NATIVITY,

CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES, (<i>Not Infectious, &c.</i>)—continued.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
UNCERTAIN SEAT, (<i>Indefinite</i>)—continued.			
Killed or Murdered.....	15	10	5
“ by Blows with a cart rung.....	1	1	.....
“ by Shooting.....	2	2	.....
“ by Stabbing.....	3	3	.....
Malformation.....	20	12	8
Mortification.....	10	7	3
“ Old Age.....	4	2	2
Poison.....	4	3	1
Rupture.....	4	1	3
Scrofala.....	116	68	48
Suicide.....	■	5	.....
“ by Jump’g from a Window.....	6	5	1
“ by Poison.....	1	.....	1
“ by Shooting.....	■	8	.....
Tumor.....	2	1	1
“ of the Neck.....	1	1	.....
“ Scrofulous.....	1	1	.....
Ulceration.....	6	1	5
“ of the Neck.....	1	.....	1
“ Scrofulous.....	1	1	.....
Wounds.....	1	1	.....
TOTAL.....	1077	629	448
UNKNOWN, (<i>not stated</i>).....	25	12	13
“ to the Jury.....	48	34	14
TOTAL.....	73	46	27
URINARY SYSTEM.			
Abscess of the Kidneys.....	2	1	1
Albuminaria and Bright’s Disease of Kidneys.....	48	28	20
Congestion of the Kidneys.....	1	.....	1
Diabetes.....	9	7	2
“ Mellitus.....	■	2	.....
Extravasation of Urine.....	1	1	.....
Gravel.....	3	3	.....
Inflammation of the Bladder.....	■	7	1
“ of the Kidneys.....	15	10	5
Kidneys, Disease of.....	12	9	3
Retention of Urine.....	2	1	1
Rupture of the Bladder.....	1	1	.....
Stone.....	1	1	.....
Stricture of the Urethra.....	2	2	.....
Suppression of Urine.....	4	3	1
Ulceration of the Bladder.....	1	1	.....
TOTAL.....	112	77	35
TOTAL OF CLASS SECOND.....	15,444	8367	7077
GENERAL TOTAL.....	21,658	11,467	10,191

COLORED PERSONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c., FOR 1856—continued.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN. (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	1	7	5					1	1	8	5	2	
1		2								1			
		3						2		3			
11	8	1										12	8
2	2	5	1					1		7	1		2
	1	2	1					2	1	2	2		
2	1	1								2		1	1
1			3								3	1	
47	39	21	9			4	2	21	10	18	9	50	39
2		3								5			
1		4	1					1		5	1		
	1								1		1		
3		4		1				1		8			
1	1										1	1	
		1								1			
1	3		2								2	1	3
1	1												1
1												1	
1												1	
384	305	235	140	7	3	12	7	119	56	271	175	358	273
5	9	1	2	6	2			7	4	9	6	3	7
17	12	3		14	2					17	1	17	13
22	21	4	2	20	4			7	4	26	7	20	20
		1	1					1	1	1	1		
9	7	19	13			1		19	13	25	16	3	4
	1												1
3	1	4	1							7	2		
		2								1		1	
		1						1		1			
1		2								3			
3		4	1							6	1	1	
5	2	4	3	1				1		7	5	3	
6	2	3	1			1	1	1		8	2	1	1
1	1											1	1
		1						1		1			
		1								1			
1		1						2		2			
3	1							1		2	1	1	
		1								1			
32	15	44	20	1		2	1	27	14	66	28	11	7
598	483	2280	2067	99	27	203	185	853	541	2980	2801	5387	4276
8039	7542	2720	2621	108	28	232	214	1052	708	3428	3341	8039	6850

RECAPITULATION OF

CLASS FIRST. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.
SYSTEMS.			
Brain, &c., (<i>Nervous System</i>).....	61	30	31
Generative System.....	130		130
Heart and Blood vessels, (<i>Circulatory System</i>).....	8	4	4
Lungs, &c., (<i>Respiratory System</i>).....	819	397	422
Skin, &c., (<i>Integumentary System</i>).....	2128	1100	1028
Stomach, Bowels, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i>).....	2411	1216	1195
Uncertain Seat, (<i>Indefinite</i>).....	657	353	304
TOTAL.....	6214	3100	3114
CLASS SECOND. SPORADIC DISEASES.			
SYSTEMS.			
Bones and Joints, (<i>Locomotive System</i>).....	142	78	64
Brain, &c., (<i>Nervous System</i>).....	2303	2115	1688
Generative System.....	167	7	160
Heart and Blood vessels, (<i>Circulatory System</i>).....	524	270	254
Lungs, &c., (<i>Respiratory System</i>).....	4344	2281	2063
Old Age.....	180	57	123
Premature Birth.....	387	242	145
Skin, &c., (<i>Integumentary System</i>).....	18	9	9
Still-born.....	1556	945	611
Stomach, Bowels, &c., (<i>Digestive System</i>).....	3061	1611	1450
Uncertain Seat, (<i>Indefinite</i>).....	1077	629	448
Unknown to the Jury, (<i>and not stated</i>).....	73	46	27
Urinary System.....	112	77	35
TOTAL.....	15,444	8367	7077
GENERAL TOTAL.....	21,658	11,467	10,191

CLASSES AND ORDERS.

NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		ADULTS. (Over 20 Years.)		CHILDREN, (Under 20 Years.)	
UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNKNOWN.									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
12	13	18	18	....	....	1	....	2	1	16	22	14	9
....	23	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	124	....	6
2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	4	1	....
381	409	13	13	....	....	4	3	10	16	2	3	395	419
997	928	102	100	1	....	10	11	51	36	77	52	1023	976
1095	1050	118	144	3	1	8	9	77	69	124	160	1092	1035
161	134	157	170	5	....	6	6	53	32	226	175	127	129
2651	2559	440	554	9	1	29	29	194	164	448	540	2652	2574
35	35	43	29	....	....	2	3	30	7	45	84	33	30
1714	1409	398	270	8	9	43	36	158	70	497	373	1618	1315
3	47	4	113	....	....	....	3	2	11	6	163	1	7
158	138	111	115	1	1	10	10	30	19	171	167	99	87
1126	1090	1096	965	59	8	81	79	305	196	1449	1319	832	744
29	58	28	65	....	....	3	9	15	19	57	123	....	....
242	145	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	242	145
6	8	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	3	5	6
945	611	....	....	....	....	16	6	48	34	....	....	945	611
1290	1101	318	347	3	2	30	29	115	113	388	419	1223	1031
384	305	238	140	7	3	12	7	119	56	271	175	359	273
22	21	4	2	20	4	....	....	7	4	26	7	20	20
32	15	44	20	1	....	2	1	27	14	66	25	11	7
5958	4983	2280	2067	99	27	203	185	858	544	2980	2901	5387	4276
8639	7542	2720	2621	105	28	232	214	1052	708	3428	3341	8039	6850

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD, IN THE YEAR 1866.

WARDS.	DEATHS.	WARDS.	DEATHS.
First.....	641	Twelfth.....	951†
Second.....	180	Thirteenth.....	1056
Third.....	178	Fourteenth.....	891
Fourth.....	752	Fifteenth.....	436
Fifth.....	894*	Sixteenth.....	1153
Sixth.....	1089	Seventeenth.....	1987
Seventh.....	1266	Eighteenth.....	1197
Eighth.....	1038	Nineteenth.....	901‡
Ninth.....	931	Twentieth.....	1695
Tenth.....	832	Twenty-first.....	1204§
Eleventh.....	1536	Twenty-second.....	910
TOTAL.....			21,658

* Includes deaths in the New York Hospital.

† Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.

‡ Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.

§ Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

RETURN OF BIRTHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR 1856.

MONTHS.	TOTALS.	SEX.		WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January.....	1204	622	582	615	575	7	7
February.....	1169	620	569	617	565	3	4
March.....	1148	569	579	566	571	3	8
April.....	1023	551	472	548	467	3	5
May.....	1103	595	508	589	501	6	7
June.....	1496	791	705	781	696	10	9
July.....	1652	806	846	801	843	5	3
August.....	1526	787	739	780	737	7	2
September.....	1477	792	685	787	682	5	3
October.....	1489	766	723	764	719	2	4
November.....	1506	799	707	795	704	4	3
December.....	1386	705	681	700	675	5	6
TOTAL.....	16199	8403	7796	8303	7735	60	61

RETURN OF MARRIAGES IN THE

MONTHS.	TOTALS.	COLOR.				CONDITION IN LIFE.							
		WHITE.		BLACK.		SINGLE.		WIDOW'D.		DIVORCED		UNKNOWN	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
January.....	277	271	273	6	4	238	242	32	27	1	2	6	6
February.....	240	231	234	6	6	213	219	25	19	....	....	2	2
March.....	268	266	266	2	2	240	247	28	20	....	....	....	1
April.....	301	288	288	13	13	257	281	44	20	....	....	....	....
May.....	340	339	339	1	1	304	314	36	26	....	....	....	....
June.....	289	280	281	9	■	264	274	25	15	....	....	....	....
July.....	269	262	263	7	6	242	245	27	24	....	....	....	....
August.....	262	255	255	7	7	230	238	32	24	....	....	....	....
September.....	323	315	316	8	7	281	285	42	38	....	....	....	....
October.....	335	328	329	7	6	297	311	38	24	....	....	....	....
November.....	359	354	354	5	5	319	320	40	39	....	....	....	....
December.....	370	354	355	16	15	332	334	38	36	....	....	....	....
TOTAL.....	3633	3546	3533	87	80	3217	3310	407	312	1	2	8	9

CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR 1856.

AGES.

AGES.																							
Under 20.		20-25		25-30		30-35		35-40		40-45		45-50		50-55		55-60		60-65		65-70		Unknown Ages.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
4	48	84	116	98	68	47	25	23	9	8	5	4	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	3
3	50	76	108	82	49	39	15	22	8	6	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	4
1	51	105	120	90	60	40	17	16	7	7	4	4	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
1	65	77	124	106	70	71	23	24	9	9	4	6	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	4
1	73	121	151	102	61	67	32	26	12	11	5	5	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
5	47	94	142	85	59	54	23	23	8	13	3	9	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5
8	41	76	105	93	79	57	34	19	4	9	3	9	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	36	114	95	61	37	25	21	17	12	2	3	1	...	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	5
2	52	112	148	105	65	52	30	21	14	16	4	3	...	5	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4
7	64	101	139	119	75	58	26	22	16	10	5	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	7	4
3	71	116	153	121	60	47	23	29	8	13	13	6	3	2	4	2	...	...	...	3	...	17	24
1	71	119	166	136	70	56	21	27	18	12	10	4	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	9	12
31	668	1167	1586	1232	753	625	294	273	130	126	61	60	17	33	16	17	4	6	...	9	...	54	74

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

JANUARY.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	20	3	23	4	29	7	21	6	23	5	19	30	23	18
2	20	4	25	4	33	5	32	3	32	2	19	32	28	26
3	31	2	32	2	32	2	31	1	33	3	29	33	31	28
4	20	4	23	4	25	■	22	6	19	5	14	25	21	16
5	12	3	16	6	22	6	24	3	24	3	10	24	20	16
■	18	3	■	5	30	5	20	5	17	5	15	30	20	15
7	15	3	20	3	30	4	23	6	23	6	14	30	20	15
9	20	3	26	3	25	4	20	6	4	3	1	26	16	12
■	3	3	0	3	3	4	3	3	0	3	3	4	0	3
10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	3	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	3
11	13	3	22	6	27	■	25	3	20	2	12	27	20	16
12	17	2	21	3	26	6	23	3	38	2	17	32	25	22
13	35	1	36	1	36	2	34	2	30	2	29	38	29	27
14	26	2	29	3	31	6	27	4	26	3	26	31	27	23
15	25	3	27	3	30	6	26	4	25	2	24	30	26	22
16	23	3	27	4	31	■	27	4	26	4	23	32	27	23
17	32	2	32	3	33	6	33	3	33	2	30	33	32	29
18	33	3	34	4	36	6	35	3	32	2	32	36	33	30
19	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	2	34	4	30	3	25	3	19	35	28	26
20	14	2	16	3	18	3	16	2	14	2	14	18	16	14
21	14	2	16	3	18	4	17	3	16	■	13	19	12	9
22	16	2	18	3	22	4	19	3	18	2	16	23	19	16
23	22	2	24	3	32	6	29	4	27	2	22	33	24	21
24	26	3	27	4	32	6	30	3	26	3	25	33	31	27
25	12	2	14	3	18	4	16	3	14	2	12	18	14	11
26	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	3	28	6	29	3	28	2	12	29	21	18
27	26	2	26	3	26	3	21	1	21	1	21	26	21	19
28	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	■	22	2	22	30	23	22
29	27	2	30	■	33	3	32	3	29	3	27	33	29	27
30	24	2	■	1	36	1	26	1	20	1	18	36	26	25
31	18	2	18	3	23	■	20	2	17	2	13	24	15	13
Mean.	■	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	17

Degrees

Grains.

Lowest temperature in the month, 3
 Highest " " " " 38

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air 54
 Greatest " " " " 2.54

Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo. 6
 Highest " " " " 36

Lowest point of barometer, 29.34
 Highest " " " " 30.57

Abbreviations—C. clear; Cy. cloudy; V. variable, (clear and cloudy); R. rain; St. storm; S. snow; N. north; S. south; E. east; W. west.

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 71° 4' 24" W.

JANUARY.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather in June at 70° being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain and melted Snow.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
1-22	67	244	30-34	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-64	60	330	30-34	"	"	R.	"	N.E.	N.E.	
1-94	54	369	29-99	R.	R.	R. & C.	N.E.	N. by E.	N.W.	1-
1-16	60	231	30-24	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	"	
1-14	55	229	30-18	"	S.	St.	N. by E.	N.E.	Gale.	3-
1-14	55	229	30-00	S.	C.	C.	N.E.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-14	55	229	30-11	Cy.	"	"	N.W.	"	"	
1-08	41	216	30-11	"	Cy.	"	"	"	"	
53	23	116	30-14	C.	C.	"	"	"	"	
85	24	171	30-11	"	"	"	"	"	S.W.	
1-20	48	241	30-34	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	"	
1-56	36	312	30-31	Cy.	Cy.	S.	N.W.	N.W.	N.E.	
1-68	60	336	29-61	R.	R.	R.	E.	E.	S.E.	25
1-55	41	311	29-64	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-50	59	301	29-74	Cy.	V.	Cy.	"	"	S.W.	
1-55	40	311	29-81	C.	"	"	"	S.W.	"	
2-01	56	401	29-82	"	"	"	S.W.	"	"	
2-06	58	411	29-84	"	"	C.	N.W.	"	"	
1-64	60	331	29-91	"	C.	"	S.W.	"	S.E.	
1-22	27	244	29-81	"	"	"	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-06	24	211	30-00	"	Cy.	"	"	"	"	
1-29	34	261	30-11	Cy.	C.	"	"	"	"	
1-52	44	304	30-14	"	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	
1-31	64	361	30-24	"	"	"	S.W.	"	"	
1-05	32	216	30-31	C.	"	"	"	"	N.E.	
1-37	40	274	29-91	"	"	"	N.W.	"	N.	
1-53	22	306	29-71	Cy.	"	Cy.	"	"	"	
1-76	14	352	29-94	S.	S.	S.	"	N.W.	N.W.	16
2-00	30	401	29-84	C.	"	"	"	"	"	84
1-96	13	391	30-00	Cy.	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
1-23	24	245	30-11	C.	V.	C.	"	"	"	
1-36	32	274	30-04							54

16 days mostly clear.
 11 days mostly cloudy.
 4 days of rain and snow.

5½ days of Easterly wind.
 15½ days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 804, saturation at the mean temp. for the month 1000.
 " " " " " " 537, that of the dampest period for the month, 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

FEBRUARY.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	20	2	28	3	34	4	28	3	28	2	20	34	27	23
2	24	4	24	3	24	3	20	3	16	3	16	25	21	18
3	3	2	10	3	15	3	11	2	10	2	2	15	8 ¹ / ₂	6
4	3	2	11	3	15	3	11	2	10	2	2	15	8 ¹ / ₂	6
5	9	2 ¹ / ₂	13	3	16	4	15	4	14	3	8	18	12	■
6	9	3	14	3	22	4	18	3	17	3	8	22	14	11
7	30	1	31	1	33	1	32	1	32	2	30	34	32	31
8	30	2	31	3	34	4	32	3	30	3	28	34	32	29
9	■	2	23	3	22	4	21	3	20	3	17	26	21	18
10	15	3	29	5	30	6	30	3	26	4	15	31	25	21
11	24	2	30	4	37	6	36	4	36	3	24	37	31	28
12	36	4	38	4	40	6	20	4	12	3	■	40	27	23
13	9	2	12	3	18	3	16	2	10	1	7	18	12	10
14	3	2	8	3	10	3	16	4	14	2	2	16	8	5
15	14	3	18	3	24	4	25	3	26	2	13	26	18	15
16	25	2	31	2	34	4	34	2	34	2	25	35	29	27
17	24	3	24	4	25	5	■	4	14	3	13	25	21	18
18	12	3	16	3	17	3	15	3	12	2	11	17	14	11
19	14	3	18	4	28	5	29	3	23	2	13	28	20	17
20	26	4	30	3	34	5	33	4	33	3	25	34	28	24
21	33	3	36	4	39	6	42	7	36	4	33	39	36	31
22	36	6	38	4	40	7	37	4	32	3	32	40	36	31
23	35	3	40	4	45	6	42	4	41	3	33	45	39	35
24	31	3	32	4	33	5	31	3	30	2	29	33	31	28
25	28	3	31	4	38	6	36	4	33	3	26	38	32	28
26	25	3	30	4	38	6	34	5	31	4	25	38	31	27
27	29	3	31	3	34	3	29	1	28	2	26	34	30	28
28	26	4	34	4	36	6	34	6	34	6	25	36	30	26
29	25	5	33	3	40	7	34	4	31	3	24	40	32	28
Mean.	21	3	25 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	30	4 ¹ / ₂	27	3	24	2 ¹ / ₂	19	30	24	21

Degrees.

Lowest temperature in the month..... 2

Highest temperature in the month..... 45

Lowest point of evaporation in the mo.. 1

Highest " " " " " 39

Grains.

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air... 64

Greatest " " " " " 2.71

Inches.

Lowest point of barometer 30.41

Highest " " " " " 29.41

EASTERN DISPENSARY, LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., LON. 71° 4' 24' W.

FEBRUARY.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic feet of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather, in June, at 70° being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER.			PREVAILING WIND.			Ruin and melted Snow.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grahus.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
1-31	-35	362	29-84	S....	S....	S. & C.	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	2
1-33	-37	276	29-61	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
67	-48	134	29-81	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
67	-48	134	29-87	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
1-03	-27	206	20-07	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
1-10	-31	221	30-07	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
2-36	-18	473	30-04	R....	R....	R....	S.E....	"....	"....	5
2-00	-53	401	30-11	Cy....	Cy....	C....	S.W....	"....	"....	
1-38	-37	274	30-01	"....	S....	V....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-44	-58	289	30-34	"....	C....	"....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	
1-94	-51	339	30-30	"....	Cy....	C....	S.W....	"....	"....	
1-67	-49	334	29-87	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
1-10	-21	221	29-97	C....	C....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
89	-14	173	29-87	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	
1-24	-21	243	29-91	Cy....	S....	S....	N.W....	N.W....	"....	1
1-95	-34	391	29-67	"....	Cy....	Cy....	"....	S.W....	"....	
1-33	-38	276	29-39	"....	"....	"....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-10	-31	221	29-41	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	
1-34	-34	268	29-80	V....	V....	V....	S.W....	"....	"....	
1-61	-61	322	29-87	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
2-01	-83	401	29-86	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
2-01	-83	401	29-81	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
2-34	-81	468	29-51	"....	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
1-96	-49	392	29-67	C....	C....	"....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-68	-66	376	29-61	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	
1-81	-64	362	29-87	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
2-00	-36	401	29-91	S....	S....	S....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	1
1-70	-66	341	29-97	C....	V....	V. & C.	N.W....	N....	"....	
1-88	-66	376	30-11	Cy....	Cy....	C....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-51	-49	301	29-84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

12 days mostly clear.
 17 days mostly cloudy.
 4 days of rain and snow.

■ days of Easterly wind.
 27 days of Westerly wind.

Relative moisture for the month 771, saturation at its mean temperature 1000.
 " " " " 560, that of the dampest period for the month 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

MARCH.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A.M.		10 A.M.		2 P.M.		6 P.M.		10 P.M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
1	Deg. 30	Deg. 4	Deg. 34	Deg. 4	Deg. 42	Deg. 5	Deg. 30	Deg. 1	Deg. 29	Deg. 1	Deg. 23	Deg. 42	Deg. 35	Deg. 32
2	33	4	35	1	46	6	33	6	25	4	26	46	35	32
3	25	3	34	4	40	7	32	■	28	4	25	40	32	28
4	25	4	37	4	46	8	38	5	26	4	24	46	35	30
5	25	4	31	4	38	4	35	6	23	3	23	38	30	26
6	25	4	31	6	42	8	32	2	26	2	24	42	33	29
7	18	2	24	3	33	4	28	5	27	2	16	34	25	22
8	30	2	40	6	40	8	36	7	18	4	15	40	27	22
9	9	3	15	3	20	3	18	■	18	1	9	20	13	11
10	8	2	15	3	17	3	17	3	17	4	6	17	11	8
11	14	3	■	3	32	4	31	3	24	4	13	32	22	19
12	18	1	24	3	31	7	30	6	22	4	18	32	25	21
13	18	3	30	4	33	8	31	6	30	5	18	34	26	21
14	24	■	31	4	46	8	39	6	30	5	24	46	35	30
15	■	3	42	4	48	7	43	6	33	4	29	48	33	33
16	26	3	38	6	39	7	37	5	34	3	26	40	33	28
17	24	4	36	6	48	8	42	5	36	3	24	48	36	31
18	29	4	36	6	50	8	44	6	40	3	29	50	39	34
19	35	1	36	1	33	1	37	1	35	1	34	39	36	35
20	33	2	44	4	50	■	44	4	38	3	33	50	41	37
21	36	4	43	6	■	8	44	5	36	3	36	50	43	38
22	40	4	44	■	49	7	43	4	37	3	34	49	41	37
23	32	3	41	6	47	8	44	5	36	3	31	47	39	34
24	35	4	40	5	45	1	44	1	38	3	34	45	39	37
25	35	4	39	6	49	8	44	6	42	3	34	49	41	36
26	31	4	38	6	47	■	45	5	38	3	31	47	39	34
27	32	5	34	5	43	6	33	4	28	3	27	43	35	31
28	24	4	32	6	36	■	28	6	27	4	22	36	29	24
29	24	3	36	6	39	8	38	7	30	3	22	39	30	25
30	24	4	32	5	37	7	34	■	30	3	24	37	30	26
31	24	4	30	4	34	6	32	4	31	2	24	34	29	25
Mean.	26	3	28	4½	40	6½	35	4½	30	3	24	41	32	28

		Degrees.			Grains
Lowest temperature in the month.....		6	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air		5.8
Highest " " "		50	Greatest " " " " "		3.2
			Inches		
Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo..		4	Lowest point of barometer.....		29.7
Highest " " " " " ..		46	Highest " " " " "		30.4

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., LON. 71° 4' 24' W.

MARCH.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather, in June, at 70° being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain and melted Snow.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
2-26	54	451	30-11	V.	V.	S.	N.W.	N.W.	N.E.	1-
2-26	54	451	29-49	R.	"	V.	N.E.	"	S.W.	
1-84	70	368	29-34	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	"	"	
1-91	89	382	29-91	"	R.	S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	
1-85	47	371	29-97	"	C.	C.	"	"	S.W.	
1-91	71	381	29-67	"	"	"	"	"	N.W.	
1-54	47	308	30-00	"	"	"	N.W.	"	S.W.	
1-44	72	259	29-87	"	"	V.	S.W.	"	N.W.	
1-14	22	230	30-01	"	Cy.	S.	"	"	"	
97	28	194	30-07	"	C.	C.	N.W.	"	S.W.	
1-41	41	287	29-77	Cy.	V.	Cy.	S.W.	"	"	1-
1-45	57	289	29-74	C.	C.	C.	"	N.W.	N.W.	
1-37	72	274	29-97	Cy.	V.	V.	"	"	"	
1-91	59	381	30-01	V.	C.	Cy.	N.W.	"	S.W.	
2-11	85	422	30-04	S.	Cy.	C.	S.W.	S.W.	"	
1-73	90	345	30-04	Cy.	"	"	N.W.	N.W.	"	
1-91	99	352	30-11	C.	C.	Cy.	"	W.	"	
2-11	1-04	422	30-21	"	"	"	"	W. & S.	"	
2-67	22	534	29-91	S.	S.	S.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	
2-46	91	492	29-81	V.	V.	V.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
2-39	1-24	479	29-77	Cy.	Cy.	C.	"	"	"	5
2-46	91	493	29-77	"	"	Cy.	N.	N.E.	N.E.	
2-11	1-04	422	29-84	"	V.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
2-67	49	534	29-70	"	R.	R.	W.	S.E.	S.E.	
2-24	1-14	451	29-81	C.	C.	Cy.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
2-11	1-04	422	29-81	V.	V.	V.	"	"	"	
2-14	67	429	29-71	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1-51	77	302	29-71	S.	"	"	"	"	"	
1-57	67	309	30-04	C.	C.	"	"	"	"	
1-55	47	371	30-07	V.	V. Cy.	Cy.	N.	"	N.	
1-74	46	349	30-01	"	Cy.	"	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	2-51
1-84	70	368	29-88							

15 days mostly Clear.
16 days mostly Cloudy.

5 days of Easterly winds.
26 days of Westerly winds.

Mean relative moisture for the month 721, that of saturation at its mean temp. being 1000.
" " " " " 531, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

APRIL.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A.M.		10 A.M.		2 P.M.		6 P.M.		10 P.M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	26	4	36	6	48	8	42	6	38	5	26	48	37	31
2	34	3	48	5	45	5	44	2	41	1	34	45	39	36
3	44	1	50	4	58	4	55	2	47	1	43	58	50	48
4	48	2	52	4	59	■	52	6	43	1	43	59	51	46
5	45	5	50	■	59	12	41	7	42	3	40	59	50	43
6	39	6	46	■	58	10	48	■	42	4	39	58	48	41
7	40	4	50	8	60	10	51	8	47	5	40	60	50	43
8	45	4	54	4	65	8	50	5	46	4	45	65	55	50
9	43	5	■	8	55	8	50	6	48	■	43	55	49	44
10	50	■	55	9	68	16	60	9	45	3	41	68	55	46
11	37	6	41	9	64	12	58	9	48	9	36	64	55	46
12	50	4	55	8	70	12	63	4	58	6	49	70	59	53
13	40	5	50	8	60	■	50	6	40	4	40	60	50	44
14	38	5	53	8	58	10	50	6	49	3	38	58	48	42
15	50	4	52	4	55	5	50	3	46	1	46	55	50	47
16	49	2	46	4	56	■	47	■	44	4	43	56	49	44
17	46	4	50	3	53	2	52	1	52	1	45	53	49	47
18	50	4	58	6	64	8	55	■	50	3	50	64	57	52
19	54	5	57	6	64	9	60	8	55	8	51	64	58	51
20	47	2	48	2	50	2	41	■	40	1	46	50	58	56
21	42	1	46	2	44	1½	42	1	39	1	39	44	41	40
22	40	2	44	■	50	2	48	2	46	3	40	50	45	43
23	46	5	51	5	58	4	52	4	49	1	46	58	52	49
24	48	3	58	6	68	8	61	4	57	0	48	68	58	55
25	56	4	64	6	70	8	60	4	52	4	50	70	60	55
26	49	3	■	7	63	12	57	■	47	6	47	63	60	53
27	58	5	57	9	68	9	64	6	49	3	48	68	58	52
28	54	6	60	7	73	12	66	6	61	4	61	73	62	56
29	54	3	56	4	61	6	60	■	57	2	54	61	57	54
30	59	3	60	■	68	6	57	3	50	2	58	63	■	57
Mean	46	4	■	■	59	8	53	5	47½	3	43	59	51	46

Degrees.

Lowest temperature in the month..... 26

Highest " " " "..... 73

Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo... 21

Highest " " " "..... 62

Grains.

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air... 1.51

Greatest " " " "..... 6.01

Inches.

Lowest point of barometer in the mo.... 29.57

Highest " " " "..... 30.51

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., LON. 71° 4' 14' W.

APRIL.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather in June at 70°, being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain and melted Snow.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Gr.		Inches.							Inches.
1-80	1-21	361	30-45	C....	C....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
2-41	.74	432	30-20	"....	Cy....	E....	S.W....	S.E....	S.E....	.125
3-81	.72	761	29-71	R....	"....	"....	S.E....	"....	"....	.05
3-21	1-47	641	29-76	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	W....	W....	
2-61	1-92	521	29-90	C....	C....	C....	N.W....	"....	"....	
2-21	2-06	442	29-90	"....	V....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
2-61	1-92	521	30-00	"....	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
3-67	1-67	734	30-20	"....	"....	"....	S.E....	S.E....	S.E....	
3-01	1-39	601	30-11	"....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
2-57	1-57	514	30-10	"....	"....	C....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	
2-57	1-57	514	30-14	"....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	"....	"....	
3-71	2-33	742	29-61	R....	"....	Cy.R.	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	.06
2-71	1-82	541	30-12	C....	C....	C....	N.W....	"....	N.W....	
2-64	1-63	528	30-10	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	S.W....	"....	S.W....	
3-53	.94	716	29-91	R....	"....	R....	S.E....	N.E....	N.E....	.25
2-81	1-59	562	29-78	Cy....	"....	Cy....	"....	S.E....	S.E....	
3-67	.76	734	29-91	R....	R....	R....	"....	"....	"....	.125
3-81	1-89	761	29-91	C....	C....	Cy....	N.W....	W....	W....	
3-21	2-54	641	29-97	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
4-94	.93	988	29-77	R....	R....	R....	"....	"....	"....	.50
3-21	.26	641	29-46	"....	"....	"....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	.45
3-31	.58	661	29-70	"....	"....	"....	S.E....	S.E....	S.W....	
2-76	2-00	551	29-81	Cy....	Cy....	"....	S.W....	"....	S.E....	
4-54	1-32	908	29-81	"....	"....	R.T.&L.	S.E....	"....	"....	} 1.5
4-21	2-01	841	30-11	"....	R....	Cy....	N....	"....	"....	
3-50	2-41	761	30-11	C....	C....	C....	E....	E....	"....	
3-41	2-34	691	30-01	V....	V....	V....	S.E....	S.E....	"....	
4-11	2-46	821	29-71	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
4-44	1-23	888	29-91	V....	C....	"....	N.E....	"....	"....	
4-91	1-31	931	30-00	Cy....	Cy....	R....	"....	N.E....	N.E....	.05
3-24	1-44	648	29-90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-11

10 days mostly Clear.
 ■ days mostly Cloudy.

16 days of Easterly winds.
 14 days of Westerly winds.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 692, that of saturation at the mean temp. of the mo. 1000.
 " " " " " 491, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

MAY.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	48	2	51	2	56	2	43	2	44	1	43	56	49	48
2	44	1	45	1	47	2	46	1	43	0	41	49	44	43
3	44	1	45	1½	45	1½	44	1	43	0	41	46	43	42
4	46	3	54	4	56	6	52	4	49	3	44	57	51	46
5	50	6	54	6	57	10	44	7	48	3	41	59	50	43
6	46	5	50	6	55	10	53	8	50	7	41	57	49	42
7	46	4	51	7	57	10	55	■	48	3	44	59	51	46
8	45	½	46	1	47	1	46	½	45	½	44	47	45	44
9	47	1	48	2	50	3	47	1	45	1	45	50	47	46
10	47	2	48	3	52	4	50	3	49	1	45	52	48	46
11	50	3	57	6	70	10	58	■	54	6	48	72	■	54
12	50	8	71	12	80	15	72	12	60	5	55	80	68	58
13	55	4	58	8	62	10	60	6	56	4	53	64	57	51
14	50	4	59	6	61	8	55	7	50	2	48	61	53	52
15	50	6	61	6	65	8	59	8	52	2	45	67	54	49
16	53	3	59	4	63	3	62	2	58	2	52	69	57	55
17	61	5	70	8	72	9	64	6	57	4	56	74	60	54
18	56	3	64	5	73	9	65	6	60	4	54	73	63	58
19	54	2	69	6	76	8	60	5	57	2	54	76	■	56
20	57	2	■	4	76	12	69	9	63	■	54	78	66	60
21	60	8	65	■	76	12	66	9	65	4	58	76	67	59
22	54	6	64	9	70	12	68	■	64	4	50	74	■	55
23	60	9	70	12	83	16	77	12	74	6	56	84	62	50
24	70	9	78	12	84	12	80	9	73	6	66	86	75	66
25	54	9	57	12	64	15	60	12	51	9	49	66	59	49
26	52	6	60	9	64	12	63	9	57	6	50	64	53	50
27	50	6	62	9	63	9	60	■	55	3	48	70	59	54
28	60	4	70	4	75	12	68	6	60	■	53	76	66	60
29	■	6	65	■	70	15	60	12	51	4	52	71	57	50
30	47	6	53	■	56	12	50	9	44	6	41	58	50	43
31	42	6	50	9	57	12	55	9	54	6	40	59	50	43
Mean	52	4	59	6½	64	9	59	6½	54	4	49	66	57	52

Degrees				Grains.			
Lowest temperature in the month.....	41	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air	2.21				
Highest " " " ".....	88	Greatest " " " ".....	6.41				
Inches.							
Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo.	34	Lowest point of barometer.....	29.44				
Highest " " " ".....	73	Highest " " " ".....	30.31				

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 71° 4' 24" W.

MAY.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather in June at 70° being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain and melted Snow.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grados.	Gras.		Inches.							Inches.
4-14	0-26	828	30-27	S....	S....	S....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	1-5
3-48	0-28	696	29-84	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
3-35	0-28	671	29-77	"....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
3-21	1-47	642	29-91	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
2-61	1-92	522	30-17	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	2-
2-37	2-03	474	30-20	Cy....	Cy....	V....	N.E....	"....	N.E....	
3-21	1-47	641	30-00	"....	Cy.R.	R....	"....	N.E....	"....	
3-61	0-28	721	29-77	R....	R....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
3-87	0-28	774	29-74	V....	V....	V. & R.	"....	"....	N.W....	
3-59	0-68	718	29-70	R....	R....	R....	"....	"....	"....	
3-91	2-31	782	29-71	Cy....	C....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.E....	
3-71	4-18	741	29-87	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	N.W....	
3-54	2-32	708	30-24	"....	Cy....	V....	W....	W....	W....	
3-41	2-44	682	30-27	Cy....	"....	Cy....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	
3-54	1-63	708	30-18	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.E....	S.E....	.25
4-81	0-86	962	30-04	"....	R....	R....	"....	"....	S.W....	
3-91	2-31	781	29-95	"....	C....	C. & V.	S.E. S.W.	"....	S.E....	
4-68	1-18	936	29-91	C....	"....	C....	S.E....	"....	"....	
4-61	1-61	902	29-76	Cy....	"....	C. & R.	"....	"....	"....	.35
4-69	2-75	938	29-74	R....	R....	R. & C.	"....	"....	N.W....	
4-24	3-42	848	29-97	C....	C....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	"....	
4-00	2-57	800	30-24	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
2-74	3-53	589	30-04	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	.80
4-61	5-17	921	29-84	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	N.W....	
2-80	3-24	560	29-80	"....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	N.W....	"....	
3-21	2-65	641	29-84	Cy....	"....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
4-24	1-50	849	29-80	"....	"....	R....	S.W....	S.W....	S.E....	
4-69	2-75	939	29-50	"....	R....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	
3-31	2-36	662	29-64	C....	Cy....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
2-61	1-92	521	29-87	"....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
2-61	1-92	521	30-14	"....	C....	C....	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	
3-87	1-80	774	29-91	4-9

12 days mostly clear.
19 days mostly cloudy.

14 days of Easterly wind.
17 days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 681, saturation at the mean temp. for the month 1000.
" " " " " 401, that of the dampest period for the month.. 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

JUNE.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	50	6	60	6	70	15	68	12	64	9	50	70	60	51
2	■	6	71	9	86	18	80	15	73	9	60	■	70	60
3	68	7	75	9	89	18	75	15	70	6	64	89	76	57
4	73	■	75	9	90	18	78	9	72	4	66	90	78	70
5	70	3	70	6	70	9	64	4	56	3	56	70	68	63
6	56	3	58	3	58	3	56	3	55	3	54	59	56	53
7	56	2	64	3	71	6	64	4	60	4	54	71	62	59
8	57	3	60	3	62	3	62	3	62	3	56	64	60	57
9	60	2	64	4	74	12	68	9	64	6	58	74	66	60
10	60	6	70	■	79	9	70	6	66	4	58	80	69	63
11	65	3	74	■	84	9	72	6	70	4	63	84	72	69
12	65	4	71	6	76	9	70	6	68	4	63	76	69	64
13	64	■	68	6	76	8	74	4	66	3	62	76	69	65
14	60	3	70	4	78	10	72	5	64	3	58	■	68	64
15	61	■	69	9	72	12	68	9	64	6	60	74	68	60
16	61	■	69	9	76	12	70	9	66	6	60	76	67	59
17	65	6	72	3	78	9	70	■	68	4	62	78	67	61
18	63	1	64	1	64	1	64	1	63	0	63	64	64	62
19	64	5	70	6	80	9	72	5	68	2	60	80	70	66
20	65	6	70	8	83	12	83	12	81	9	65	83	74	65
21	70	3	75	8	92	12	■	10	80	9	70	94	83	75
22	74	6	78	■	92	15	86	12	80	9	74	95	84	75
23	74	6	70	3	72	9	68	9	64	4	64	74	72	67
24	62	3	70	4	76	9	70	6	64	4	58	76	66	62
25	64	4	70	7	73	8	70	6	68	4	60	75	69	65
26	69	4	75	■	83	9	74	6	71	4	62	86	73	68
27	64	6	78	9	85	6	74	6	69	4	64	85	76	69
28	70	6	76	9	84	12	80	9	74	6	68	84	76	68
29	74	■	78	9	93	14	87	9	80	6	74	94	84	76
30	72	6	80	9	92	14	86	9	79	6	70	92	81	72
Mean.	65	5	70	7	79	10	73	7	68	5	62	79	70	64

Degrees.		Grains.	
Lowest temperature in the month.....	50	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air...	2.64
Highest temperature in the month.....	94	Greatest " " " " " " " "	8.74
Inches.		Inches.	
Lowest point of evaporation in the mo..	42	Lowest point of barometer	29.64
Highest " " " " " " " "	81	Highest " " " " " " " "	30.24

EASTERN DISPENSARY, LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., LON. 74° 4' 24' W.

JUNE.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean humidity out-door.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
				Morning, 6 to 12.	Afternoon, 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
3-02	3-20	611	30-15	C.	C.	C.T.S.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	.5
4-03	4-31	816	30-08	"	"	Cy.	"	"	"	
5-34	6-23	768	30-00	"	Cy.	T.S.	"	N.W.	S.W.	1-2
5-97	4-74	1194	29-94	Cy.	"	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	1.
5-37	2-42	1074	30-11	V.	V.	Cy.	N.W.	N.E.	N.E.	
4-31	1-20	862	30-14	Cy.	Cy.	R.	N.E.	"	"	
5-26	1-31	1051	30-01	"	"	Cy & C.	"	"	"	.1
4-91	2-10	982	29-90	"	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
4-69	2-75	938	29-81	"	C.	"	"	"	"	
5-19	2-96	1038	29-87	Cy.	"	C.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
4-81	4-11	962	29-94	"	C.	"	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
5-54	2-79	1110	29-97	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6-01	3-25	1201	29-91	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5-75	1-26	1151	29-81	"	"	Cy.	"	"	"	
4-34	3-55	868	29-87	"	"	C.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
4-24	3-42	848	30-00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-26	5-33	972	30-14	Cy.	Cy.	R.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
5-59	1-42	1118	29-94	R.	R.	"	"	"	"	1.
5-72	2-67	1144	29-97	Cy.	Cy.	Cy & C.	N.E.	N.E.	"	
4-81	4-67	961	30-01	C.	C.	C.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
7-01	5-34	1401	30-07	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6-14	6-57	1228	29-94	Cy.	T.S.	Cy & R.	"	"	E.	.5
6-07	2-35	1214	30-01	"	Cy.	"	S.E.	S.E.	"	
5-87	1-57	1174	30-11	"	"	"	"	"	S.E.	
6-01	2-12	1201	30-04	C.	C.	C.	"	"	"	
6-24	2-91	1248	29-97	"	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	
5-81	4-30	1162	29-91	Cy.	Cy.	Cy.	N.W.	N.E.	N.E.	
5-46	4-76	1092	29-74	C.	C.	C.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
7-21	5-50	1411	29-78	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6-01	5-65	1202	29-81	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5-27	3-14	1051	29-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4-3

15 days mostly clear.
15 days mostly cloudy.

15 days of Easterly wind.
15 days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month 684, saturation at its mean temperature 1000.

" " " " " 601, that of the dampest period for the month 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

JULY.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A.M.		10 A.M.		2 P.M.		6 P.M.		10 P.M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
1	Deg. 61	Deg. 4	Deg. 67	Deg. 6	Deg. 81	Deg. 9	Deg. 76	Deg. 8	Deg. 70	Deg. 8	Deg. 61	Deg. 82	Deg. 72	Deg. 64
2	65	5	74	6	78	9	73	■	69	4	65	73	71	64
3	63	3	73	6	78	9	74	4	70	2	63	80	72	68
4	71	2	74	4	78	■	73	4	69	2	68	78	72	69
5	70	9	74	9	78	14	76	12	65	7	63	80	72	64
6	70	6	73	8	82	12	78	6	68	4	66	84	75	68
7	68	4	74	4	82	8	77	6	68	4	66	84	75	69
8	68	2	73	8	77	8	75	6	66	3	64	74	69	65
9	65	2	69	■	71	■	68	4	65	3	63	71	69	65
10	64	4	68	7	74	9	72	5	63	5	62	78	70	64
11	68	5	73	8	79	8	70	8	67	3	66	82	75	70
12	68	1	70	■	84	10	82	6	74	4	65	86	75	70
13	70	4	80	9	84	10	84	6	80	4	70	84	76	71
14	78	6	84	■	83	12	86	9	84	5	76	89	84	77
15	80	8	■	12	90	12	88	12	78	9	75	91	83	75
16	77	8	88	10	91	12	86	9	85	6	76	91	85	75
17	76	8	87	9	91	12	89	■	85	7	72	92	84	75
18	89	9	■	12	98	15	90	15	86	9	79	98	75	75
19	78	■	80	12	81	15	78	12	74	10	68	82	75	65
20	66	9	70	12	81	15	74	9	70	6	65	88	74	64
21	60	6	71	12	81	15	79	14	71	9	59	82	71	62
22	69	7	75	12	86	13	83	15	78	12	69	86	77	67
23	71	9	75	12	88	17	84	15	76	8	70	90	80	68
24	73	7	81	15	90	21	84	18	70	12	70	92	82	70
25	65	9	79	15	90	18	88	15	86	12	65	90	77	61
26	74	■	84	15	90	18	88	14	84	9	72	91	81	67
27	78	7	90	15	96	24	94	20	89	16	72	97	80	71
28	81	9	89	15	93	21	86	10	85	8	80	94	87	72
29	80	9	80	9	■	15	80	12	76	■	76	81	78	69
30	75	4	81	12	90	18	85	15	78	9	74	91	82	72
31	70	4	80	12	85	15	80	12	76	8	69	85	76	67
Mean.	71	6	76	9	84	13	81	10	75	7	69	85	77	67

		Degrees.			Grains
Lowest temperature in the month.....	59	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air			2.6
Highest " " " "	97	Greatest " " " "			8.1
					Inches
Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo..	52	Lowest point of barometer.....			29.0
Highest " " " " " ..	82	Highest " " " "			30.2

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 74° 4' 24" W.

JULY.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of dry weather in June at 70° being 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
				Morning, 6 to 12.	Afternoon, 12 to 6.	Night, 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
4.81	4.11	541	30.07	C.	C.	C.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	
5.14	3.51	591	30.11	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6.41	2.48	799	30.01	"	"	"	"	"	"	
7.11	1.81	799	29.81	B.	S. Cy.	C. Cy	"	"	"	.75
4.81	4.11	541	29.94	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	"	S.W.	
6.01	3.77	612	29.91	V.	R.	"	S.	S.	S.	.3
6.21	3.60	634	30.01	Cy.	Cy.	R.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	1.
6.31	1.82	771	30.07	V.	V.	Cy.	"	"	"	
6.31	1.82	771	30.07	"	"	V.	"	"	"	
5.30	5.39	497	30.14	C.	C.	C.	N.E.	"	"	
6.61	3.17	674	29.91	"	"	R. & S.	"	"	"	.72
6.61	3.17	674	29.77	"	"	C.	"	"	"	
6.83	3.27	681	29.91	Cy.	R.	Cy.	S.E.	"	"	1.
7.64	5.07	511	30.01	C.	C.	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	
6.97	5.33	569	29.91	Cy.	R.	"	S.W.	"	N.W.	.2
6.21	6.87	477	30.11	C.	C.	"	N.W.	N.W.	"	
6.47	6.24	504	30.01	"	"	"	"	"	"	
6.47	6.24	504	29.81	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.70	5.03	481	29.87	V.	V.	V.	"	W.	W.	
4.31	5.17	453	30.01	"	"	C.	"	N.W.	N.W.	
4.24	4.41	491	30.24	C.	C.	"	"	"	"	
4.81	5.58	461	30.21	"	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	
4.43	6.91	391	30.24	"	"	"	S.W.	"	"	
5.04	7.00	420	30.21	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3.71	6.67	279	30.07	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.11	7.22	371	30.01	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.51	8.57	345	29.97	V.	V.	"	"	"	"	
4.04	9.24	334	30.01	"	"	V.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
5.41	5.18	501	29.97	Cy.	Cy.	R.	"	"	S.W.	.7
5.47	6.53	453	29.71	"	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	.8
4.87	5.21	481	29.91	"	C.	Cy.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	
4.89	5.47	474	30.00							5.47

18 days mostly clear.
13 days mostly cloudy.

12 days of Easterly wind.
19 days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 591, the dampest period for the month. . 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

AUGUST.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A.M.		10 A.M.		2 P.M.		6 P.M.		10 P.M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Can Evaporation below.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
1	71	4	81	■	87	15	84	■	79	6	70	88	75	7
2	72	4	80	6	85	12	81	11	78	7	71	87	74	8
3	76	3	78	5	80	9	77	■	73	6	74	81	72	■
4	73	3	77	4	80	9					70	80	74	8
5	71	2	74	1	76	1	74	1	71	1	64	78	72	1
6	72	6	74	8	86	10	80	9	72	7	61	80	71	8½
7	62	8	74	9	82	15	80	6	78	4	61	80	71	7
8	71	5	79	■	81	10	76	8	70	6	68	82	75	6
9	65	6	78	8	80	12	76	8	70	6	67	82	71	8
10	67	6	70	9	80	12	76	10	74	■	66	81	70	9
11	67	6	77	9	84	14	80	11	79	9	65	85	75	9
12	68	6	74	9	74	15	71	11	71	7	65	78	71	9
13	68	6	77	9	83	14	80	10	72	7	66	78	72	8½
14	66	4	77	6	80	11	69	6	68	4	65	80	72	7
15	66	4	77	9	82	15	77	11	70	9	64	82	73	10
16	60	5	77	10	82	16	74	10	71	8	61	84	73	■
17	61	6	70	12	82	16	76	11	71	8	60	82	73	10
18	62	8	77	11	84	15	80	11	74	9	61	80	71	9
19	63	4	67	4	70	4	68	3	67	■	62	70	67	3½
20	62	2	70	6	76	9	74	6	70	5	61	76	70	5
21	62	6	67	8	70	15	67	10	63	5	62	74	67	■
22	60	6	71	9	76	15	74	■	63	8	60	76	69	10
23	64	8	76	14	79	16	77	10	74	9	64	80	73	10
24	66	8	74	11	79	16	77	11	73	9	66	79	73	10
25	65	8	71	9	76	12	68	9	59	■	56	76	66	9
26	51	8	64	11	70	18	61	15	56	9	51	71	61	10
27	51	9	61	12	75	20	70	14	64	9	51	77	65	10
28	60	6	71	9	75	10	66	6	64	4	60	76	68	7
29	64	6	67	■	72	9	71	6	71	6	62	76	69	6
30	57	8	64	■	77	12	70	12	64	6	57	77	68	■
31	56	6	70	9	74	12	70	10	68	6	56	78	68	8½
Mean.	65	5	73	8	79	12	74	8½	71	6	■	79	71	8

Degrees.

Lowest temperature in the month.....	51
Highest " " "	88

Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo...	40
Highest " " " " "	78

Grains.

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air..	2.04
Greatest " " " "	9.47

Lowest point of barometer in the mo. . . .	29.47
Highest " " " "	30.33

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., Lon. 74° 4' 24' W.

AUGUST.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean humidity, saturation 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Gra.		Inches.							Inches.
6.01	3.77	612	30.06	Cy.	C.	C.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
5.31	4.17	440	30.01	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.81	4.11	511	29.87	"	"	V.	"	"	"	
5.31	4.17	440	29.97	"	"	V. & R	"	"	"	
8.41	.51	995	29.97	R.	R.	R.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	1.
4.61	4.05	532	29.97	C.	C.	Cy.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
5.11	3.51	591	29.97	"	"	R.T.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	3.
6.21	3.60	631	29.97	R.	Cy.	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	
5.31	4.17	440	29.97	C.	C.	Cy.	"	S.W.	S.W.	
4.11	4.29	489	30.00	"	"	C.	"	"	"	
4.81	4.97	491	29.91	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.24	4.81	491	29.77	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.71	4.81	499	29.80	"	"	"	"	"	"	
5.41	3.51	600	29.80	Cy.	T.S.	Cy.	N.W.	"	"	.70
4.31	4.91	481	29.91	C.	C.	C.	"	"	"	
4.51	4.74	510	30.91	"	"	Cy.R.	"	N.W.	"	.04
4.31	4.91	484	30.91	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.24	4.41	491	30.91	"	Cy.	"	"	N.	N.	
5.91	1.75	771	29.57	S.	S.	S.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	3.76
5.87	2.54	700	29.50	"	R.	R.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	
4.21	3.42	554	29.67	V.	V.	V.	N.W.	N.W.	"	
4.61	3.60	580	29.87	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4.31	4.91	484	29.87	C.	C.	R.	"	"	"	.2
4.31	4.91	484	29.81	Cy.	"	C.	"	"	N.E.	
4.41	3.00	599	29.90	C.	"	R.	"	"	"	.04
2.61	3.51	407	30.14	"	"	C.	"	N.	S.W.	
3.17	4.06	451	30.21	"	"	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	
4.44	3.51	564	30.30	"	V.	R.	S.W.	"	"	.56
5.21	2.91	651	29.51	Cy.	R.	"	S.E.	"	S.E. & N.W.	
3.97	3.92	501	29.94	C.	C.	V.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
4.21	4.06	511	30.11	"	Cy.	Cy.	"	S.E.	N.E.	
5.01	3.64	580	29.97							9.30

15 days mostly Clear.
16 days mostly Cloudy.

12 days of Easterly winds.
19 days of Westerly winds.

Mean relative humidity 487, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

SEPTEMBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Evaporation below.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	61	4	70	8	70	9	64	7	60	4	60	71	65	6
2	61	4	70	12	74	18	74	15	73	12	61	74	66	10
3	62	4	71	9	75	15	71	■	68	6	62	76	69	8
4	■	4	68	9	79	15	72	9	71	6	63	79	71	8
5	61	6	74	15	82	16	77	13	73	12	60	82	71	9
6	61	5	71	6	74	8	74	4	71	4	60	78	70	6
7	64	6	74	■	80	12	75	■	71	4	60	82	71	7
8	64	4	68	2	70	2	70	3	70	3	61	74	70	2½
9	64	4	72	9	83	15	77	12	74	9	61	83	73	8
10	60	6	72	8	80	12	74	9	70	6	60	86	73	8½
11	70	6	80	6	90	12	77	9	75	8	70	90	80	8
12	64	9	70	15	74	15	68	10	68	8	60	75	72	9
13	65	6	76	15	80	16	74	12	68	9	61	81	71	8
14	62	4	70	9	76	9	69	6	64	4	61	77	69	5
15	59	3	70	9	76	12	67	9	64	6	57	77	67	6
16	54	9	70	15	80	18	77	11	70	6	54	81	67	8
17	58	6	74	12	80	12	74	9	68	6	57	81	69	6
18	66	6	■	15	■	15	78	■	67	4	61	90	76	6½
19	63	9	74	15	81	18	76	15	71	9	62	84	73	8
20	61	2	68	2	68	4	68	6	64	6	60	68	63	3½
21	66	4	■	4	80	4	74	3	69	3	58	80	68	3
22	55	4	64	4	63	8	67	6	67	6	54	68	61	5
23	54	6	65	9	70	18	62	12	51	6	50	70	60	8½
24	49	9	64	15	66	18	58	12	51	6	48	66	67	10½
25	48	6	56	15	65	15	61	9	58	6	48	65	67	9
26	52	3	60	9	70	15	60	9	60	6	52	70	61	7½
27	60	5	68	9	74	12	70	9	62	8	60	74	67	8
28	60	4	70	12	74	15	70	9	62	6	60	74	67	8
29	66	4	68	■	70	12	64	3	60	3	61	70	67	6
30	64	2	67	3	68	3	68	3	66	3	61	70	67	3
Mean.	■	5	70	9	75	12	70	8	66	6	60	76	68	6½

Degrees.		Grains.	
Lowest temperature in the month.....	48	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air...	2.11
Highest temperature in the month.....	90	Greatest " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.77
Inches.		Inches.	
Lowest point of evaporation in the mo..	39	Lowest point of barometer	29.50
Highest " " " " " " " " " " " "	78	Highest " " " " " " " " " " " "	30.34

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54' N., LON. 74° 4' 14' W.

SEPTEMBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean humidity, saturation 1000.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							inches.
4-41	2-82	611	30-21	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	
3-44	4-00	449	30-21	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
4-24	3-42	554	30-21	Cy....	V....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
5-01	3-64	540	30-24	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
4-33	4-33	500	30-24	"....	"....	Cy....	3.W....	S.W....	S.W....	
5-35	3-05	611	30-24	Cy....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
5-17	3-49	597	30-12	C....	"....	"....	"....	S....	S....	
7-01	3-41	834	30-01	R....	R....	"....	S.E....	"....	"....	1-
5-14	4-11	559	30-11	C....	Cy....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
4-71	4-51	504	30-04	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
6-14	5-21	511	29-81	R....	R....	Cy....	"....	S.W....	S.W....	15
4-47	4-47	500	29-91	Cy....	Cy....	"....	S.W....	"....	"....	
5-01	3-64	580	29-84	C....	C....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
5-54	2-60	681	30-00	"....	"....	"....	"....	N.E.N.W.	"....	
4-24	3-42	554	30-00	Cy....	"....	R....	"....	N.W....	"....	1
4-01	3-65	531	30-09	C....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
5-19	2-85	704	30-00	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	S....	
5-97	4-14	594	30-00	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	"....	"....	
5-14	4-11	559	30-00	"....	"....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	S.W.N.E.	
5-24	1-54	771	29-91	S....	S....	S. Cy.	N.E....	N.E....	S.W....	1-15
6-31	1-60	501	29-84	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	"....	N.E....	
4-41	2-01	691	29-84	"....	"....	R....	N.E....	"....	"....	25
3-21	3-00	540	29-84	V....	V....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
3-34	4-32	434	29-80	C....	C....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
3-84	3-82	500	30-00	"....	"....	V....	S.W....	S.W....	S.E....	
3-57	2-83	559	30-00	"....	"....	C....	S....	S....	S....	
4-01	3-60	571	30-08	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	"....	"....	
4-01	3-60	571	30-05	Cy....	"....	"....	S.E....	S.E....	S.E....	
4-24	3-83	554	30-00	"....	Cy....	Cy.R....	"....	"....	"....	
6-14	1-51	501	29-60	R....	R....	R....	"....	"....	"....	1-05
4-41	3-54	577	29-96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-70

13 days mostly Clear.
17 days mostly Cloudy.

17 days of Easterly winds.
13 days of Westerly winds.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 464, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

OCTOBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	49	3	60	11	60	15	55	11	47	9	43	60	52	9
2	40	9	54	11	64	12	60	9	54	■	40	64	52	9
3	48	9	54	11	70	15	62	11	55	6	48	70	59	9
4	49	■	59	11	73	16	66	11	57	6	47	78	63	9½
5	54	9	60	12	72	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	58	4	67	9	80	15	71	11	69	6	58	80	69	8
7	57	6	65	11	70	18	63	6	60	6	51	70	60	8
8	49	4	63	10	69	12	63	6	58	4	47	69	53	6
9	49	4	64	9	74	12	67	6	63	4	48	74	61	6
10	52	3	68	9	76	12	68	6	60	3	50	76	63	6
11	56	4	—	—	78	16	71	9	63	4	54	78	66	7
12	56	3	61	6	70	12	64	6	59	4	55	70	62	5½
13	57	3	62	6	70	12	60	6	54	4	53	70	61	6
14	44	6	43	9	50	15	48	12	41	9	40	50	46	8
15	34	4	41	9	52	16	50	12	44	6	34	52	43	■
16	38	6	42	11	62	15	58	9	44	4	34	62	48	8
17	37	6	53	9	53	12	56	6	50	2	37	53	47	6
18	50	2	56	4	58	—	53	6	51	4	43	56	52	4½
19	40	6	50	12	54	12	52	8	50	6	40	56	48	8
20	50	6	53	■	63	18	64	9	60	6	48	63	58	8
21	54	4	60	■	70	21	62	12	59	9	50	70	60	9
22	53	6	64	9	70	15	66	9	64	6	52	70	61	6
23	60	4	66	■	64	15	58	12	45	15	40	66	53	9½
24	35	6	40	9	54	12	50	12	45	8	34	54	44	10
25	35	6	50	9	50	12	46	8	42	3	34	50	42	7
26	35	6	52	9	54	6	52	4	51	3	35	57	46	5
27	35	2	40	3	45	4	47	2	46	2	35	49	47	2
28	35	3	56	9	59	18	54	12	51	6	35	59	47	3
29	40	■	50	12	55	■	50	12	46	9	40	56	43	10
30	42	■	57	11	64	15	60	9	52	6	40	64	52	8½
31	33	6	47	11	56	12	46	6	40	4	34	56	45	7
Mean	47	5	56	9	64	13	58	8	53	5	44	63	55	7

Degrees

Lowest temperature in the month..... 34
 Highest " " " "..... 80

Grains.

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air 1.44
 Greatest " " " " " " 6.00

Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo. 20
 Highest " " " " 67

Inches.

Lowest point of barometer..... 29.64
 Highest " " " " " " 30.31

EASTERN DISPENSARY, LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 74° 4' 24" W.

OCTOBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.		Mean natural humidity, that of fine weather out-door, at 70°, being 1000.—In-door.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
Grains.	Gras.			Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
2.21	2.59	449	29.68	C.	C.	Cy.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	.05
2.21	2.59	449	29.90	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2.94	3.10	589	29.96	"	"	"	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
3.24	3.55	649	30.10	"	"	V.	"	"	"	
4.36	3.77	872	30.14	"	Cy.	Cy.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	
3.34	2.87	669	30.08	Cy.	C.	Cy.&R.	"	S.E.	"	.25
3.64	2.22	729	30.10	"	C.	"	N.W.	N.W.	N.E.	
4.11	2.23	822	30.17	Cy.	Cy.	"	N.E.	N.E.	"	
4.11	2.23	822	30.14	"	C.	V.	"	"	E.	
4.81	3.48	861	30.11	Cy.	Cy.	Cy.	"	"	"	
4.27	3.14	854	30.07	"	C.	"	"	"	N.E.	.5
4.24	2.33	867	30.10	"	Cy.	"	"	"	"	
4.11	2.23	856	29.90	Cy.	"	"	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
2.01	1.83	402	30.00	C.	C.	"	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1.91	1.69	389	30.20	Cy.	Cy.	"	N.E.	N.	N.E.	
2.21	2.06	442	30.20	C.	"	"	"	"	"	.5
2.64	1.51	529	30.04	Cy.	"	R.	"	N.E.	Gale.	
3.44	1.39	689	29.95	R.	Cy.	Cy.	S.E.	S.E.	N.W.	
2.21	2.06	442	30.06	V.	V.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	"	
3.11	2.75	621	30.11	Fog.	C.	"	"	W.	W.	
3.14	2.67	629	30.11	C.	"	"	W.	"	"	.5
4.11	2.23	821	29.91	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
2.24	3.76	449	29.85	Cy.	Cy.	"	"	"	N.W.	
1.67	2.09	334	30.01	C.	C.	Cy.	N.W.	N.W.	"	
2.00	1.50	400	30.10	"	"	"	"	"	S.W.	
2.70	1.32	541	30.01	Cy.	Cy.	"	S.W.	S.W.	"	.04
3.47	.61	694	29.94	"	Cy.&R.	R.	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.	
2.14	1.89	429	29.74	"	"	C.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	
1.87	2.40	374	29.87	C.	C.	"	"	"	S.W.	
2.37	2.46	474	29.68	"	"	R.	"	"	"	
2.17	1.72	434	30.00	Cy.	"	Cy.	"	N.W.	N.W.	1.34
3.04	2.30	603	29.99	"	"	"	"	"	"	

14 days mostly clear.
17 days mostly cloudy.

13 days of Easterly wind.
13 days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month 561, that of saturation at the mean temperature 1000.
" " " " " 500, that of the dampest period for the month 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month	OUT-DOOR.													
	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	35	6	50	11	62	15	54	12	50	6	36	62	49	9
2	47	6	52	12	62	15	56	8	54	6	46	62	54	8
3	50	4	58	9	60	9	55	4	54	2	50	60	55	5
4	56	2	65	4	68	3	66	3	54	2	50	68	59	3
5	40	9	47	15	50	15	44	15	36	9	34	50	42	8
6	30	6	36	12	46	18	39	12	33	9	30	46	38	7½
7	38	6	52	9	57	9	57	6	55	3	36	58	47	6
8	54	6	62	6	63	6	62	6	55	3	52	64	58	5
9	39	6	41	12	50	18	42	9	33	9	34	50	42	8
10	30	6	48	16	44	18	46	12	33	9	30	46	34	7½
11	30	6	37	12	42	15	41	12	33	9	30	42	36	9
12	36	5	43	9	61	12	60	9	40	6	35	61	48	7
13	35	6	40	9	64	18	54	■	41	■	35	65	50	8
14	39	3	42	6	48	9	48	6	47	4	35	48	43	5
15	33	6	39	■	47	15	41	12	34	9	33	47	40	9
16	40	6	46	12	52	15	47	12	44	9	34	52	43	9
17	36	■	47	12	54	18	41	■	47	6	34	54	44	9½
18	45	9	44	11	47	15	39	9	35	■	30	48	78	■
19	29	6	40	11	50	18	44	12	35	6	29	50	78	8
20	29	6	40	9	50	12	45	8	35	6	29	50	78	8
21	29	6	41	9	52	9	46	4	46	3	27	52	36	6
22	48	3	59	9	61	15	56	9	44	4	41	61	51	7
23	40	3	46	9	55	15	54	9	48	4	40	56	48	7
24	44	3	50	6	64	15	56	12	51	6	44	64	54	7½
25	44	3	48	4	50	6	48	2	47	1	44	50	47	3
26	50	1	55	3	65	15	60	9	50	4	47	65	56	5½
27	40	3	46	9	50	9	47	6	41	4	40	50	45	5½
28	36	6	46	9	52	12	46	9	40	■	34	52	43	5
29	34	1	25	1	38	1	35	1	34	1	30	38	34	1
■	28	4	31	9	41	15	41	9	36	6	27	41	34	7
Mean	39	5	46	■	53	12	49	8	43	5	37	54	45	7

Degrees.				Grains.			
Lowest temperature in the month	27	Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air	1.4				
Highest " " "	68	Greatest " " " " "	7.8				
Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo.	20	Lowest point of barometer	29.0	Inches			
Highest " " " " "	66	Highest " " " " "	30.2				

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 74° 4' 24" W

NOVEMBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate.	Mean natural humidity, that of the weather in June at 70° being 1000. —In. — floor.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER.			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain.
				Morning, 6 to 12.	Afternoon, 12 to 6.	Night, 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Grs.		Inches.							Inches.
2-21	2-19	412	29-80	C.	C.	Cy	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
2-75	2-32	550	29-91	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3-64	1-70	725	29-97	Cy.	Cy. & R.	Cy. & R.	"	"	S.E.	.75
4-74	1-30	948	29-71	R.	R.	R.	S.E.	S.E.	"	.25
1-84	1-66	363	29-91	C.	C.	V.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	
1-71	1-35	342	30-35	"	"	Cy.	"	"	"	
2-64	1-51	529	30-35	"	"	R.	S.W.	S.W.	S.E.	.05
4-07	1-81	814	30-10	Cy.	Cy.	Cy.	S.E.	S.E.	"	
1-81	1-66	363	30-05	C.	C.	C.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-71	1-35	312	30-10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1-31	1-53	262	30-10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-64	1-63	523	30-10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-41	2-12	482	30-10	"	"	Cy.	"	N.	N.	
2-65	1-00	530	30-01	Cy.	Cy.	"	"	N.W.	N.W.	
1-54	1-69	308	29-87	"	C.	"	"	"	"	
1-74	1-59	348	29-73	"	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
1-71	2-05	342	29-75	"	"	V.	"	"	"	
1-47	1-42	294	29-95	"	Cy.	Cy.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	
1-47	1-42	291	30-00	"	C.	"	S.W.	S.W.	"	
1-47	1-42	294	30-15	"	"	"	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	
1-94	.95	539	30-10	"	Cy.	R. Fog	S.W.	"	"	
2-69	2-06	533	30-04	Fog	C.	"	"	S.W.	S.W.	
2-61	1-63	523	30-04	C.	Cy.	R.	"	"	"	
2-81	2-36	562	29-93	Cy.	"	C.	"	W.	"	
3-19	.97	633	29-90	"	"	"	N.W.	S.W. & S.E.	S.E.	.75
3-67	1-81	734	29-83	"	"	C.	"	S.W.	S.W.	
2-64	1-25	523	29-90	"	"	"	S.W.	"	"	
2-65	.93	530	29-90	Cy.	"	S.	W.	N.W.	N.E.	
2-50	.22	500	29-88	S. & R.	R.	R.	N.E.	N.E.	"	.55
1-50	1-22	300	29-94	C.	C.	C.	W.	W.	W.	
2-31	1-53	461	29-93							2-35

14 days mostly clear.
16 days mostly cloudy.

7 days of Easterly wind.
23 days of Westerly wind.

Mean relative moisture for the month 539, that of saturation at the mean temp. being 1000.
" " " " " 217, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1856, KEPT AT THE

DECEMBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.		10 A. M.		2 P. M.		6 P. M.		10 P. M.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Evaporation below.
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.				
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
1	33	4	40	6	44	10	43	3	42	3	32	44	38	4½
2	39	3	44	6	50	6	41	3	40	1	35	50	44	3½
3	41	1	47	1	48	1	44	6	32	3	32	48	40	2
4	23	6	39	9	41	12	35	9	30	6	27	41	34	7½
5	23	7	34	12	41	18	36	9	31	6	27	41	34	8
6	28	8	33	12	41	16	35	9	30	4	27	41	34	8½
7	24	6	30	15	40	15	34	8	30	3	24	40	32	8
8	23	9	34	9	36	9	31	12	30	9	26	36	32	8
9	24	6	30	9	38	15	31	9	25	5	24	38	32	8
10	24	6	33	3	41	12	37	6	35	3	23	41	32	6
11	38	1	44	2	48	2	51	1	50	■	36	48	42	1½
12	40	■	46	12	50	15	44	9	38	6	36	50	48	9
13	35	6	46	3	50	12	7	6	44	4	34	50	43	7
14	48	0	50	0	52	1	8	1	32	1	30	52	41	1
15	29	4	36	6	40	12	0	8	33	4	29	41	41	■
16	25	3	32	4	36	■	33	6	34	3	25	37	32	5
17	21	3	29	6	23	9	24	6	19	4	10	30	20	5
18	9	3	15	6	18	6	14	4	8	4	6	18	12	4
19	5	3	9	6	18	6	18	3	19	2	4	20	12	4
20	31	1	36	0	46	1	44	1	44	1	20	46	32	1
21	25	3	25	4	28	8	26	4	25	3	24	28	26	4
22	21	4	32	4	34	5	29	4	26	3	24	34	29	4
23	24	■	26	0	28	3	26	3	22	3	20	28	24	2
24	18	3	21	6	23	6	22	3	22	2	20	24	22	3½
25	22	4	27	8	32	4	26	6	24	6	20	32	26	5
26	25	4	30	■	36	12	32	8	31	4	24	36	30	6½
27	26	4	31	8	36	9	36	6	32	4	26	36	32	5
28	34	2	35	4	42	4	35	4	35	2	32	42	38	3
29	36	2	38	6	42	9	40	4	40	2	34	42	38	4
30	36	3	40	6	42	9	39	■	34	3	32	42	38	4
31	30	■	32	4	36	6	31	3	33	3	30	36	32	4
Mean.	28	3	33	5	38	8	32	5	31	3	25	38	32	4

Degrees.

Lowest temperature in the month..... 4

Highest temperature in the month..... 50

Lowest temp. of evaporation in the mo.. 1

Highest " " " " 47

Least weight of vapor in cubic ft. of air... 50

Greatest " " " " 8.94

Lowest point of barometer..... 25.13

Highest " " " " 30.30

Grains.

Inches.

EAST'N DISPENSARY, N. Y., LAT. 40° 42' 54" N., LON. 74° 4' 24" W.

DECEMBER.

OUT-DOOR.

Mean weight of Vapor in cubic foot of Air.	Weight to add to saturate	Mean natural humidity, that of fine weather in June at 70°, being 1000. —In-door.	Mean height of Barometer.	PREVAIL'G WEATHER			PREVAILING WIND.			Rain. Inches.
				Morning, from 6 to 12.	Afternoon, from 12 to 6.	Night, from 6 to 6.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Night.	
Grains.	Gr.		Inches.							
2-14	0-92	428	30-10	C....	Cy...	Cy....	S.W....	W.....	W.....	
2-91	85	582	30-00	"....	"....	R.....	"....	"....	N.E....	
2-81	42	562	29-20	R....	R....	Cy....	N.E....	N.E....	S.W....	1
1-47	1-24	284	29-50	C....	Cy....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-40	1-31	280	29-95	"....	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
1-37	1-34	274	30-10	"....	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	
1-34	1-19	264	30-07	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	N.W....	
1-34	1-19	264	30-01	Cy....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	
1-34	1-19	264	30-27	C....	C....	C....	"....	"....	"....	
1-51	1-02	302	30-33	"....	"....	C.&Cy	"....	"....	S.E....	
3-17	33	634	29-90	Cy....	R....	R....	S.E....	S.E....	"....	74
1-74	1-89	348	29-87	C....	C....	C....	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	
2-07	1-56	414	30-08	"....	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	S.E....	
3-14	23	628	29-60	R....	R....	Gale..	S.E....	S.E....	N.W....	
2-07	1-30	414	29-37	C....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	S.W....	S.W.N.E.	
1-71	82	322	29-97	V....	V....	S....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	1-42
1-14	54	228	30-13	C....	V....	C....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
94	36	188	30-46	"....	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
94	36	188	30-50	"....	Cy....	Cy....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	
2-34	19	468	29-95	R....	R....	R....	S.E....	S.E....	S.E....	34
1-51	58	302	29-85	Cy....	Cy....	Cy....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
1-64	65	328	29-81	C....	"....	S....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	
1-64	32	328	29-64	Cy....	S....	Cy....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	5
1-37	45	274	29-51	"....	Cy....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
1-40	69	280	29-58	C....	C....	C....	S.W....	V....	S.W....	
1-31	1-05	262	29-80	"....	"....	"....	"....	S.W....	"....	
1-71	82	322	29-91	"....	"....	"....	"....	W....	W....	
2-41	65	482	29-86	R....	Cy....	"....	N.W....	N.W....	N.W....	
2-24	82	448	29-91	Cy....	C....	"....	"....	"....	"....	
2-24	82	448	30-00	C....	Cy....	Cy....	S.W....	S.W....	S.W....	
1-84	69	368	30-07	S....	S....	"....	N.E....	N.E....	N.E....	
1-31	1-22	264	29-92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3-1

14 days mostly Clear.
17 days mostly Cloudy.

9½ days of Easterly winds.
21½ days of Westerly winds.

Mean relative moisture for the month, 515, that of saturation at the mean temp. of the mo. 1000.
" " " " " 328, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.

RECAPITULATION.

MEAN MONTHLY AND YEARLY READINGS OF FIVE DAILY OBSERVATIONS OF THE TEMPERATURE,
MOISTURE, &c., OF THE OUT-DOOR AIR IN THE SHADE.

	JAN'Y.	FEB'Y.	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'IL	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEM.	MEAN, 1856.
Mean Temperature..... 6 A.M., <i>Deg.</i>	20	21	26	46	52	64	71	65	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	39	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
" Evaporation below..... " "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Temperature..... 10 A.M., " "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	51	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	76	73	70	56	40	33	50
" Evaporation below..... " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	6
" Temperature..... 2 P.M., " "	27	30	40	59	64	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	76	63	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	57
" Evaporation below..... " "	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	12	13	12	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Temperature..... 6 P.M., " "	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	35	53	58	73	81	74	70	58	49	32	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Evaporation below..... " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	8	6	8	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Temperature..... 10 P.M., " "	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	30	47	54	68	75	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	52	43	31	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Evaporation below..... " "	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	4	5	7	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minimum Thermometer, mean for the month..... " "	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	24	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	62	69	63	60	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	26	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum..... " "	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	41	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	85	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	38	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mean Temperature of the month..... " "	26	24	32	51	57	70	77	71	64	54	45	32	50
" Temperature of Evaporation..... " "	17	21	28	46	52	64	67	63	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	38	28	44
" Weight of Vapor in a cubic foot of air..... <i>Gr.</i>	1.36	1.51	1.84	3.24	3.87	5.27	4.89	5.01	4.41	2.98	2.31	1.31	3.06
" Weight to add to saturate..... " "	.32	.43	.70	1.44	1.80	3.14	5.47	3.64	3.54	2.30	1.58	1.22	.....
" Height of Barometer..... <i>Inches.</i>	30.04	29.84	29.98	29.00	29.08	29.08	30.00	29.07	29.96	30.00	29.98	29.92	29.96
Lowest point of Barometer..... " "	29.34	29.04	29.27	29.57	29.44	29.64	29.63	29.47	29.05	29.64	29.06	28.93	29.37
Highest..... " "	30.57	30.04	30.44	30.05	30.08	30.24	30.03	30.37	30.34	30.31	30.03	30.04	30.40
Highest Temperature of the month..... <i>Degs.</i>	38	45	50	73	86	94	97	88	90	80	68	50	71
Lowest..... " "	3	2	8	26	41	50	59	51	46	34	27	4	29
Days mostly clear..... " "	16	12	15	10	12	15	18	15	13	14	14	14	14
" " cloudy..... " "	15	17	16	20	19	15	13	16	17	17	16	17	17
" of Easterly winds..... " "	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	16	14	15	12	17	17	13	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
" of Westerly winds..... " "	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	20	14	17	15	19	10	13	18	23	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Humidity, saturation at mean temperature 1000.....	804	771	724	692	681	634	474	580	577	561	550	515	640
" the dampest period of the month being 1000.....	537	550	551	491	401	601	591	487	464	500	247	328	474
* " the healthiest period of the year being 1000.....	274	301	368	648	774	1051	980	1011	854	600	464	204	941
Inches of Rain and Melted Snow.....	5.25	.9	2.51	3.11	4.9	4.3	5.47	9.3	3.70	1.34	2.35	3.1	46.23
Mortality in each month.....	1524	1594	1769	1604	1469	1437	2413	2030	1945	1850	1600	1853	21668

Inches of rain and melted snow during the year..... 46.23
 Mostly clear days during the year..... 168
 " " cloudy days during the year..... 198
 Days of Easterly wind during the year..... 139
 Days of Westerly wind during the year..... 227

* In this line the natural moisture of the air in the house (raised in the colder months to 70°), is compared with that out-doors in fine weather, in the early part of June.

RECAPITULATION.

MEAN MONTHLY AND YEARLY READINGS OF FIVE DAILY OBSERVATIONS OF THE TEMPERATURE, MOISTURE, &c., OF THE OUT-DOOR AIR IN THE SHADE, FOR 1855.

	JAN'Y.	FEBR'Y	MARCH	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER.	Month, 1855.
Mean Temperature..... 6 A.M., <i>Degs.</i>	30	21	■	41	53	63	71	67	68	60	42	31	46
" Temperature of Evaporation	27½	17½	26½	37	48	59	69	63	55	47	30	25	42½
" Temperature	32	23	34	48	62	69	75	72	68	55	47	34	51½
" Temperature of Evaporation	29½	18½	20	42½	55½	63	70½	66½	63½	50½	43	30	40½
" Temperature	35	27	40	57	65	74	83	79	75	60	49	37	56½
" Temperature of Evaporation	32	22½	34	50	55½	66	76½	71	68½	■	43	29	41½
" Temperature	33½	25	37	51	62	73	79	74	70	55	46	35	53½
" Temperature of Evaporation	30½	20	32	45½	54½	60	73	68½	64½	50	41½	31½	48½
" Temperature	32	23	33	46	59	69	73	71	64	54	43	33	50
" Temperature of Evaporation	29	18½	29	41½	53	60	73	69	64	50½	40	30	47
" Temperature for the month.....	32	23	34	49	63	69	78	74	69	65	45	32	62½
Minimum Temperature in the month.....	19	2	10	29	39	51	71	54	50	35	25	12	33
Maximum	38	38	57	75	87	96	95	88	88	76	62	50	70½
Minimum Thermometer, daily mean for the month	20	19	28	40	54	63	71	65	59½	47	40	29	44½
Maximum	36	28	42	56	71	75	83	80	76½	60	50	38	58
Mean Temperature of Evaporation	20	18½	29	36	56	62	73	68	63	49	40	28	47
" Weight of Vapor in a cubic foot of air	2.17	1.47	1.82	3.14	3.61	5.71	7.27	6.11	5.84	3.27	2.86	2.10	3.8
" Height of Barometer..... <i>Inches.</i>	30.18	30.04	30.04	30.01	29.98	29.94	29.98	30.01	30.34	29.98	30.01	30.02	30.
Least	29.60	28.45	29.61	28.85	28.61	29.11	29.76	29.51	29.77	29.51	29.61	29.71	29.03
Greatest	31.01	31.00	30.58	30.61	30.69	30.61	30.27	30.41	30.44	30.59	30.47	30.54	30.06
Days clear or mostly so.....	14	19	21	17	19½	18	14	16	20	17	10	19	17
" cloudy or mostly so	17	9	10	13	11½	12	17	15	10	14	20	12	13½
" N.E. and S.E. winds.....	13	7	■	14½	10	14	19	17	15	9	18	14	13½
" N.W. and S.W. winds.....	18	21	22	15½	21	16	12	14	15	22	12	17	17
Inches of rain and melted snow.....	4.77	7.00	1.8	2.94	4.97	6.72	6.99	3.36	1.90	7.55	4.01	6.34	4.76
Degree of humidity, saturation at mean temperature 1000	830	551	550	682	531	699	880	641	697	601	717	791	686
" of humidity, the driest period of mo. being 1000	811	483	661	497	454	701	691	631	661	451	617	460	585
* " " " healthiest " " year " 1000	361	244	304	501	604	954	1271	1141	901	551	499	354	641
Mortality in each month	2016	2094	2174	1597	1823	1553	2315	2614	1854	1573	1411	1507	1920

Inches of rain and melted snow during the year	57.14
Clear days during the year.....	204½
Cloudy days during the year.....	160½
Northeast and Southeast winds during the year	169½
Northwest and Southwest winds during the year.....	205½

*In this line, the natural moisture of the air in the house, (in the winter months, at 70°), ■ compared with that out-doors in fine weather, in the early part of June.

RECAPITULATION.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY READINGS OF FIVE DAILY OBSERVATIONS OF THE TEMPERATURE AND MOISTURE OF OUT-DOOR AIR IN THE SHADE, FOR 1854.

	JAN'Y.	FEBR'Y	MARCH	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	Mean, 1854.
Mean Temperature..... 6 A.M.	28.5	28	34.5	48	58	66	73	70	68	53	43	27	48.9
" Temperature of Evaporation	20	20	31	40	54	62	69	65	60	50	40	24.4	45.6
" Temperature	30.7	31	39	48.5	64	72	78	75.5	68	59	46	30	63.4
" Temperature of Evaporation	27.5	27	34	44	59	65	72	67	63	54	42	26.1	48.3
" Temperature	33	34.5	45	51	70	78	83	81	75	63	49	33	59
" Temperature of Evaporation	30	29.0	38	45	62	69	74	71	67	55.8	43	28	51
" Temperature	32	33	41.6	50.5	65	73	80	76	69	59	47	31	64.7
" Temperature of Evaporation	28.7	29	37.1	45.7	60	67	73	68.7	63.4	54	42.8	27	49.7
" Temperature	20.6	31	38	47	61	68	76	73	66	56	45	29	51.6
" Temperature of Evaporation	27.6	27	36	43.5	56	64	71	68	62	52.2	41.2	26	47.79
" Temperature for the month.....	30.2	30	34.5	48	64	71	79	75.5	68.5	58	45	29.5	52.6
Minimum Temperature for the month.....	13	16	22	30	40	50	65	62	50	40	29	9	35.5
Maximum Temperature.....	52	53	72	77	81	88	98	93	90	76	67	47	74.5
Mean Temperature of Evaporation	27	29	31	43.7	58.5	66.5	72	67	63	53	41	26	47.9
Mean weight of Vapor in a cubic foot of air	1.94	2	2.16	3	4.66	6.71	6.70	5.31	5.50	4	2.84	1.71	3.78
Mean weight to add to saturate	42	36	60	1.27	2.46	2.98	4.30	4.62	2.65	1.87	1.05	.52	1.87
Least height of Barometer in the month.....	29.40	29.25	29.02	29.11	29.52	29.08	29.80	29.30	29.78	29.40	29.32	29.16	29.02
Greatest	30.62	30.53	30.28	30.70	30.36	30.22	30.21	30.69	30.40	30.40	30.44	30.86	30.70
Mean	30.06	30.08	29.89	29.96	29.92	29.89	30.01	29.83	30.03	30.00	29.85	30.00	29.96
Number of days clear or mostly so	13	16	20	14	12	17	18	10	21	17	16	14	105
" " cloudy or mostly so.....	17	11	11	16	18	13	13	12	8	14	14	16	170
" " Northeast wind.....	2	8	4	10	2	3	9	5	5	7	1	7	65
" " Southeast wind	1	3	7	4	11	12	11	7	12	4	6	2	82
" " Southwest wind.....	16	21	2	11	10	12	7	9	1	5	8	6	96
" " Northwest wind.....	12	15	17	5	7	2	3	9	6	13	14	16	123
Inches of rain or melted snow.....	.51	3.10	.56	7	8	3.10	2.25	.96	2.70	1.68	3.52	3.60	35 inch.
Degree of humidity, that of saturation at mean temperature of the month being 1000.....	82	84	72	72	67	67	61	55	74	68	74	73	71
Degree of humidity, that of the dampest period of the month being 1000.....	41	50	50	26	56	71	60	67	61	57	24	14	45.1
Degree of humidity, that of the healthiest period of the year being 1000	44	44	52	66	99	127	149	122	122	89	63	39	64.5
Deaths in each month.....	2122	2043	2117	1948	1779	1931	4124	4187	2787	2070	1572	1880	28.578

Inches of Rain during the year 1854.....	35
Mostly clear days.....	105
" " cloudy days.....	170
Days of Easterly winds.....	144
" " of Westerly winds.....	221

METEOROLOGICAL REMARKS.

THE subject matter of the preceding tables, (with the exception of the hygromatic element and its deductions, for the first seven years,) has now been published in the City Inspector's report of this city, for the last ten years; such a publication of mortuary and atmospheric statistics in connection, being quite unique, it has now become worthy of being placed with its most important archives. To Dr. Benjamin Drake, of this city should be awarded the credit of its first suggestion and preparation, for the report of 1847, A. W. White being the City Inspector at the time. It was copied from the register of the Governors of the New York Hospital, kept at the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, for the first three years; for the succeeding four years, from that of the New York Hospital, on Broadway, and for the last three years, from that kept by the present compiler, in the eastern part of the city, as the headings designate.

The tables of 1856 have, it is thought, been printed in the most convenient form for general interest, or for easy reference, and those wishing to compare the weather and deaths from the various causes in particular months or seasons, can probably reap sufficient benefit to compensate for the loss of whatever time they may choose to devote to it. As the weather of some parts of the year was quite remarkable, a few general observations upon the seasons may not be uninteresting.

The review of the meteorological tables for the year 1855 ended with the remark, that the winter of 1856 commenced upon the 26th day of December, 1855. We now perceive, from the foregoing table, that it continued uninterruptedly and unusually severe for each of the three succeeding months. The mean temperature of the last three years, for some of the winter months, is shown below :

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1854.....	30 1-5.....	30.....	34½
1855.....	32.....	23.....	34
1856.....	20.....	24.....	32

It was observed in the preceding report, that February was the only winter month of 1855, not so of 1856, whose winter embraced over four months of the year. The minimum temperature of every day of the first

three months of the year was never above 32 degrees, and that of sunrise ranged higher on only one occasion. There was more ice in the adjacent rivers and harbors than there had been in many former years, and people walked from shore to shore upon it, on several different days; the navigation was consequently unusually obstructed; the Hudson being closed to Albany nearly four months, and the passage by the East river to Long Island Sound, about one month. The weather, however, was very healthy for those who exercised out-door, and snow storms were not quite as prevalent as usual; the whole winter was also drier. Our spring weather, or vegetation, did not commence as early as in the two previous years. The first thunder storm occurred in April. Temperate weather continued, with the exception of one or two hot days in May, until the 20th of June, when the heat of summer commenced, and continued as long as July and the first third of August, after which time the summer was cooler than usual. July was the hottest month of the year, its air also possessed the greatest drying power. The temperature rose higher in September than in August. The autumn of 1856 was drier than that of the preceding year; but its temperate weather did not extend as far into the colder months, since the winter of 1856 and 1857 set in by the latter part of November, 1856, while that of the previous winter made its advent about the opening of the same year. The fall of rain, on a level, for the year, 47 inches, is about one quarter more than usual, the quantity in 1855 was 57 inches, in 1854 not over 36 inches.

Although there was less weather during the year for valetudinarians to take out-door exercise, and quite as many extremely hot days, as well as many more cold days, (both of which are directly or incidentally generators of disease, the one by the extremes of temperature and humidity between in-door and out-door air, and the other by excessive heat and moisture in the house;) yet our exemption from much dreaded pestilence, and diminution of bills of mortality, serve to indicate an excellent state of public health, as well as the result achieved by the enforcement of sanitary measures.

These remarks should not, however, be concluded without alluding to the continued diminution of immigration, as an important element in making a decrease in the annual mortality of this city.

ERRATA IN METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.—On pages 143, 145, 147, 149 and 151, "Lon. 71°," should read "Lon. 74°;" on page 155 the heading of the third column should read "Mean humidity, saturation 1000."

Explanation of the abbreviations T. & S. when standing together signify "Thunder Storm."

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
New York, April 16, 1857.

For the following Meteorological Register, prepared at Fort Hamilton, (and embraced in this Report, from the introduction of yellow fever, and during its prevalence in that locality, and on Staten Island) I am indebted to Dr. J. H. Bailey, Surgeon, U. S. A., for his courtesy in furnishing the same, as also to Elisha Harris, M.D., Physician-in-Chief of the Marine Hospital, at Quarantine, Staten Island, from whose Annual Report to the legislature I make a few extracts, relative to the origin and spread of the endemic at Fort Hamilton, and on the Long Island shore.

" On the morning of the 18th of June, the schooner 'Julia M. Hallock,' arrived from St. Jago de Cuba, with captain, first mate, and one passenger, sick with the most malignant form of the fever. This vessel had been seventeen days on her passage, had left one of her crew sick with the fever at St. Jago, and had lost two seamen, from the malady, before reaching Quarantine."

" On the 21st of June, the ship 'Jane H. Gliddon' arrived from Havana, with several of her crew sick, and a gentleman passenger dying. Two seamen had died of the fever on the passage. The cargo consisted of sugar, molasses, and bales of uncleansed rags. Yellow fever was prevailing extensively among seamen at Havana, at the time the 'Gliddon' was receiving cargo."

" The 'Gliddon' was anchored near the middle of the bay, opposite the Marine Hospital, where she remained until the night of July the third, she drifted to the south-

east, nearly to the Long Island shore, where she remained for three weeks, until her cargo was partially discharged. Three persons, being an additional number of her crew, sick with yellow fever, were admitted to the Hospital at different times, viz: one June 29th, one July 1st, and one July 7th."

"On the 2d of July, the brig 'Eliza Jane,' and the bark 'Lillian,' arrived from Havana, each with a case of yellow fever on board, the former having on her passage lost three of her crew with black vomit."

"On the evening of July the 6th, the ship 'Lady Franklin,' from Havana to Trieste, arrived at Quarantine, in distress, with all hands sick with the fever, and two of the crew having died on the passage."

"Thus was the pestilence fairly inaugurated at Quarantine, at an unusually early period of the season, and in the most malignant form of the malady."

"Previous to the 15th of July, several of the infected vessels, lying at Quarantine, had discharged cargo upon lighters, under Quarantine orders. Up to that date 26 yellow fever vessels had arrived subsequent to the arrival of the 'Hallock,' and of this number ten or more were lying at anchor nearly opposite the Marine Hospital, or at Gravesend Bay. The 'Gliddon' had discharged a portion of her cargo, and, as subsequently appeared, fourteen bales of old rags, from that ill-fated ship, had been stored in an open shed on the United States Government dock at Quarantine."

"While lying thus at Quarantine, these vessels had destroyed or cast into the bay large quantities of refuse mat-

ter, decayed fruits, old bedding, &c.—and all such materials as floated on the water, were carried in directions, and to localities, subsequently the lurking-places of pestilence.”

The public mind was, as may be imagined, greatly agitated at the appearance of such a devastating pestilence in our midst as yellow fever, yet, as it is shown that but thirteen deaths occurred from that disease, during its prevalence in our city, viz: three in the month of August, and ten in September; and as most of these cases were traced to sea-faring men, and others connected directly with vessels arriving from ports infected with the disease, there was little cause for so much alarm. The first asserted case of yellow fever occurred in Bleecker street, and as the patient was a sea-faring man, the presumption that it was a genuine case was strengthened by the circumstance, and as such it was ultimately reported, but medical men differ in opinion as to its type, many supposing it to have been only an aggravated case of bilious fever. Soon after, it made its appearance in James street, in the Fourth Ward, partly bounded by the East river, but the department having been promptly notified by the Health Warden, I at once adopted such measures for its suppression as the exigency of the case demanded, the efficacy of which was the best evidence of their utility as a remedial agent. Few indeed were the cases of attack, traceable to persons, who may properly be designated “resident inhabitants.” Thus it is shown that the alarm created, though great, was comparatively groundless, and I am fully impressed with the belief, that, should it again make its appearance, timely vigilance and care on the part of the authorities would be attended with similar results.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

[Station, Fort Hamilton, New York. Latitude, 40° 43' north; Longitude, 74° 1' west.]

1856—MONTH.		THERMOMETER.				HYGRO-METER. DAILY MEAN.	WINDS.						WEATHER.		
		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	DAILY MEAN.		7 A.M.		2 P.M.		9 P.M.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
							DIRECTION.	FORCE	DIRECTION.	FORCE	DIRECTION.	FORCE			
June	15	70	75	64	69.66	65.33	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	16	70	73	63	68.66	66.33	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	17	72	75	67	71.33	68.66	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	18	63	63	63	63	62	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	19	63	80	63	70.33	67.66	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	20	75	86	73	78	73	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	21	90	92	80	87.33	81	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	22	■	97	78	86	82.66	S. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	23	77	77	65	73	70.33	N. W.	1	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	24	69	72	65	68.33	65.33	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	25	70	68	67	68.33	65.33	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	26	71	78	70	73	71	W.	2	W.	2	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	27	79	85	72	78.66	75	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	28	75	75	75	75	73	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	■	83	94	83	86.66	80	W.	2	W.	2	W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	30	86	95	83	89	80	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	■	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
July	1	72	84	71	75.66	67	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	2	70	74	71	71.66	66.33	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	3	72	75	69	72	69	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	4	70	75	68	71	68	S. W.	1	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	5	72	73	70	71.66	66.66	N. W.	■	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	6	80	75	69	74.66	70	N. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	7	70	75	63	71	67.33	N. W.	■	N.	2	S. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	8	69	69	68	68.66	67	S. W.	1	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	9	67	68	65	66.66	65	S.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	10	66	75	65	68.66	65.33	N.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Fair.
"	11	65	71	68	68	66.66	S.	1	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	12	65	83	73	73.66	70.66	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Fair.
"	13	76	80	74	76.66	75	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
"	14	70	82	76	76	74.33	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Fair.
"	15	79	90	77	83	77.66	W.	2	W.	1	W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy.	Fair.

July	16	83	86	76	80-82	75	S. W.	1	S.	1	S.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	17	79	94	81	84-66	79-33	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	18	84	99	83	88-66	79-66	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	19	80	70	70	73-33	73-33	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	20	80	85	80	81-66	74-66	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	21	80	82	70	77-33	69-66	N. W.	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	22	79	82	72	77-66	72-33	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	23	80	84	75	79-66	73	N. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	24	80	95	82	85-66	76-33	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	3	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	25	80	90	80	83-33	74-66	W.	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	26	82	94	82	86	81-33	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	27	83	95	84	87-33	80-33	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	28	84	97	82	87-06	80-66	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	29	80	82	77	79-66	76	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	30	77	83	78	79-33	76	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	31	72	83	72	75-66	73	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Cloudy..	Fair....	Fair.
Aug.	1	79	82	74	78-33	74-66	N. E.	2	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	Cloudy..	Fair....	Fair.
"	2	74	78	73	76	72-66	N. E.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Cloudy..	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	3	73	82	71	75-33	73-66	N. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	4	73	73	72	74	72	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	5	62	69	66	65-33	67	N. E.	3	N. E.	4	N. E.	4	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	6	73	78	70	73-66	70-33	N. W.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	7	77	84	75	78-66	73	N. W.	3	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	8	75	76	72	74-33	72-66	E.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	9	72	76	72	73-33	70	N. W.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	10	76	79	74	76-33	72-66	N. W.	1	S. E.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Cloudy..	Fair.
"	11	76	87	77	80	74	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	12	78	78	71	75-56	73	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	13	72	78	70	73-33	70-66	N. W.	2	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	14	70	72	70	70-66	69-66	N. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Cloudy..	Fair....	Fair.
"	15	70	82	72	74-66	69-66	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	N. E.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	16	76	79	71	75-33	72	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	17	71	80	70	73-66	68	N. W.	2	N.	2	N.	1	Cloudy..	Fair....	Fair.
"	18	72	71	68	70-33	66-66	N.	2	N.	2	N.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	19	69	63	69	68-66	67	S.	2	S. E.	5	S. E.	7	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	20	69	71	68	69-33	63	S. E.	3	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	21	64	70	66	66-66	63-66	N.	2	N.	2	N.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.
"	22	66	74	68	69-33	65	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	23	73	69	70	74	70-33	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	24	75	83	82	76-66	72	S. W.	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	25	72	81	68	73-66	69-66	N. W.	2	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	26	67	81	67	71-66	68	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	27	69	83	70	74	70-66	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
"	28	67	72	71	70	67-33	S. W.	2	S. W.	4	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
"	29	70	77	73	73-33	72	S. W.	2	S. W.	4	S. W.	1	Cloudy..	Cloudy..	Cloudy.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER—(continued.)

1856—MONTH.	THERMOMETER.				HYGRO- METER. DAILY MEAN.	WINDS.						WEATHER.		
	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	DAILY MEAN.		7 A.M.		2 P.M.		9 P.M.		7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.
						DIRECTION.	FORCE	DIRECTION.	FORCE	DIRECTION.	FORCE			
Aug. 30	69	73	70	70.66	67.33	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
" 31	67	75	71	71	68.33	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
Sept. 1	66	65	61	64	60	E.	3	E.	2	E.	1	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 2	64	67	60	63.66	57	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
" 3	66	71	65	67.33	64.33	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	N. E.	1	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 4	67	73	68	69.33	65.66	N. W.	1	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
" 5	70	79	70	73	69.33	S. E.	2	W.	2	W.	1	Fair....	Fair....	Cloudy.
" 6	65	75	75	71.66	69.33	N. W.	2	W.	2	S. W.	2	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 7	77	78	73	76	73	S. W.	1	S.	3	S. E.	3	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 8	70	73	72	71.66	74.33	S. E.	1	S. E.	2	S. E.	2	Cloudy.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 9	70	78	71	73	69.33	S. E.	2	S. E.	1	S. E.	1	Cloudy.	Fair....	Fair.
" 10	70	73	70	71	68	N. W.	2	S. E.	3	S. E.	3	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 11	73	80	78	75.33	72.66	N. W.	2	W.	3	S. W.	3	Cloudy.	Fair....	Fair.
" 12	68	75	80	70.66	66.33	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	Fair....	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
" 13	68	78	72	72.66	69	S.	2	S. E.	3	W.	3	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
" 14	69	82	68	73	67.66	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	Fair....	Fair....	Fair.
" 15	65	78	67	70	68.33	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	N. W.	2	Cloudy.	Fair....	Cloudy.

REMARKS.

IN presenting to the Common Council the Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year 1856, I would premise,—that as the tables are fuller and more explanatory than any heretofore published, I have thought it unnecessary, in this chapter, to dwell at great length on the statistics already presented in detail. I have briefly, in their order of precedence, referred to the contents of the various tables, instituting such comparisons with the statistics of former years, as may prove useful, instructive and suggestive.

The following comparative table, showing the mortality of the city for three consecutive years, cannot prove uninteresting, and inasmuch, as it exhibits a marked diminution in the number of deaths from year to year; it should be a source of congratulation to ourselves, and of thankfulness to a beneficent Providence, that, with a population steadily increasing, our mortality statistics should exhibit so unlooked for, and favorable a result.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

	YEARS.		
	1854.	1855.	1856.
Total number of Deaths reported each year.....	23,568	23,042	21,658
Divided thus:			
White persons.....	27887	22564	21212
Colored persons.....	701	478	446
Total.....	28,568	23,042	21,658
Male adults.....	5746	3870	3428
" children.....	9519	8397	8039
Total Males.....	15,265	12,267	11,467
Female adults.....	4936	3419	3311
" children.....	8367	7356	6850
Total Females.....	13,303	10,775	10,191
Total number of adults.....	10682	7289	6769
" " children.....	17886	15753	14889
Total number of deceased persons.....	28,568	23,042	21,658
From which deduct			
Still-born.....	1615	1564	1566
Premature Birth.....	485	374	387
Malformations, (various).....	147	134	125
Old Age.....	180	212	150
Casualties, Suicide, &c.....	742	665	689
Other sudden causes.....	123	77	50
Total.....	3,243	3,026	2,900
Total number of Deaths from disease.....	25,325	20,016	18,668
Total deaths of Adults.....	10,682	7,289	6,769
Decrease in 1856, compared with 1855.....			520
Total deaths of Children.....	17,886	15,753	14,889
Decrease in 1856.....			864
Total decrease.....			1,384

The statement entitled *General Summary*, (page 5), represents the total number of deaths for the year 1856 to be 21,658, a comparison of which, with the total number of deceased persons in the years 1854 and 1855, exhibits a decrease, contrasted with the former year, of 6,910; of which 6,665 were white, and 255 colored persons;

3,798 males and 3,112 females; and compared with the latter, the decrease is 1,384, of whom 1,352 were white and 32 colored; 800 males and 584 females.

The total number of deaths during the year 1856, it is true, was 21,658, but the precise number occurring from disease alone, so classed, was only 18,668.

During the two preceding years 1854 and 1855, with respective totals of 28,568 and 23,042 deaths, the numbers respectively attributed to disease were 25,325 and 20,016. Surely no more convincing proof of the general good health of the city could be adduced, than those figures develop.

The return of deaths in each month, divided into adults and children, with their sexes, will be found at page 6. An examination of the table leads us to a comparison of the monthly totals, and the variations in the sums of the several seasons will be found interesting and useful. We subjoin them in their order of precedence.

August	2,630
July	2,413
September	1,945
	<hr/>
	6,988
December	1,853
March	1,769
April	1,664
	<hr/>
	5,286

November.....	1,660
October.....	1,650
February	1,594
	<hr/>
	4,904
January	1,524
June	1,487
May	1,469
	<hr/>
	4,480

In the months of January, February and March, 4,887 deaths are recorded. In the same months of the preceding year 6,284 were reported, being a decrease of 1,297.

In the months of April, May and June, 4,620 deaths are recorded, against 5,279 in the same months of the previous year, a decrease of 659.

In July, August and September, the summer solstice, and at a period when sickness is extremely prevalent, particularly among children, the deaths increased to 6,998 against 6,682 in the preceding year, an excess of 316.

In the months of October, November and December, the total is 5,163, against 4,496, in the preceding year, an excess of 667.

In both years, the greatest mortality was during the month of August; the deaths in that month, for 1855, numbering 2,614, against 2,620 in 1856; and the least was recorded in November of each, when in 1855, the deaths only amounted to 1,411, against 1,660 in 1856.

The aggregate mortality, divided into periods, stands thus; monthly average 1805, weekly 415 $\frac{1}{2}$, daily 59 $\frac{1}{2}$, (nearly.)

Annexed is a classification of the sexes, with the total number of deaths for the year, arranged in tabular form.

Total Deaths	Adults.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
21,658	6,769	14,889	3,428	3,341	8,039	6,850

Of these there were:

White males.....	11,285	White females....	9,977
Colored " ...	232	Colored "	214
	<u>11,467</u>		<u>10,191</u>

The number of deceased males, as apparent by these figures was 11,467, and of females only 10,191 a disparity of 1,276, in favor of the latter. Among the operating causes which conduce to this excess of mortality in males, may be cited the exposure, and liability to accident which their avocations subject them to,—and as tending to illustrate and enforce this argument, we have extracted from the "Recapitulation of diseases," the following facts:

The total number of deaths from *Casualties of various kinds* during the past year, was 144, of which only 23 are females; those resulting from drowning, number 141, of which only 8 are females; and of deaths from fractures, 63 are recorded, of which 11 only are females. It must be confessed, however, that this is but a partial solution of the question, inasmuch as it is in the main only applicable to those of mature age, and the excess of deaths

among male over female children, remains unaccounted for. During the present year the excess of male adult mortality has greatly diminished, as evidenced by the following comparative table for the past seven years.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Excess of Male mortality.....	1338	2326	2117	1758	1962	1492	1276
Excess of Male adult mortality.....	317	331	486	822	810	451	87
Excess of Male children.....	1021	1995	1632	936	1152	1041	1159
Excess of children.....	4156	6674	4291	6454	7204	8464	8120

The following brief table exhibiting the excess of mortality in children above adults for a similar period will furnish important relevant information.

	Adults.	Children.	Excess of Children.
Deaths in 1850.....	6,411	10,567	4,156
1851.....	7,675	14,349	6,674
1852.....	8,665	12,946	4,281
1853.....	8,124	14,578	6,454
1854.....	10,682	17,886	7,204
1855.....	7,289	15,753	8,464
1856.....	6,769	14,889	8,120
Total.....	55,615	100,968	45,353

This excess of mortality among children, is a matter for deep and serious consideration as to the causes which lead to it. Conceded that the first few years of existence are fraught with the greatest danger to the prolongation of human life, yet, there is ample margin for the supposition, that carelessness and malpractice add their quota to the list. In further elucidation of this subject we have compiled from the *General Recapitulation* (page 100), the

following statistics: In this summary the number of still-born and premature births, amounting to 1,943, are not included. The total number of deaths under 1 year, are recorded as 6,050; between the ages of 1 and 2, 2,937; between the ages of 2 and 5, 2,443; between 5 and 10, 774; between 10 and 15, 294; between 15 and 20, 448; from 20 to 25, 809; from 25 to 30, 988; from 30 to 40; 1,708; from 40 to 50; 1,295; from 50 to 60, 756; from 60 to 70, 580; from 70 to 80, 383; from 80 to 90, 109; from 90 to 100, 39; over 100, 3 occurred, whilst 56 are placed under the head of ages unknown.

We are presented with some interesting statistics by comparing the deaths in each decade of life. In the first ten years, which exhibit the greatest mortality, there were 12,204, deaths; in the second, 742, being the least until the seventh is reached, in the third, 1,797; the greatest numbers, with the exception of the first; in the fourth, 1,708; in the fifth, 1,295; in the sixth, 756; in the seventh, 580; in the eighth, 383; in the ninth, 152; and in the tenth, only 39.

The deaths, ranging upward of 100 years, number only 3.

A comprehensive table of the nativity of the deceased, with the number of each sex, will be found on page 7. The following is a synopsis:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in the United States.....	8,639	7,542	16,181
Foreign Nativity.....	2,720	2,621	5,341
Unknown.....	100	24	124
At sea.....	8	4	12
Total.....			<u>21,658</u>

Of foreign birth there died in January, February and March, 1,245.

In April, May and June, 1,242.

In July, August and September, 1,401.

In October, November and December, 1,453.

The record represents the foreign deceased from 28 different countries, of which the principal stand thus in the order of numbers:

Ireland	3,135
Germany	1,257
England	418
Scotland	134
France	93
British possessions in North America.	54
	<hr/>
	5,091

Leaving for the remainder, (including unknown nativity and persons born at sea)	250
	<hr/>

Total, Foreign Nativity..... 5,341

From the subjoined recapitulation it will be seen that the number of deaths among this class of our population has been steadily decreasing for the past two years:

In 1851, the foreign deceased numbered..	6,351
1852, " " " "	.. 6,492
1853, " " " "	.. 7,104
1854, " " " "	.. 9,948
1855, " " " "	.. 6,103
1856, " " " "	.. 5,841

During the above periods the foreign immigration, as reported by the Superintendent of the Emigration Commission, was as follows:

In 1851,.....	289,601
1852,.....	300,991
1853,.....	284,945
1854,.....	319,223
1855,.....	136,233
1856,.....	142,342
Total.....	<u>1,473,335</u>

A table of the mortality in the different public institutions, with much additional interesting information, will be found on page 8. During the year 1856 the total number of deaths reported from them was 1,760, being a decrease of 966 on the returns of 1855, when they reached a total of 2,726. The comparison, in detail, is appended: At the Alms-house, Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary and Small Pox Hospitals, comprising the several medical establishments of the Alms-house Department, situated on Blackwell's island, there occurred, in 1855, 289 deaths; in 1856, 231; a decrease of 68.

Bellevue Hospital, in 1855, 352; in 1856, 318; a decrease of 34.

Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, in 1855, 188; in 1856, 98; a decrease of 90.

Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, in 1855, 1,305; in 1856, only 587; a decrease of 718.

In the City Hospital, in 1855, 287; in 1856, 262; a decrease of 25.

Colored Home Hospital and Colored Orphan Asylum, combined, in 1855, 133; in 1856, 102; a decrease of 31.

The aggregate of the remaining institutions was, for 1855, 147; 1856, 159.

The nativity of the deceased, for each of these years was:

	1855.	1856.
United States	1,256	851
Foreign Birth.....	1,470.....	909
Total.....	<u>2,726.....</u>	<u>1,760</u>

We leave this subject, with the following tabular statement of the deaths in the several public institutions, for the past seven years:

1850,	2,358
1851,	3,369
1852,	3,137
1853,	2,735
1854,	4,352
1855,	2,726
1856,	1,760
Total.....	<u>20,437</u>

As the average deaths for these years would be 2,919, the net figures for the present year show a gratifying decrease in this portion of our annual calendar of mortality.

The table of deceased, white and colored persons, on page 9, shows that the colored race contributed 466 to our general returns of deaths, in 1856. Of this number 232 were male, and 214 female, a slight decrease on the

preceding year, when the whole was 478; of whom 238 were male, and 240 females. The greatest number of deaths occurred in April, when they reached 51, and the lowest in October, when they were only 19. We give a retrospective table of the statistics of a few antecedent years:

1850	the deaths of colored persons were			449
1851	"	"	"	448
1852	"	"	"	585
1853	"	"	"	477
1854	"	"	"	701
1855	"	"	"	478
1856	"	"	"	446

Total for seven years.....3,579

Averaging 514 per year, an excess of 70 above this year's report.

The general tables, as will be seen, on reference, gives in this, and all other instances, the specific diseases of which each class died.

In all our estimates as to the comparative mortality for any specified year, the increase or decrease of population, must be a primal standard, upon which to base calculation. In a port of transit, such as New York, where there is a continual influx of immigration, and, in addition to this, an accession of invalid strangers allured by the reputation and fame of our medical and philanthropic institutions, any approach to accuracy, is to a great extent, a matter of hypothesis. The census being only taken every five years, we are necessitated, for intervening time, to

have recourse to speculative computation. The following table will show the population and increase thereof, from time to time, at the period of taking the census, commencing with the year 1805:

Year.	Population.	Increase.
1805,.....	75,770.....	---
1810,.....	96,373.....	20,603
1815,.....	100,619.....	4,246
1820,.....	123,706.....	23,087
1825,.....	166,086.....	42,380
1830,.....	202,589.....	36,503
1835,.....	270,089.....	67,500
1840,.....	312,710.....	42,621
1845,.....	371,223.....	58,513
1850,.....	515,394.....	144,171
1855,.....	629,810.....	113,416

While it is difficult to determine the number of our actual resident population, at any one date, varied as it is, from the influx of strangers at certain seasons, and the numbers of our own citizens who seek the country as a residence, during the summer, yet the census affords, to some extent, reliable data. The presumption, however, is that it generally falls short in numbers. The facts, as derived from the figures, with the deductions legitimately made, as to transient population, would plainly indicate the prominent position of New York, as one of the healthiest cities in the world.

An exceedingly valuable table, showing the number of deaths occurring from *external* causes, with nativity, color, sex and age, will be found at page 10.

The whole number of deaths, arising from these external or extraneous causes, during the year 1856, amounted to 2,990. In 1855 there were reported, under this head, 3,026, a decrease of 36 in favor of the present year.

In a brief review of this table, we shall confine comparison to the leading enumerations in the two years referred to—1855 and 1856.

Deducting from this total of 2,990, the number of deaths attributed to *Asphyxia*, *Cyanosis* and *various malformations*; *old age*, *premature births* and *still-born*, amounting, in the aggregate, to 2,501, we have a sum of 689 remaining, under the head of "Injuries." Of this number 515 were males and 174 females.

In 1850, casualties and other causes, as above-named,

	numbered.....	606
1851,	" " " "	.. 680
1852,	" " " "	.. 584
1853,	" " " "	.. 741
1854,	" " " "	.. 743
1855,	" " " "	.. 665
1856,	" " " "	.. 689
Total.....		4,708
Average.....		672
Excess.....		17
Increase over 1855.....		24

During the year the whole number of deaths, attributable to *external causation*, including injuries, was 2,990; 1,346 were males and 955 were females; 330 were male

foreigners and 145 were female; 58 males and 3 females of unknown nativity; and 29 males and 20 females were colored persons.

The following is a synopsis of the prominent causes of mortality for the past two years, exhibiting, in either case, the increase or decrease.

DISEASES.	1855.	1856.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apoplexy	201	187	.....	14
Bronchitis	368	292	.....	76
Cholera Infantum	1135	1381	246	.....
Congestion of the Brain	470	369	.....	101
" of the Lungs	303	241	.....	62
Consumption	2635	2478	.....	157
Convulsions	1922	1510	.....	412
Croup	538	550	12	.....
Debility	377	388	11	.....
Diarrhoea	781	494	.....	287
Dysentery	568	427	.....	141
Dropsy in the Head	947	842	.....	105
Delirium Tremens	84	74	.....	10
Disease of the Heart	229	243	14	.....
Erysipelas	140	108	.....	32
Fever, Scarlet	1052	1283	231	.....
" Typhus	439	227	.....	212
" Typhoid	139	133	.....	6
" Puerperal	131	130	.....	1
Inflammation of the Brain	399	376	.....	23
" of the Lungs	1119	856	.....	263
" of the Bowels	351	332	.....	19
Marasmus	1563	1447	.....	116
Measles	383	330	.....	53
Palsy	142	115	.....	27
Rheumatism	38	32	.....	6
Small Pox	101	383	287	.....
Teething	129	360	231	.....
Hooping Cough	377	248	.....	129
	17,061	15,941	.....	.....
All other diseases	5,981	5,717	.....	.....

As tending to show the relative health of each ward, the following table of the number of deaths for the years 1855 and 1856 is compiled from the returns.

	1855.	1856.	Population, Census of 1855.
First	632	641	13,486
Second	96	130	3,249
Third	169	178	7,909
Fourth	844	752	22,895
Fifth	*944	*894	21,617
Sixth	1142	1089	25,562
Seventh	1189	1266	34,442
Eighth	989	1038	34,052
Ninth	1054	931	39,982
Tenth	712	832	26,378
Eleventh	1735	1536	52,979
Twelfth	†1844	†951	17,656
Thirteenth	973	1056	26,597
Fourteenth	776	881	24,754
Fifteenth	678	436	24,046
Sixteenth	1153	1153	39,823
Seventeenth	1850	1987	59,548
Eighteenth	1374	1197	39,415
Nineteenth	‡1008	‡901	17,866
Twentieth	1682	1695	47,055
Twenty-first	§1295	§1204	27,914
Twenty-second	939	910	22,605
	23,042	21,658	629,810

Of course, in any inference deduced from these figures, allowance must be made for existent differences in population, and in the wards marked with asterisks are included—*Deaths in the New York Hospital. †Deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospital. ‡Deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals; and §deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

On pages 139 and 140 will be found a statement of births and marriages reported during the year. I desire to call attention to the imperfectness of these figures, in consequence of the non-compliance of many clergymen and physicians, with the provisions of an act entitled "an act providing for the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths." Immediately after its passage I inclosed a copy of the act to every clergyman and physician whose address was procurable; but I regret to state that the act has failed to secure a full and perfect record. The necessary blanks for simplifying the process can be procured at this office, and when the importance of the duty is considered, apathy or careless indifference becomes absolutely criminal. Instances have been of frequent occurrence, when the title to property has been endangered, by the inability of this department to furnish certificates of facts, which ought to have been recorded, and the circumstances connected with a recent tragedy suggest themselves, irresistibly, in illustration of this position. In that instance a fearful crime was perpetrated, an alleged marriage was attempted to be proven by a claimant to the property; for several weeks the attention of the Surrogate was monopolized; and all this might have been avoided, nay, more, the primal crime itself might never have been committed, had the clergyman discharged his trust, and complied with the mandates of the law in filing the certificate of the asserted marriage. Does it require any additional argument to prove that the provisions of the statute should be more scrupulously obeyed.

The seventh section of the act says: "Every person

who shall neglect or refuse to comply with, or violate the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay for each offence the sum of fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York; and the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over, one half thereof to the Corporation of the city of New York, and one half to the party making complaint thereof."

I deem it unnecessary to reiterate the important benefits which must accrue to the public, from a compliance with this statute; and whilst I should regret any necessity compelling me to have recourse to the collection of the penalty, yet, nevertheless, a sense of duty to the community will compel me to take the necessary means to insure obedience to its provisions, for the future.

SANITARY REMARKS.

HAVING thus referred, *seriatem*, to the preceding tables, I shall limit my remarks in conclusion, to such brief suggestions relative to the public Hygiene, as, in my judgment are eminently worthy of your prompt and serious consideration.

In my Report for 1855, I directed attention to the majority of these topics under specific headings; but I regret to state, that necessity still exists for a reiteration of them.

In view of the vast responsibility which attaches to the head of this department, I should consider myself recreant to the trust confided in me, if, discouraged by municipal apathy, I should fail to impress upon your Honorable Body the utility of such additional ordinances, as ■ lengthened experience justifies me in asserting expedient, necessary and beneficial, in a sanitary and life-saving sense.

I would also urge, that even in an economical light many of these recommended changes and supervisions would insure a pecuniary saving. Our city is rapidly extending its limits; the necessity for the construction of public works, such as sewers, &c., is increasingly felt, and errors of judgment, incapacity, or carelessness, might be obviated in the initiative, to our advantage in the future—grievances which we have heretofore too long endured, in the close proximity to our most densely populated localities, should be anticipated in relation to the probable growth of the city, and the power of the law,

by more stringent ordinances, should be exerted to the repression of nuisances such as are now, to an extent, tolerated.

This can be done,—the corporate authorities of New York City have ample power—"to pass all such by-laws and ordinances as they shall, from time to time, deem necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health in said city, and also for the abatement and removal of all and every nuisance in said city, and for compelling the proprietors or owners of the lot or lots upon which the same may be, to abate and remove the same." I quote from the provisions of the act passed April 10th, 1850.

Our local government being thus unrestricted in the adoption of all measures which they may deem prudent for the preservation of the public health, the responsibility of legislative enactments rests with them, and the duty of *enforcing* with the executive of this department. Although our city has been unusually healthy during the past year, yet beyond question many deaths are rightfully attributable to a disregard of the laws of health and cleanliness. In all large cities this is to a considerable extent an inevitable assumption. Localities densely populated require the greatest amount of supervision, for in them, filth is most rapidly accumulated and disease engendered. No portion of our city should be permitted to remain more unhealthy than another, and when remonstrance is ineffectual in restraining the ignorant or careless from the commission of nuisances, prompt punishment on the part of our judicial authorities would be the most effectual species of co-operation.

This is not always extended, offenders have been too frequently dismissed with a reprimand (forgotten, or disregarded,) and the impunity with which they have escaped has encouraged others, in like manner, to violate established ordinances. I am induced to believe, from the number of such dismissals, that a feeling of humanity, and the pleaded ignorance of the arraigned have mitigated punishment, but I would respectfully submit that the humanity is mistaken which pardons the individuals and risks the preservation of the public health.

In every instance where an offence against the corporation ordinances is clearly proved, I would have summary punishment follow, and a few such examples, in every ward, would beget ■ wholesome respect not now accorded.

Terror of the law is an *instinct* of the ignorant, that sanitary policy warrants us in cultivating, not discouraging. *Action*, legislative, executive and judicial can do much to improve the natural advantages possessed by our city in a healthy aspect, and the importance of the subject demands respect, and mutual assistance in the exercise of the powers and duties of government. I feel assured that the following suggestions, pertinent to this discussion, will commend themselves to your judgment; and I am convinced that their adoption and enforcement would advance a common interest—the welfare of the city.

FILTH OF THE STREETS.

As one of the most important subjects in connection with that of mortality, I give precedence to this. The most strenuous efforts to keep our streets in a proper con-

dition must prove abortive, unless an effectual check is placed upon the systematic habits of a portion of our population, to cast their garbage, slops, and offal, promiscuously in front of their residences.

Our minor streets, filled with tenement houses, packed from basement to attic with human beings, are precisely those which require the most rigid surveillance, but it would indeed be a herculean task, without some restrictive aid to keep them even in a state of semi-cleanliness. Custom has almost sanctioned the use of the streets as a receptacle for filth, and alike ignorant or reckless of consequences, the practice is persisted in to the manifest abridgment of comfort, health and life. From these narrow streets, alley-ways and courts the poisonous gases of putrifying animal and vegetable matter mingle with the atmosphere, to the injury of all sections of the city, and all classes of society. Here epidemic finds a foothold, and death the greatest number of its victims. The regular collections of the ash carts do much to promote cleanliness in these quarters, but as I have already stated, summary punishment of the offenders would do much more.

I would also urgently direct your attention to the boxes kept on the sidewalks as receptacles of garbage; faulty in construction, deficient in numbers, they are, as now, a nuisance rather than a beneficial convenience, and in these respects, as well as capacity, location and right to use, I would suggest the utility of a regulative ordinance.

DOCKS FOR CORPORATION USE.

An evil that ought to have been remedied, and which is now becoming imperative, is the allotment of docks for

the reception of night soil and kindred matter. The selection of those now in use was originally bad—situated at the foot of Rivington street, East river, and at the foot of Clarkson and Twenty-sixth streets, on the North river; all night soil, for instance, taken from the lower portion of the First Ward, for removal to the latter, has to pass through a part of the First, Third, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards; if taken to the former, it passes through a portion of the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards. The offensive odors exhaled, the noise of passing carts, and the necessity for living with closed windows, in the most oppressive weather, are minor evils to the inhabitants of these wards, compared with those borne by the dwellers in the vicinity of the docks where it is continued throughout the night. This nuisance can be easily remedied. The lower portion of our city is comparatively deserted after business hours, and there are plenty of docks which could be appropriated for the purpose, where the soil could be more conveniently removed by barges.

I would suggest, in this connection, that *all* docks for the removal of nuisances of any nature, should be *permanently* selected. Forewarned—factories and foundries would take the place of untenable dwellings, and private injury be avoided.

DREDGING THE SLIPS.

Owing to a deficiency of water, such of our slips as are used for the reception of nuisances, are sometimes offensively exposed. To obviate this, authority should be given to the proper officers, to cause the necessary dredging to be effected, when required, or a prescribed depth

of water, at all times, might be arbitrarily fixed as a standard.

CHIFFONIERS.

The class of persons coming under this definition are mainly residents of the up-town wards, but the nature of their daily avocations, subjects every quarter of the city to their presence, and the effluvia of their filthy gatherings. The neighborhood of the shanties where they dwell, is a perfect hot-bed of foul vapor, and no language could adequately describe the stench arising from a close inspection of the cauldrons containing bones, putrid meat and rancid fat, which they boil for various purposes of traffic; nor is this all, rags, possibly containing the virus of disease, examined, re-examined, washed and exposed to dry, within and around their dwellings, contribute their quota to a nuisance which should be rooted from our midst, without delay. The docks, set aside for Corporation use, in the removal of night soil, &c., might be granted as a depot to collate their refuse, where it could be disposed of, and removed forthwith; but the present practise of transporting it in bags, baskets and open handcarts should be disallowed, and close covered carts substituted in their stead.

KEEPING OF SWINE.

This is another nuisance indigenous to the upper sections of the city, which demands attention. It is the habit of the owners to collect the swill garbage and offal of hotels and slaughter-houses, the carting, of which through the city, in uncovered wagons, in violation of the ordinances, makes it more than a local evil. I would

recommend that the keeping of swine be prohibited, within the limits of the city, unless for immediate sale or slaughter; that the carts for the collection of offal be constructed with tight-fitting covers, and the persons authorized to remove the same, subjected to stringent regulations for their government.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The majority of those who reside in the vicinity of slaughter-houses are predisposed to consider them as nuisances, no matter what pains may be taken to keep them in a condition of perfect cleanliness, and I am gratified to state that this is the rule; but few instances to the contrary having been found, on investigation of many complaints made to this department. The noise of the slaughtering of cattle, it must be admitted, is disagreeable, and I have long been of the impression, that if a proper site were selected for the erection of abattoirs, the butchers themselves would generally concur in the removal. The adoption of an ordinance, that no slaughter-house shall hereafter be erected, east of the Tenth avenue, or west of Avenue A, nor any place south of a certain line, running from river to river; and that after a specified date it shall not be lawful to slaughter any cattle, within the limits where the erection of slaughter-houses shall have been prohibited, would, I think, be acceptable, and in the course of time lead to a concentration of these establishments in places unobjectionable to the public. It should be required by ordinance, that all blood should be caused to flow into a "blood-hole," and not as now, in many slaughter-houses, allowed to run over the floor, or into the street gutters. In every street, where a sewer passes, a slaughter-

house, it should be made obligatory to cause the blood and washings to flow into the sewer, and be thoroughly washed away by the Croton water.

MANURE HEAPS.

Along our wharves and river fronts a custom has for some time prevailed, of accumulating manure heaps for the purpose of "rotting," as it is technically termed. It has given cause for much and just complaint from property holders and residents of the various vicinities. Exposed alternately to sun and rain, and frequently turned over to facilitate the desired end, the steam and fume penetrate dwellings despite of all precaution. The "dumping places" were removed a few years ago, but the rapid erection of buildings in the upper wards necessitates another change. The only effectual remedy, in my opinion, is to prohibit entirely the deposit of horse manure at any place within the city limits, to have the persons who collect the manure, work under license, and provide for the immediate removal of all manure, as soon as it may be collected. The same remarks will apply to the accumulation of street manure, which has been frequently permitted to lie on the Corporation piers for a needlessly long time. This subject is one of much importance; the owners of real estate are prevented from improving their property, it depreciates in value, and the loss is shared by the city, by withholding from the treasury the revenue which would accrue from the improvement of valuable and productive real estate. Night soil, heretofore cast overboard from the docks, is now removed in boats, and the privilege affords a revenue, to the Corporation, of four thousand dollars yearly; the collection from

stables, infinitely more valuable to agriculturists, would undoubtedly yield more, and at the same time extirpate a serious and offensive nuisance.

BURIALS IN THE CITY.

An ordinance was passed in 1850, prohibiting interments in any public vault or burial-place, south of Eighty-sixth street. The importance and value of this enactment has been clearly demonstrated, and as our population is rapidly moving up town, I would recommend that the prohibition be extended, and, as soon as possible, embrace the whole island in its provisions. The custom of interring dead bodies within the boundaries of large cities is offensive and destructive to health—in a few years, at the utmost, the suggestion advanced will become an imperative necessity,—it should be anticipated.

SEWERAGE.

The large expenditure of money involved in the building of sewers, and their importance in a hygienic sense, should insure an exercise of caution in the selection of the engineers to whom the task of building them may, in future be intrusted. To a want of this caution, may be attributed the imperfect manner in which many of them have been constructed. In numbers, and capacity of chamber, they should at least bear corresponding proportions to the magnitude of the task allotted them to perform. As receptacles, and disposers of an immense mass of filth, which otherwise would be productive of injurious effects upon the public health, they are invaluable, and no wiser policy could be exercised than to avail ourselves

of the facilities now enjoyed, and add, as rapidly as possible, to our advantage in this respect.

The connections with the sewers, are frequently made by persons careless of the consequences of neglecting the proper performance of their work, and complaints are frequently made of stoppage, arising from the want of a sufficient descent to permit an easy flow of the accumulated filth, and also from the insertion of soil or branch pipes of smaller capacity than should have been provided. I would also urge that where water closets have pipes connecting with the sewers, traps should be constructed, so as to prevent the emission of foul gas into the house, and that the roof and surface water should, in all cases, be conducted to the soil pipes, and by the flood, caused by every rain, all filth would be effectually removed. At the present time, rain as well as waste water from Croton hydrants, is in most instances, permitted to drain away in the yards, or area way of houses, filling the privies, inundating cellars, and producing dampness injurious to health.

There are few subjects in connection with sanitary matters, requiring more decided action, than the regulation, by ordinance, of the drainage of surface and waste water, and the extension and use of a perfect system of sewerage.

SALE OF UNSOUND PROVISIONS.

The sale of diseased meat is carried on in this city, to an alarming extent, and some means should be promptly devised of putting an end to a traffic, as nefarious, as it is

dangerous to health. The sale is chiefly confined to the poorer classes, to whom cheapness of price is an irresistible inducement, it is sold by quantity in our markets, and retailed by hucksters, peddlers, and the proprietors of basements in the poorer neighborhoods of our city. As a sanitary measure, I have caused the seizure, and sent to the offal boat, beef, veal and pork, tested, and found to be unsound and unhealthy, but the difficulties against doing this by the insufficient ordinances are many, and the only effectual mode of striking at the root of the evil, would be, to invest officers, selected by the City Inspector, with power to take, seize, and prevent the sale of meat deemed by them to be unhealthy, and to bring the offending parties to justice. The subject is one of vital moment, and I submit that a due consideration for the health and life of all classes of citizens requires that such appointment should be made without delay.

In the annual report of 1857, a tabular statement will be furnished of the quantities of diseased meat seized by order of the City Inspector, with additional relevant information.

REMOVING THE CONTENTS OF PRIVIES.

It is to some extent the fault of the public, that this work is such an insufferable nuisance. It frequently happens, that the greater portion of the service has to be performed during the warmer months of the year, when the exhalations are more intense, and when from the pervading heat, windows are opened through which the odor of the night carts is diffused, to the great annoyance of the inmates. As by the use of chemical agents, privies

can, undoubtedly, be rendered inodorous, I would recommend the adoption of an ordinance requiring the deodorization of all sinks, before being emptied, especially during the time intervening between the months of March and November. The ordinances at present existent contemplates that the work should be done during the late fall, winter, and early spring months, but from the negligence of the owners of property, as already stated, this is too generally disregarded, even at a pecuniary loss, and additional inconvenience to themselves and families.

STEAM ENGINES.

Although not a subject for sanitary comment, yet, as complaints have been made to this department, and the matter is one which has affected, and may affect human life, I would direct your attention to the utility of passing some stringent ordinance, for the inspection of the many steam engines to be found in operation in our most densely populated neighborhoods. The catastrophe in Hague street, and the still more recent events, have created well grounded apprehensions as to their location in our midst, and there is but little room for doubt that old and worn out machinery has been recklessly erected by small capitalists, endangering life, from explosion, and destruction of property from conflagration. The evaporation of steam is a minor consideration, yet, nevertheless, it is also a nuisance, in the estimation of many who have made it a subject of comment.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

This may be included in the same category with the above; proper precautions against accident are not always

adopted by those tearing down old and dilapidated houses; officers should be appointed to supervise the execution of this trust, and obstructions should be more promptly removed. In the erection of new buildings, and their necessary excavation, many houses are rendered insecure, but over this, and similar subjects of complaint, this department has no jurisdiction, and, as they are constantly increasing in number, I would recommend the adoption of an ordinance, vesting regularly appointed officers, with power to cause the removal, or to remove the whole, or any part of any house or premises which shall, by competent judges, be deemed unsafe or dangerous.

SANITARY SURVEY.

The system of examination which I instituted, on my first entry into office, has been productive of many advantages. It has rendered the officers familiar with the several localities under their charge, and enabled them to ascertain those most requiring their constant surveillance. It has brought to light many hidden causes of complaint, such as privies leaking into cellars, and similar nuisances, and enabled the department to compile a vast amount of information otherwise unattainable. There being several thousand houses in each ward, and the duties of the Health Wardens requiring them to personally visit every house in their respective districts, obtain, record and return to this office, the name and residence of the owner of every house, the number of stories and rooms, the number of families in occupancy, the number of adult persons and children, and also, comment on the condition of the premises, particularly of the yards, sinks, privies, cellars and stables, &c.; the sufficiency of ventilation, the various

branches of business, if any, carried on, &c.; it may well be conjectured that their time is fully and profitably employed. Another advantage of this systematic performance of duty will be found, in the event of epidemic, or pestilential disease appearing in the city. The general condition of the locality, already known to the officer, the department may, by reference to the returns, ascertain the peculiarities of the neighborhood, and the liability, or otherwise, of the sickness to extend; thus its course may be traced, and its progress resisted. I anticipate, that in this respect alone, the department will in future, (as heretofore), be very much benefited.

In conclusion, I would state that the additional onerous duties imposed upon the head of this department, by the recent revision of the city charter, and the consequent monopolization of his time, have unavoidably delayed the presentation of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. MORTON,

City Inspector.

DOCUMENT No. 12.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 1, 1857.

The following reports, on the subject of a new thoroughfare, west of Broadway, and for the relief of the same, were taken up, and twenty-five hundred copies thereof directed to be printed, together with the maps and plans to be attached to the same, for the use of the members, and directed to be laid on the table.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

Whereas, By the great increase of the population and business in this city, two thirds of the people living in the upper part, who have to travel up town every evening from their business, thereby causing a great throng of people, and the travel dangerous in the narrow and densely crowded thoroughfares; and,

Whereas, Our citizens, women and children, are in daily peril of life and limb, from the over-crowded state of Broadway with stages, carriages, carts, and other vehicles, it becomes the duty of the Common Council to adopt some remedy for the relief of Broadway; and,

Whereas, On the west side of Broadway an avenue can be made, that will extend from Union square to Battery place, one hundred feet wide, which will meet the increasing wants of the population, and beautify the city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the subject be referred to a Special Committee of three, to inquire into the probable cost of preparing a set of maps and specifications for the opening of an avenue, one hundred feet wide, commencing on Fourteenth street, near Union square, running in a southerly direction to Eighth street, to the head of Greene street; thence down Greene street to Church street; thence through Church street to Fulton street; and thence opening or cutting through to Trinity place; and thence cutting through to Battery place, near Greenwich street; and that the said Committee report, with all convenient dispatch, the result of their inquiry, and the expediency of the measure.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of an avenue, for the relief of Broadway, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

The Committee have entered upon the examination of the subject, with an earnest conviction of its importance to the commercial welfare of the city. They are fully aware of the diversity of opinion which always accompanies a project of this nature; rival interests have, at times, sought the adoption of this or that scheme of public improvement, with a view to local advantage; while, at other times, some of the best plans for city improvements have been warmly opposed by sincere and patriotic citi-

zens, who failed to see their importance, or who, perhaps, might suffer a pecuniary loss by their adoption. Hence your Committee, (without reference to any previous views which they might have entertained,) have been careful to examine into all the facts bearing upon the subject, both as regards the interests of individuals, and the paramount interests of the public at large, in order that they might submit to the Board a clear, unbiased opinion.

This question of relieving Broadway, is, by no means, a new one; it has been a fruitful topic of newspaper discussion for years. It has been repeatedly referred to in the messages of the Mayor to the Common Council; schemes of every description have been suggested by persons more ingenious than practical; some for ærial railways, others for subterranean passages; and, it is a matter of surprise, that while so much has been said nothing has been done. Your Committee trust, however, that their efforts may not be equally fruitless, but that they shall be able to set forth such facts in the matter as, while carrying conviction, will induce immediate action.

To be properly understood, the subject should be divested of any thing like a local character, for it concerns the entire commercial interests of the city, and should be regarded in connection with its future growth. Legislation, to be of any value, should not be confined to the correction of the evils of to-day, but should look to the wants and necessities of the future. Too much of our legislation has been characterized by a temporizing and short-sighted policy.

The rapid growth and extraordinary prosperity of the city of New York finds no parallel in history; but yester-

day a mere hamlet, it is to-day the emporium of the Western continent. A nucleus of a few trading-houses has by a rapid growth become the entrepot of a world-wide commerce. The narrow lanes, which were once a reflex of the social character of the worthy burgomasters, whose residences were built upon them, have become the marts of a commerce which every day feels more and more the stifling effect of their contracted character. In the gradual growth of the human frame nature provides for the increased circulation which is necessary to existence, and we should not be blind to her precepts. The streets and avenues of a city are the arteries through which the current of its vitality circulates. If those arteries become too contracted that vitality suffers, and unless a remedy is provided decay must follow. The narrow tongue of land which forms the lower extremity of the island of New York, and upon which its enormous commerce is concentrated, presents, at the present moment, the extraordinary spectacle of what might be fitly termed a plethora of prosperity, so inadequate are the means of communication to the amount of merchandise which is transported through them. It is not possible that such a state of things can long continue without materially affecting the business prosperity of the city. The eagerness with which the merchants seek to locate themselves upon the lately widened streets, shows how seriously they have felt the evil. The truth is that narrow streets are a curse to any city. They are too generally the abodes of vice and crime. In them an ordinary sickness spreads into a pestilence and a fire into a conflagration. They are always filthy in summer and generally blocked up with snow in winter. They are not fit for business purposes for they

stifle commerce, nor for residences for they breed disease. Wide streets, on the contrary, are more healthy and cheerful for residence, and more useful and valuable for business purposes. There is less danger from fire, as the flames cannot spread across the street. They are cleaner in summer, and are never impassable in winter. The difference in the value of property on wide and narrow streets, all other things being equal, is very great. But aside from the ordinary advantages of wide streets, their necessity as a provision for the great and increasing commerce of a city so peculiarly situated as is the city of New York, is paramount to any other. Nearly four thousand miles of railroad have here their immediate terminus, and stretch out by their connections west, south and east into every state in the union, and north into Canada, bringing the united products of the country to New York as an entrepot for shipment to all the ports of the world, and in turn receiving here the products of every clime, these railroads distribute them to every town and village of the continent.

Every year adds its millions of increase to the business of our merchants; new palaces of industry are rising up on every hand, and so it will go on; capital will continue to seek here an investment and labor its reward, and a few years will find here a city rivaling in population, opulence and splendor any city of ancient or modern times! If there are those who doubt it, let them look back at the progress of the city for the last thirty years.

In 1826 the number of inhabitants was one hundred and fifty thousand, and the estimated value of taxable property one hundred million dollars.

In 1856 the number of inhabitants was seven hundred thousand, and the estimated value of taxable property five hundred million dollars.

At this rate of increase, in thirty years the number of inhabitants will exceed two millions, and the value of property exceed three billion dollars.

But the most striking increase exhibited is that of the commerce of this port during the last ten years, as shown in the following statements:

STATEMENT, exhibiting the value of Specie, Free and Dutiable Merchandise imported in American and Foreign Vessels into the Port of New York, for the year ending December 31st, 1846:

	MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL DOLLARS.
	SPECIE.	FREE.	DUTIABLE.	
By American vessels,	\$601,446	\$9,748,481	\$55,460,609	\$65,810,536
" Foreign "	254,994	1,375,858	7,669,453	9,300,340
Total dollars.....	\$856,440	\$11,124,369	\$63,130,067	\$75,110,875

STATEMENT, exhibiting the value of Specie, Free and Dutiable Merchandise imported in American and Foreign Vessels into the Port of New York, for the year ending December 31st, 1856:

	MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL DOLLARS.
	SPECIE.	FREE.	DUTIABLE.	
By American vessels,	\$1,246,932	\$15,239,201	\$142,477,774	\$158,963,907
" Foreign "	567,493	1,915,211	48,517,132	50,999,836
Total dollars.....	\$1,814,425	\$17,154,412	\$190,994,906	\$209,963,743

showing an increase in ten years of one hundred and thirty-four millions, eight hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars. At this rate the commerce of this port will in thirty years be one billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars. The simple ques-

tion arises how is this vast business to be accommodated? But setting aside this striking array of facts and forgetting, if possible, the wants and necessities of the future, the arguments derived from local and present necessities are sufficient in themselves to demand the immediate commencement of the proposed improvement. The commerce as it now exists is concentrated below Canal street, and the only direct avenue of communication between the transverse streets is Broadway, which is but seventy-five feet in width, from which, deducting the sidewalks, leaves $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet of roadway. Some idea of the number of vehicles which are daily crowded into this thoroughfare may be formed from the fact that there are licensed this year five hundred and ninety-four hacks, four thousand five hundred carts and one hundred and ninety express wagons; besides these there are seventeen lines of stages running into Broadway, the whole number of stages being five hundred and fifty, which, averaging eight trips per day, makes the total number of stages in that thoroughfare, during the day, four thousand four hundred; and allowing that but two thirds of other licensed vehicles operate below Canal street and that but half of them use Broadway, it would give, with the usual number of trips made by these vehicles, a total of twenty-three thousand vehicles in that street during the course of the day.

The transverse streets are for the most part built up with warehouses, five and six stories high; in many of them there is a different kind of business transacted on every floor. Carts are constantly depositing and receiving at these buildings their loads, which are invariably transported through Broadway.

At the foot of Barclay street, there is a ferry to Hoboken; at the foot of Cortlandt street, a ferry to Jersey city; at the Battery, two ferries to Staten Island, and two ferries to Brooklyn; at the foot of Wall street, another ferry to Brooklyn, and at the foot of Fulton street, east side, still another ferry to Brooklyn; and at the Peck slip a ferry to Williamsburgh. These ferries, throughout the entire day, pour into the city, and as a matter of course, into Broadway, a constant stream of vehicles and foot passengers.

Again, at the foot of Vesey street, North river, is Washington market, and at the foot of Fulton street, East river, is Fulton market. These markets supply most of the food of every description which is consumed by the inhabitants and the thousand of transient residents at the hotels. This is distributed by means of innumerable carts and wagons, which go through Broadway, as the only direct route to the upper part of the city.

The consequence of all this is that Broadway, from morning till night, from Canal street to the Battery, is a mingled mass of pedestrians and vehicles struggling and surging—sometimes wedged in and stopped for hours, then moving on in wild and reckless confusion beyond the power or control of the numerous policemen whose chief attention must be directed to the preservation of human life.

The daily exhibition of cruelty to animals; the curses and execrations which fill the air—are revolting to every sense.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to enlarge on.

these facts, they are present to every citizen. The existence of the evil is known to all, and all alike feel the necessity of a remedy. How this can be most economically applied, and at the same time be lasting and effectual, is the question which your Committee deem to be the one which they are called upon to examine.

In the first place, it is generally conceded that Broadway will always remain what it is now—the principal throughfare. By its location, it is the axis of the island, while custom has made it the mart of the city. To attempt, if it were possible, to form a rival avenue, would be in the highest degree reprehensible, as it is not for legislation to change the current of trade for the benefit, or to the injury of individual citizens. The proposed improvement, on the contrary, is the only means by which Broadway will be able to maintain its existing character, for without it that street will soon become absolutely impassable.

The remedy, to be lasting, effectual and economical, lies in the widening of some continuous line of street parallel and contiguous to Broadway. That all of these conditions should be embraced in the proposed remedy, the Committee do not deem it necessary to argue; they speak for themselves, and unless they are fulfilled, the remedy will not be accomplished.

In seeking, therefore, for a route which will fulfill these conditions, the Committee find that on the east side of Broadway the character of the streets is so irregular, and the angles which they make with each other so variable, that nothing but an entirely new avenue would subserve

the purpose—and such an avenue, while involving an enormous outlay, would at the same time divide the property into so many small and irregularly shaped gores as to be in the highest degree injurious to its value.

On the west side of Broadway, the Committee find that Church and Greene streets present an almost continuous line; that they are parallel to Broadway and contiguous to it, and that no other street or streets, on that side, offer the same advantages. Besides, these streets are too narrow for the local business now fast crowding upon them, and would, in a very short time, require to be widened for that purpose, even disregarding their adaptability to the purposes of a thoroughfare. With regard to the width which would be necessary for the proposed avenue, the Committee are of the opinion that seventy-five feet would be sufficient, for the reason that it would simply divide the travel with Broadway, while a greater width would have the effect to diminish too much the size of the blocks fronting on the above-named streets.

The Committee recommend that the widening should be made on the westerly side of those streets, since experience has shown it to be most judicious to widen on one side in preference to both; and to widen Church street on the easterly side, would necessitate the removal of the large and expensive buildings of the City Hospital.

In addition to the widening of these streets, it is, in the opinion of the Committee, necessary that they should be extended—Greene street to Fourteenth street, and Church street to Battery place, through Trinity place. The houses along the line of the proposed improvement, are

for the most part of an inferior description. A few buildings have been recently erected at the intersections of Church street, with several of the lateral streets; regarding Church street in the light of a convenient alley—beginning at Fourteenth street, the northerly end of the proposed route, we find that from there to Eighth street, the buildings to be removed are, with a few exceptions, old style of dwelling-houses.

In Greene street, from Eighth street to Canal street, the buildings are for the most part two story dwellings, of an inferior description. There are but three new buildings on the westerly side of the street.

In Church street, from Canal to Thomas street, the buildings are old, of an inferior description, and have a very bad class of tenants; from Thomas street to Barclay street some new buildings have been erected. In extending Church, from Barclay to Liberty, there would be as many old buildings removed as new, and the widening of Trinity place is immediately demanded as a sanitary measure. Thus the proposed avenue would, in the aggregate, be of the greatest possible local benefit to the property along the route, while it would enhance the value of the entire section of the city through which it would pass, affording, at the same time, the long-wished-for relief to Broadway.

The Committee can see no reason why the improvement should not be immediately commenced. A discrimination, as to the time of removal, might be made in favor of those buildings which have been erected during the last five years; besides, the Commissioners of Assessment, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, would occupy some time

in their labors, which would afford all parties that time, without which their individual interests might suffer. But let the enactment be recorded, and preparations be immediately made to carry it into effect. The matter has been too long delayed, and the time for energetic action has arrived. The reasons for this improvement are becoming daily more and more powerful, while the cost will never be less. Twenty years ago there was not a house above Canal street worth more than three hundred dollars, along the whole of the proposed route. Ordinary foresight would have caused the improvement to be made at that time; we have now to make up for past negligence; let us not, by delay, add to the cost.

In concluding this report, the Committee do not feel that their labors are at an end. While the object of their investigation has been to determine an absolute remedy for a positive evil, the conclusions to which they have arrived are such that they are not willing to rest until the subject has been fully discussed, and a decided course adopted.

In order that the owners of property, and all persons interested in the subject, might have an opportunity to express their views and opinions, the Committee caused advertisements to be inserted in the daily papers of the city, to the effect that they would meet at the City Hall, to hear all persons interested.

In accordance with the said advertisements, the Committee held three successive meetings, at which appeared numerous citizens, who were invited by the Committee to express themselves freely on the subject, as the Committee were anxious to receive all the information which

could be given to them, with regard to the most feasible route for an avenue to relieve Broadway. It was generally conceded, by those who presented themselves before the Committee, that relief of some kind was absolutely necessary, and many owners of property stated that they were ready to submit to a personal sacrifice to accomplish the object. The question was simply, which was the most practicable route? Upon this there was, as a matter of course, a difference of opinion, arising from the different manner in which the subject was regarded by different individuals, some gentlemen conceiving that the reason for so many vehicles seeking Broadway, was the diminished friction afforded by a smooth pavement; others that it was the Hudson river transportation business, which would be directed by an avenue near that river. For these and other reasons, several gentleman indicated different routes, as being such as would afford the necessary relief. Some suggested the widening of Wooster and Church; others the widening of College place and extension to Greenwich street, connecting, through West Broadway, with Wooster street, as widened, or with Laurens street widened and extended through Washington square to Fifth avenue, while the route through Greene and Church streets, was warmly advocated.

The Committee find, however, that none of the routes indicated, with the exception of the last, fulfill the conditions which, in the opinion of the Committee, must necessarily be fulfilled in order to accomplish the object desired. They have found no reason to alter their opinion with regard to the causes for the present state of Broadway. They see no objections to widening all the streets mentioned, for they believe that wide streets are necessary

to the health and prosperity of the city; but for the immediate, effective and permanent relief of Broadway and the adjoining streets, your Committee are more and more convinced that nothing but a wide, continuous avenue, contiguous to and parallel to Broadway, will suffice; and such an avenue, the Committee believe, can be formed only by the widening of Greene and Church streets, and the extension of the latter to Battery place, and they recommend the adoption, by this Board, of that route, as the most practicable means of relieving Broadway.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the following route for an avenue for the relief of Broadway:

Beginning at the southerly side of Eighth street, and widening Greene street on the westerly side, a sufficient distance to make it seventy-five feet wide, and widening Church street on the easterly side, from Lispenard street to Fulton street, ■ sufficient distance to make it seventy-five feet wide, and widening Church street, from Lispenard street to Canal street, to the full width of seventy-five feet, and in such a manner that the easterly side, as widened, shall conform to a line drawn from the northeasterly corner of Greene and Canal streets to a point on the northerly side of Lispenard street, thirty-five feet distant from Church street, as it at present exists; and that Church street be extended, as so widened, in ■ direct line to Cortlandt street, and that from Cortlandt to Liberty street it be extended to the full width of seventy-five feet, and in such a manner that the easterly line of said extension shall conform to ■ line drawn from a point on the northerly side of Cortlandt, where it is intersected by the easterly line of such extension of Church street to a point on the northerly side of Liberty street, where it is

intersected by the prolongation of the easterly line of Trinity place; and that Trinity place be widened on the westerly side, to a sufficient width to make it seventy-five feet wide, and that it be extended, as so widened, in a direct line to Battery place.

And the Committee would also state that, if in the judgment of the Common Council, the citizens and property holders on the proposed line will not agree to such improvement, on account of the vast expense and destruction of property that would accrue, your Committee, under such a contingency, would recommend that Church street be extended through Fulton, Dey, Cortlandt and Liberty streets, of the same width of Church street, and widen Trinity place on the west side, of the width of Church street, and cutting through to Battery place.

And also your Committee would recommend that College place be extended through the same width, to Greenwich street; thus opening two leading thoroughfares, and relieving Broadway, answering all purposes, and your Committee must say, a very practicable and cheap remedy for the relief of Broadway.

The Committee would also recommend that the above streets be paved with Belgian, or other square pavement, and accordingly submit for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of opening a new avenue, west of Broadway, be referred to the Board of Councilmen, together with the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and that the Board of Councilmen be respectfully requested to take early action in the matter.

WM. WILSON, *Committee*.

The undersigned, of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the preamble and resolution in relation to making some provision for the relief of Broadway by the opening of a new avenue or otherwise, respectfully

REPORTS:

That as a member of the said Committee, he has given the subject so referred that degree of attention and consideration which its importance demanded. He has attended the several meetings of the Committee called for the purpose of affording the citizens an opportunity of expressing their views in relation to this subject of public improvement, which has so engrossed the time and attention of all those who are, and have been interested in the advancement of the interests of our citizens and business men, and in devising some plan which will, as nearly as possible, effectually relieve the crowded state of Broadway.

Without entering into a detailed and lengthy statement of the number and description of plans that have been proposed, from time to time, for this object but as has been remarked in a previous report on this subject, setting aside the great array of facts that could be adduced in favor of this scheme and against that one, and forgetting, if possible, the wants and necessities of the future, the arguments derived from local and present demands are sufficiently cogent of themselves to warrant the immediate commencement of that plan which will have for its object the proposed improvement.

He, therefore, presents to the Board the following views, condensed, as the result of much time and consi-

deration devoted to this subject with a view of arriving at a conclusion which shall contain, as he is impelled to believe, the most practicable and economical plan for the object to be attained.

The undersigned would respectfully dissent from the plan proposed by the member of the Special Committee whose report is now before your Honorable Body, and submit the following as designed to meet the requirements of the case with as little labor and expense as will accord with an improvement of this nature.

Open an avenue west of Broadway, from Union square to the South ferry, as follows:--University place, from Fourteenth street to Waverley place would form a part of said avenue, it being now seventy-five feet wide and would need no alteration. Wooster street is now fifty feet wide extending to Canal street; it could be widened twenty-five feet on the west side, then, by crossing Canal street at right angles with said street and running through two blocks, the avenue would strike West Broadway at Walker street. West Broadway is of sufficient width to Chambers street and needs no alteration. College place, on the east side, is on a direct line with West Broadway and is sixty feet wide to Barclay street, and by taking off fifteen feet on its west side it would be seventy-five feet wide; then extend College place, on a direct line, through two blocks and part of a third, and it would enter Greenwich street, between Fulton and Dey streets. Widen Greenwich street on the east side to Battery place, making it seventy-five feet wide. Take off the point of the Battery at the intersection of Battery place and State street; remove the sidewalk on State street and lay it in-

side of the railing; set back the curb stone within a proper distance from the railing through to Whitehall street, thus making a fine avenue from Fourteenth street to the South ferry seventy-five feet wide, which will answer every purpose and at about one third of the expense which will be consequent upon the proposed improvement as specified in the report on this subject.

To pave the same with block pavement will give all the relief necessary and at the same time improve the property on the line through which the new avenue passes.

The undersigned is satisfied that this is decidedly the best and most economical plan to be adopted, and one that will meet with general approbation, as the property taken and destroyed would not exceed the sum of one and a half million of dollars, while that recommended in the other report will involve the destruction of five millions of dollars, a large proportion of which would necessarily be assessed on the city at large.

The undersigned believes that should the plan here suggested be carried out, all the relief necessary will be afforded and at the same time the city adorned and benefitted with another avenue, one of the finest and most useful in the city.

The following resolution is therefore submitted for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient that an avenue, west of Broadway, should be immediately opened for the relief of that thoroughfare, in accordance with the within description.

WILLIAM TUCKER,
of the Special Committee.

DOCUMENT No. 13.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JUNE 18, 1857.

The following report of the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the draft of an ordinance relative to re-organizing the Croton Department, and in favor of the ordinance, as amended by this Board, creating an additional bureau, was received, laid on the table and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Committee on the Croton Aqueduct Department, to whom was referred the annexed report of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen relative to re-organizing the Croton Department, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully considered the subject, and have prepared a draft of ordinances creating a new bureau, to be called the Bureau of Pavements, the draft prepared by your Committee being ■ substitute for the one passed by the Board of Councilmen, and which is hereto annexed.

Your Committee in view of the same recommend a non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, and offer for adoption the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Board do non-concur with the Board of Councilmen, and that the ordinances, as amended by the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, be and the same are hereby adopted.

PETER MONEGHAN,	}	<i>Committee on Croton Aqueduct.</i>
JAMES OWENS,		
WM. COULTER,		

AN ORDINANCE

TO RE-ORGANIZE THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened:

ARTICLE I—OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT AND ITS BUREAUX GENERALLY.

II—OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

III—OF THE BUREAUX IN THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

IV—OF SEWERS, DRAINS AND VAULTS.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT AND ITS BUREAUX GENERALLY.

§ 1. The Croton Aqueduct Department is invested by the laws of this state with the following powers and duties:

1. With the direction and settlement of all suits, claims and demands against the Corporation or against the Water Commissioners of the city of New York, created by the act for the appointment of Water Commissioners by the Governor and Senate, for the city of New York, passed May 12, 1834.
2. With the charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and works, and property connected with the supply and distribution of water to the city of New York, and the underground drainage of the same; and of the public sewers of the city; and the collection of the revenues arising from the sale of the water, with such other powers and duties as shall or may be prescribed by law.

3. With the preservation of the Croton lake and waters; with the preservation of the banks of the Croton river from injuries or nuisances; with the execution of such measures as may be necessary to preserve and increase the quantity of water, and keep it pure; with the management, preservation and repairs of the dam, gates, aqueduct, high bridge, reservoirs, mains, pipes, pipe-yard, and property of every description belonging to the water-works; and they shall have the construction of such new works, and the purchase and laying down of such mains and pipes as the Common Council may authorize; and also the construction, repairs and cleansing of all the sewers and underground drains, but subject to the orders and directions of the Common Council, as to the times and places of building new sewers, and to the general plan which has been, or may be adopted for the sewerage and drainage of the city. They shall be responsible for the supply of water, and the good order and security of all the works, from the Croton lake to the city, inclusive; for the exactness and durability of the structures which may be erected, and of the daily work to be performed, and for the sufficiency of the supply in the pipe-yard to meet every casualty, and for the fidelity, care and attention of all persons employed by the department in watching the works, and in making constructions and repairs; and shall inspect thoroughly the interior of the aqueduct, and make the necessary repairs at least twice in each year.
4. With the construction and repairs of wells, the paving, repaving and repairing of street pavements, and with the construction of vaults, under the authority

of such ordinances as may be passed by the Common Council.

§ 2. There shall be three bureaux in the Croton Aqueduct Department:

1. A bureau for the collection of the revenue derived from the sale of the Croton water, to be called the Bureau of Water Rents.
2. A bureau for the superintendence of the laying and repairing the water-pipes, and for the construction, repairing and cleaning of the sewers, underground drains, and wells and pumps, to be called the Bureau of Pipes and Sewers.
3. A bureau of repairing streets.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

§ 3. The chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board shall be called the President, Engineer and Assistant Commissioner.

§ 4. The President shall cause to be presented in the Board of Aldermen for confirmation the names of all persons nominated as the head of any bureau; and all works authorized under this ordinance shall in like manner be submitted for confirmation.

§ 5. All contracts for materials or work for the Croton Aqueduct, or for the construction, repairing or cleansing of sewers and underground drains, shall be made by the Croton Aqueduct Board, in accordance with the provisions of the amended charter passed April 14, 1857, and bonds for the faithful performance thereof, shall be taken and approved by them.

§ 6. All moneys payable by the Corporation, for the performance of the contracts mentioned in the last section, or for work done by authority of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and all bills or accounts for the salaries of the officers and men attached thereto, and for blank books, paper and contingencies of the department, shall be paid by the warrant of the Comptroller, upon the requisition of the Croton Aqueduct Board, against the appropriation applicable thereto; and all such contracts and accounts shall be kept and filed in the office of the Comptroller, as provided for in the twenty-second section of the charter of 1857.

§ 7. No new works connected with the Croton Aqueduct shall be constructed, nor shall any mains or pipes be purchased or laid down, or new sewers constructed, except with the authority of the Common Council; and except, also, that in case of any unexpected casualty or damage to the pipes, reservoirs or other structures connected with the aqueduct, the Croton Aqueduct Board shall take immediate measures for the preservation and repair of the same, the expense of which shall be paid on their requisition, by the warrant of the Comptroller; but an account of such expenses in detail shall monthly be reported to both Boards of the Common Council.

§ 8. All public sewers, drains and pavements in any of the streets, avenues, or public places of the city, shall be under the charge of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who shall keep the same in good order and condition, and clean and free from obstructions; and shall cause such repairs to be made to them and to the receiving basins, culverts and openings connected therewith, as may, from

time to time become necessary; also all digging and constructing of wells; the construction and repairing of wells and pumps.

§ 9. All pavements in any of the streets, avenues or public places in the city, shall be under the charge of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who shall keep the same in good order and condition, and shall cause such repairs to be made to them as may, from time to time, become necessary.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE BUREAU OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER I—THE BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.

II—THE BUREAU OF PIPES, SEWERS AND PAVEMENTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.

§ 10. This bureau, of which the Water Register is the chief officer, is charged with the duty of collecting the revenues derived from the sale of the Croton water, and has the especial charge and superintendence of the accounts of the bureau under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 11. The Water Register, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the Corporation, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

§ 12. He shall, on Thursday of each week, render to the Comptroller an account, under oath, item by item, of

all moneys received by him, containing the names of the persons from whom they were received, the amounts received, and on what account, and when paid, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain.

§ 13. There shall be in this bureau a Deputy Register who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars; and six clerks, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars each.

§ 14. The Deputy Register shall superintend, under the direction of the Register, the issuing of permits for the use of the water, and shall generally assist the Register in the performance of his duties.

§ 15. The clerks shall respectively prepare and copy such papers appertaining to this bureau, as may be directed by the Water Register, and shall generally perform such other duties connected therewith as may be assigned them by that officer.

CHAPTER II.

THE BUREAU OF PIPES AND SEWERS.

§ 15. This bureau, of which the Water Purveyor shall be the chief officer, is charged with the superintendence of the laying and repairing of the water pipes, and the construction, repairing and cleaning of the sewers and underground drains, and granting permits for street vaults, and constructing wells.

§ 16. The Water Purveyor shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Corporation, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, con-

ditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

§ 17. He shall make all estimates necessary to the laying and repairing of the water pipes, and the construction, repairing and cleaning of the sewers and underground drains, and constructing wells, when required by the Common Council or the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 18. He shall keep correct accounts of the time of the men employed, and the work upon which they are engaged, and the expense attending the same, when it is not done by contract, and shall report the same, under oath, once in two weeks, to the Common Council and Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 19. He shall examine, audit and certify to the Croton Aqueduct Board, all accounts for supplies furnished, or work done under his supervision, and as to the fulfillment or breach of any contract to be formed under his direction.

§ 20. He shall, from time to time, examine the state of the water pipes, sewers and underground drains, and repairs thereof, which, in his judgment, may be necessary, and report the same to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 21. He shall, in all matters connected with his bureau, be under the control, direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and, in addition to the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall perform such other duties appertaining to the Croton Aqueduct Department as may be required of him by that Board.

§ 22. He shall take charge of, oversee and superintend

the execution of all ordinances of the Common Council in relation to granting of all permits for street vaults. .

§ 23. He shall, in all matters connected with this bureau, be under the control, direction, and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who may approve or disapprove all accounts certified by him, and by whom alone all requisitions upon the Comptroller for the payment thereof shall be drawn.

§ 24. The Water Purveyor shall appoint, with the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board, a Deputy Water Purveyor, whose duty shall be to attend all fires, and repairing and cleaning all sewers, and such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the Water Purveyor; he shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be one Contract Clerk, who shall prepare all contracts for work done, under the authority of the Croton Aqueduct Board; and shall keep, in books, to be provided for that purpose, suitable records thereof, and perform such other duties as may be directed by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. There shall be two clerks in this bureau, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Water Purveyor, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars each.

ARTICLE IV.

CHAPTER I.

I.—OF SEWERS AND DRAINS.

§ 25. The Croton Aqueduct Board shall prescribe the mode of piercing or opening any of the sewers or drains,

and the form, size and material of which connections made therewith shall be composed.

§ 26. They may grant permission to persons to construct, at their own expense, sewers or drains, or to lay pipes to connect with any sewers or drains built in any of the streets or avenues in the city, on being furnished with the written consent of the owners of a majority of the property upon the street through which the sewer, drain or pipe is to pass; but such permission shall not be granted, except upon the agreement, in writing, of the persons applying therefor, that they shall comply with the ordinances in relation to excavating the streets; that they will indemnify the Corporation for any damage or costs to which they may be put by reason of injuries resulting from neglect or carelessness in performing the work so permitted, and that no claim will be made by them or their successors in interest against the Corporation, if the work so permitted be taken up by authority of the Common Council, or for exemption from an assessment lawfully imposed for constructing sewers or drains in the same vicinity; and upon the further condition that the Common Council may at any time revoke such permission and direct such sewers, drains or pipes to be taken up or removed.

§ 27. If any connection or opening be made into any sewer or drain, without the permission authorized in the last section, or in a mode different from that prescribed therefor, the person making such connection or opening, and the owners directing it, shall respectively be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

§ 28. All openings into sewers or drains for the purpose of making a connection therewith, from any house,

cellar, vault, yard or other premises, shall be made by persons to be licensed, in writing, for the purpose, by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 31. Every person who shall be licensed, as provided in the last section, shall, before performing any work authorized thereby, execute a bond to the Corporation, in such a sum as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the President of the Board, conditioned that he will faithfully make the openings into such sewers or drains; that he will leave no obstructions of any description whatever therein; that he will properly close up the sewers or drains so opened; that he will make no opening into the arch of any sewer or drain; that he will properly restore the earth or pavement taken up for excavating, and repave the same, should it settle or become out of order within three months thereafter, or if he fail to do so within twenty-four hours after being notified thereof, that it may be repaved at his expense, by direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board; that he will comply with the ordinances in relation to excavating the streets, and that he will indemnify the Corporation for damages or costs to which they may be put, by reason of injuries resulting from neglect or carelessness in making such opening, or in performing any work connected therewith.

32. There shall be paid to the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for the use of the Corporation, for every permit to connect with a sewer or drain from any house, store or building, the sum of ten dollars; and for every hotel, boarding house or public building, covering more than twenty-five feet by fifty feet, an additional sum in that proportion.

§ 33. There shall be paid to the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for the use of the Corporation, for every permit to connect with a sewer or drain from ■ manufactory, brewery, distillery, or the like, for the purpose of carrying off water or fluid which shall not deposit sediment or obstruction, such sum as shall be fixed by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 34. Any person obtaining a permit as provided in the last section, who shall permit any substance which shall form a deposit or obstruction in a sewer, drain or receiving basin to flow into the same, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

§ 35. The President of the Croton Aqueduct Board shall keep a record of all permits granted by that Board for connections with sewers or drains, in which he shall enter the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for such permits, with the amount received from each person, and the time when it was received. He shall render an account thereof, under oath, item by item, to the Comptroller, on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the Chamberlain. He shall also, thereupon, receive from the Chamberlain ■ voucher for the payment thereof, which he shall forthwith, on the same day, exhibit to the Comptroller, and shall, at the same time, leave with him a copy thereof.

§ 36. There shall be a general clerk to the Croton Aqueduct Board, who shall perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the said Croton Aqueduct Board, and shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, and give bonds for the faithful perform-

ance of his duties in the penal sum of five thousand dollars.

The Croton Aqueduct Board is hereby directed to report to the Common Council, on or before the first day of November next, a scale of annual rents for the supply of the Croton water, to be called the Regular Rents, and apportioned to different classes of buildings in the city of New York, in reference to their dimensions, value, exposure to fires, ordinary uses for dwellings, stores, shops, private stables and other common purposes, number of families or occupants, or consumption of water, as near as may be practicable.

To enable the Board to obtain the information necessary for this purpose, an enumeration and classification of the buildings within the water district, in such tabular form as the Croton Aqueduct Board shall prescribe, shall be made under the direction of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the respective wards, the expense of which shall be audited by the Croton Aqueduct Board, and paid on the warrant of the Comptroller.

CHAPTER II.

RELATIVE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS IN ANY OF THE STREETS, LANES OR AVENUES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

§ 37. The Croton Aqueduct Board are hereby empowered to grant permits to parties applying therefor, for the construction of vaults in any of the streets, lanes or avenues, provided no injury may come to the public thereby, and under such rules or regulations as said Board may adopt.

§ 38. No person shall cause or procure any excavation to be made in any of the streets, lanes or avenues beyond the line of the sidewalk in the city of New York, for the construction of any vault, without previous permission in writing from said Board, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be sued for and recovered from such person and the owner or owners of the lot or building in front of which such excavation may be commenced or undertaken, severally and respectively.

§ 39. The applications for the permits, mentioned in section 1, shall be in writing, signed by the person making the same, with his residence or place of business, and shall state the location and number of square feet of ground required for the same, and the proposed length, width and depth of the excavation; it shall also state the name or names of the owner or owners of the property in front of which the excavation is to be made, together with their residences or places of business.

§ 40. The person or persons making such application, shall execute a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in a sufficient penal sum, with one or more sureties, conditioned that they will faithfully comply with this ordinance, and the ordinances relative to excavations in streets; that they will indemnify the Corporation from any losses or damages to which they may be put by reason of injuries that may occur to persons, animals or property, by reason of any neglect or carelessness in the performance of the work herein permitted; that they will properly refill and repave so much of the street as may have been disturbed in the construction of the work, and keep the same in good repair for a

period of six months from the date of the completion thereof.

§ 41. There shall be paid to said Board, for the use of the Corporation, before the issuing of said permission, by the person or persons applying therefor, fifty cents for each superficial square foot of ground in the proposed excavation, and it shall be the duty of the person or persons last aforesaid, to have the proposed vault examined and measured by a city surveyor, and to file a certificate of the measurement signed by such surveyor, with said Board, before the arching of such vault shall be commenced, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars. For the services mentioned in this section, the surveyor shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner or builder of such vault the sum of three dollars.

§ 42. In case the measurement returned by said city surveyor shall exceed the measurement stated in the application, the person or persons making said application shall immediately pay to said Board such further sum as may be due in accordance with the preceding section, under the penalty last aforesaid.

§ 43. Every owner or occupant of any house or lot of ground, within the paved parts of the city of New York, before which any vault, pit, hole, cistern or well shall be made, and every person making or having charge of such vault, pit, hole, cistern or well, shall, during the whole of every night from the commencement of the construction of the same or either of them, until they shall be finally completed, cause a lighted lamp or lantern to be placed and kept at some convenient spot, so as to cast its light upon such vault, pit, hole, cistern or well, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every night that the

same is omitted or neglected to be done, and a platform of substantial planks and timbers, not less than four feet wide, and of such length as to project at each end beyond the line of the excavation, with ■ suitable railing on each side not less than three feet high, shall at all times be maintained for a passage way, on the line of the sidewalks, under a penalty similar to that last aforesaid.

§ 44. All vaults shall be completed and the ground closed over them within the time specified in the permit, under the penalty of five dollars for each day thereafter, during which the same shall remain uninclosed, to be recovered from the owner or builder of the same, severally and respectively.

§ 45. No area in front of any building in the city of New York, shall extend more than one fifteenth part of the width of any street, nor in any case more than five feet, measuring from the inner wall of such area to the building; nor shall the railing of such area be placed more than six inches from the inside of the coping on the wall of such area, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered from the owner and builder thereof, severally and respectively.

§ 46. Every area shall be inclosed within a railing, the gates of which shall be so constructed as to open inwardly, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the owner or builders thereof, severally and respectively.

§ 47. Every description of opening below, the surface of the street, in front of any shop, store, house or other building, whether covered or open, shall be considered

and held to be a vault within the meaning of this ordinance; and the master builder, or owner, or person for whom the same shall be made or built, shall be liable to the provisions, payments and penalties of this ordinance severally and respectively.

§ 48. The last preceding section of this ordinance shall not be construed to refer to those openings which are used exclusively as places for descending to the cellar-floor of any building or buildings, by means of steps, or to openings made for conveying coal or wood into the building or buildings.

§ 49. No person shall remove, or cause, or procure, or suffer, or permit to be removed, or insecurely fixed, so that the same can be moved in its bed, any grate or covering to the opening or aperture of any vault in the city of New York, under the penalty of ten dollars. But this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the removal of such grate or covering during the period when the opening to the vault is in actual use for the conveyance of coal or wood to the vault or building.

§ 50. All ordinances relative to the construction of vaults, cisterns and areas, or such parts thereof as may be inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER III.

BUREAU OF PAVEMENTS.

SEC. 51. This bureau, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Pavements, is charged with the duty of paving, repaving, and repairing the streets.

§ 52. The Superintendent of Pavements shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond to the Corporation, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, he shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; he shall take charge of, oversee and superintend the execution of all ordinances of the Common Council, in relation to paving, repaving, and repairing the streets.

§ 53. He shall, with the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board, employ, on daily pay, as many competent persons as may be necessary, with carts and other implements, to repair the pavements of the streets; but shall report monthly, to both Boards of the Common Council, the cost thereof.

§ 54. He shall make all estimates necessary to, or connected with paving, repaving and repairing the streets, when required by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 55. He shall continually inspect the pavements of the streets, which have been accepted by the Corporation, and which are to be repaired at the public expense, and with the consent of the Croton Aqueduct Board, shall repair the same forthwith, when any repairs shall be necessary, not exceeding in amount one hundred dollars.

§ 56. He shall keep correct accounts of the time of the men employed, and the work upon which they are engaged, and the expense attending the same, when it is not done by contract; and shall report the same, under oath, once in two weeks, to the Common Council and the Croton Aqueduct Board.

§ 57. He shall examine, audit, and certify to the Croton Aqueduct Board, all accounts for work done, under his supervision, and as to the fulfillment or breach of any contract for work required to be done under his direction; and no requisition shall be drawn by the Croton Aqueduct Board, for any bills, accounts or contracts, for paving or repairing the streets, unless certified by the Superintendent of Pavements.

§ 58. He shall, in all matters connected with his bureau, be under the control, direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, who may approve or disapprove all accounts certified by him, and by whom alone, all requisitions upon the Comptroller therefor shall be drawn.

§ 49. The Superintendent of Pavements is specially charged with the duty of attending to the enforcement of all laws of this state, and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, relating to pavements in the city of New York, and is required, from time to time, to report to the Corporation Attorney, all violations thereof; but this section shall not apply to authorizing of street incumbrances.

§ 60. There shall be a clerk in the bureau, to be called the Clerk to the Superintendent of Pavements, who shall keep the accounts of this bureau, and prepare such papers, perform such other duties appertaining thereto, as shall be directed by the Superintendent of Pavements. He shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

DOCUMENT No. 14.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 6, 1857.

The following report of the Committee on Lands and Places, allowing the Receiver of the Association for the Industry of All Nations until the first of May, 1858, to remove the Crystal Palace, was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom was referred the subject of allowing the Crystal Palace to remain on Reservoir square, and remonstrances thereto, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given the subject referred to them a full and protracted examination; they have heard parties for and against the removal of the Crystal Palace, and the evidence taken is herewith presented and accompanying their report. Your Committee would state, that very many points were submitted for their consideration in regard to the powers of the city in the premises.

In the year 1851, application was made by Edward Riddle and others for permission to erect the Crystal Palace on Madison Square, for the exhibition of the industry of all nations; but, meeting with strong opposition from the property owners surrounding the square who had been assessed for its improvement as a park, Reservoir square was finally selected, and resolutions passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, January 13, 1852, designating that place for the building to hold the exhibition in.

The Crystal Palace Association is now an insolvent corporation, and Mr. White has been appointed, by an order of the Supreme Court, receiver of the property. In his capacity of receiver, he asks permission to have the palace remain a suitable time, to give him an opportunity to close up the affairs of the association and dispose of the property to the best advantage.

As regards the building, your Committee are of the opinion that the city has, by law, become its real owner; but, aside from any question that might be raised on this point, your Committee feel that an amicable arrangement should be made so as to satisfy the interests of both parties, the *receiver* and the *remonstrants*. This can be best accomplished by causing the removal of the building within a specified time, so as to enable the property owners to make arrangements for improving their property, while giving all reasonable time to the receiver to dispose of the building

It appears, by the circular issued by the American Institute, that they have already made arrangements for holding the twenty-ninth annual fair in the Crystal

Palace, and intend to open on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of September, and continue open until the twenty-eighth day of October. This Institute was "incorporated for the purpose of encouraging and promoting domestic industry in this state and the United States, by bestowing rewards and other benefits on those who excel in any of the departments of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts."

Exhibitions have been held by this Institute for twenty-eight years; the importance of these annual fairs is highly estimated, and generally regarded with favor: it enables the people to compare the various improvements from year to year, and note the progress of art in our republic. The knowledge thus obtained, by examination, is carried far and near, and diffused throughout our whole country.

The managers of the Institute desire to present to those who are disposed to exhibit useful inventions, increased facilities, and to render this fair more attractive than usual; and therefore ask that no impediment may be placed in the way by causing the speedy removal of the Crystal Palace.

These considerations, so earnestly forced upon your Committee, have had some weight, particularly as the building is just adapted to such an exhibition; but again, the property owners in the neighborhood allege, that, by the continuance of the palace, property is becoming more and more useless to them. Your Committee is constrained to recommend a medium course, and therefore submit for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the provisions of the charter, the

Common Council cannot legally renew or extend, by resolution, the lease of the property on which the Crystal Palace now stands, and that the application of John H. White, Receiver of the Association for the Exhibition of Industry of All Nations, for such renewal or extension, be and the same is hereby denied.

Resolved, That the receiver of said association, or other person or persons legally representing, holding and controlling the building known as the Crystal Palace, be allowed until the first day of May, 1858, for its entire removal from the property of the Corporation on which it is erected and inclosed, provided that the said receiver, or other person or persons legally representing, holding and controlling the building will enter into a bond, with adequate securities, with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to be approved by the Comptroller of the said city, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the removal of the Crystal Palace from the lands of the Corporation, within the period of time allowed as above.

WILLIAM WILSON,	}	<i>Committee on Lands and Places.</i>
JAMES GRIFFITHS,		
WILLIAM COULTER,		

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of the disposal of the Crystal Palace, met on Wednesday, the 27th of May, at two o'clock P.M., in No. 8 City Hall.

Present—Aldermen WILLIAM WILSON, WILLIAM COULTER and JAMES GRIFFITHS.

A large number of interested parties were present.

JOHN H. WHITE, the Receiver of the Crystal Palace, said:

As I stated at the last meeting of the Committee, I do not intend to make a speech, or go into the examination of many witnesses; but in regard to the time that would be required to remove the Crystal Palace, if the question should come up, as to the time necessary for removing it, I would like to examine one witness; his testimony will be confined to the time it would require to take that structure down, in a proper manner, and remove it. The testimony of Mr. Stanton, upon that point, is important; he is a machinist; he superintended the erection of the Crystal Palace, and knows better than any one else how long it would take to take it down.

Mr. GEORGE W. STANTON, being called, said—My place of business is in Seventy-seventh street; I know every stone and piece of iron in it.

Q. What length of time would it require to take the Crystal Palace down.

A. To take it down, so as to put it up again, it would require a year; it is so put up with screws, of which there are many thousands, and which are now rusted in, that it

would take four times as long to take them out as it did to put them in; unless they are managed with great care and patience they will be broken and spoiled, so that they cannot be used in putting up the structure again.

Q. Could this work be done well in cold weather?

A. It could not, the iron, and especially the screws, would be broken.

Chairman—You superintended the erection of the palace?

A. Yes, sir.

Chairman—And how long would it require to take it down?

A. It would take all of ten months; it would take from ten to twelve months.

Chairman—How many men did you have employed in putting up the building?

A. We had five hundred to work on it.

Chairman—How many men would you employ to take it down?

A. It would take two hundred and fifty men.

Chairman—Why not employ five hundred men?

A. The palace is put up without the several parts of it being marked; so in taking it down, each piece would have to be marked for its proper place; if you wanted to take it down, for old iron merely, it could be done in two months, or even in a day, by putting powder under it, and blowing it up; but to take it down, and mark it, it would require at least ten months.

Chairman—How long was the Crystal Palace in being erected?

A. It was nine months.

Chairman—How many men worked upon it during that time?

A. There was an average of three hundred and fifty men employed upon it; it would take from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men to take it down in ten months; over one hundred and fifty men could not work to advantage upon it, in taking it down; from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men could take it down in ten months.

Chairman—What is the difference in the value of the stuff or materials, after the building is taken down, than when it was put up?

A. To take the building down, and put it up again, it would be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; it cost five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the first place, to erect it; seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was the whole cost of every thing; but the erection of the building cost five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; it cost thirty thousand dollars to prepare the ground; it was erected by three hundred and fifty men in nine months, and it could be taken down by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men, in ten months.

Chairman—Could you not take the building down quicker than you could erect it?

A. I said before, we could take it down in three months to melt it for old iron, but to preserve it so to put it up again, it would require ten months; it would cost much more to take it down to put up again than to take it down for old iron. To take the palace down and mark every piece so as to put it up in the original form, would be a very neat and careful performance.

Chairman—Could you not get some one to make a con-

tract to take it down and erect it again inside of ten months?

A. No, sir; no, sir.

Chairman—Would you not contract to take it down and level it in good order, so other parties could put it up, in five months?

A. No, sir.

Mr. White. If any one will examine the building, they will see how difficult it will be to take it down, to get the screws out properly, and to mark the pieces.

Witness. There are eighteen thousand tons of cast iron, and two hundred tons wrought iron, then there are millions of bolts and screws.

Q. Was not the Crystal Palace built by sections?

A. Yes, sir; there are eight sections?

Q. These sections are distinct parts, and these distinct parts form the whole?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, you can build these sections separately, and can you not begin at them all at the same time, to take them down?

A. No, sir; we have to begin at one particular end; for the structure is so united that it is necessary to begin there?

Mr. White. If the building is to go away, and any one will take the job of removing it, in ten months, I am anxious to give it to him, for it has always been estimated by other persons, that it would require twelve months. Mr. Stanton happened to be here, and I got him to make his statement in regard to it; I tried to get the architect of the building to come here, but he was away.

It is very important that the Committee should know

how long it would take to take down the building, if the question resolves itself into the decision that it shall be taken down. The screws are not only rusted in, but they are as it were oxydized in, and it will require a great deal of care to remove them. If the Committee require any more testimony upon this I will give them that of persons who took part in building those sections.

I will here present you a document with the signature of property holders in that locality, praying that the Crystal Palace should not be removed from there; they all own lots and houses in and around that vicinity. These are petitioners of property holders in that vicinity, and not of citizens generally.

Joseph E. Simpson appeared as an individual citizen to remonstrate against the removal of the Crystal Palace, but his remarks were ruled out by the Committee, as irrelevant at that stage of the proceedings.

Christian Blunt said—I reside and own property in Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets; I own half a block by the palace, it is on the lower side, or corner of Sixth avenue; I would rather have the palace remain; I bought the property on account of the Crystal Palace being there, and would rather that it should not be removed. When I bought, I considered that it was going to remain there.

Q. Is your property improved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is on it?

A. I have two buildings on it.

Q. Are they frame houses?

A. No, sir, brick houses.

Q. Fronting on Sixth avenue?

A. Yes, sir, on the southwest corner of Forty-third street.

Mr. White. If I cannot get more signatures of those who own Corporation property—that is, those who bought their property from the city, on or according to that map, for the retention of the Crystal Palace than they can for its removal, then I will immediately consent to its removal; I am perfectly willing to rest the question upon this point; the will of a majority of the original purchasers of the Corporation property; if they are for its removal, I will willingly consent to it; if they are against it, let it remain.

Question to Mr. Blunt.—Don't you find that the proprietors who immediately reside there, have a great desire for the Crystal Palace to remain there?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Banks and several others, immediately contradicted that.

Chairman to Mr. White—Show what purchasers you have here against the removal of the palace?

A. The truth is, that whole matter was gone over before the previous Committee, and I did not think it worth while to take up the time of the Committee with that, though I have petitions here against its removal. You will find that the Crystal Palace is hemmed round with persons who are anxious for the palace to remain.

John H. White, Esq., then summed up with the following remarks:

At our former meeting I stated that I would be willing to present some points of the case, on which I rely, in a very brief way. Mr. Brady I see is not here, and it would not be proper to go into a lengthy argument; but

still, inasmuch as an opportunity was not before given me to state my points, I hope the Chairman will indulge me for a very few minutes.

In the first place the ground in dispute is a part of the common lands of the city, ceded to the Corporation under the Dongan charter of James II., in 1686—reaffirmed by Queen Anne, in 1708, through Lord Cornbury and re-granted by George II. in 1730, to Governor Montgomerie.

So, if the Chairman please, the city derives its title to this land under the original Dongan charter in 1686.

Formerly it was dedicated to a burying ground, but not being fit for that purpose, the following resolution was passed on the 31st of July, 1837. You will find it on the seventy-third page of the fifth volume of your reports:

Resolved, That the ground between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and Fortieth and Forty-second streets, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for a reservoir.

That act has never been rescinded, and as a matter of law, instead of being dedicated to a park, it is dedicated to a reservoir, but still, while the city don't want it for a reservoir, they can use it for any thing else. Until that resolution of the 31st of July is rescinded, the ground cannot be dedicated or permanently used for any thing else than a reservoir.

Secondly, as to the map on which the remonstrants base their claims, it does not dedicate the ground for a public park any more than for any other public purpose, and even that was made and prepared without the knowledge or assent of the Common Council. The first and only claim of the remonstrants is, that they purchased the ground upon a map got up by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. But the Commissioners of the Sinking

Fund had no right to dedicate the plat, for a public park, or any other purpose whatever; they had no more power to do it than I have. It was done without the knowledge or consent of the Mayor, Common Council, or any one else. It was a way of erecting a park that the law don't recognize. And, even if the law was valid, I ask the Chairman if there was not a reservation which at least should have told them to beware, as it said, for a park or other public purpose. They now say it must be a park, but suppose the city should say we want that for a market, for a station-house, or any similar purpose, it must have the ground, for, as a matter of law, it is no more dedicated as a public park than my land is.

Third. A majority of the property owners and residents in the vicinity of the square, are in favor of the retention of the palace. The remonstrants, almost without exception, are non-residents, and refuse to improve their property.

Mr. Banks lives in the Fifth avenue, but the persons whose names are on my petition, you will find live in the vicinity of the palace; and you will find that there are five to one of those who reside there against its removal.

Fourth. A park is not required in that locality; the ground is not adapted to it; it would create a needless tax to maintain it. It may, indeed, be a question whether it would not be a nuisance instead of a benefit. Even if the people there universally asked for a park there, it would be proper for the Committee to look and see if it was a proper place for a park. On the one side of it there is the stone walls of the reservoir, on the other is the Sixth avenue, and that is going to be a business avenue; Banks and others, own the streets at the other sides of the

square. It is a small plot of ground, and it would make a small park. It is worth seventy-five thousand dollars now, and should not be given away for the benefit of a very few persons; besides, these persons have not improved their property as the others have. We went up there the other day with the Committee, and invited the remonstrants to be there, but not one of showed his head.

Mr. Smith.--That is not so; you better keep to the truth; I was there myself, at least I was there once with the Committee.

Mr. White.--Mr. Smith you were not present in the year 1757, when a Committee was there. I stated and repeat, when this Committee visited that locality for the purpose of having pointed out to them the situation of the lots of the remonstrants and the petitioners, not one single remonstrant was there; not one of them dare appear when the Committee could see with their own eyes; but they can come down here and make representations that they are being terribly wronged.

Mr. Smith. So we are, sir.

Mr. White. Wronged? why, we purchased his lots for five hundred dollars a piece, in 1850, and leased them out, for five years, at the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, those vacant lots; the taxes, &c., also to be paid, and now they could not be bought for four thousand dollars a piece, right where they stand.

While the city don't want this Reservoir square for any public purpose, it can get a rental for the land, if it desires it, and at the same time keep the grounds neat and ornamented with trees. It appears to me I would sooner have it thus, than a park thrown open to the public; it is too small a place for a park. I examined Mr.

Stanton this afternoon, for I thought it would be proper, should the Committee determine that the palace ought to be removed from its present locality, that they should have a little knowledge of the time that it would require to remove it. Now, if the palace should have to come down, (I will argue now as though it was settled that it should come down,) we ought, at least, to be permitted to take it down next season. Instead of this, for the present season, the American Institute have no other place except this for holding their fall exhibition in. It cannot be taken down in the winter, for the iron could not be managed; but if it is to be taken down let it be the next season, as soon after the frost has got out of the ground as possible. I will herewith submit a resolution. If the building is to be removed, it must be destroyed utterly or carried to some other place. The only place it can be removed to, is the Central Park, and that is not now in a condition to receive it. I called upon one of the Central Park Commissioners to-day, and he informed me there were doubts about the constitutionality of the law which established that commission, and that they would not take any action until after next winter; he thought it would not be best to do any thing until there was some further legislation upon the subject; so the Crystal Palace cannot be removed there for the present. I have drawn a resolution, which I will present to the Committee.

Mr. Banks. Stop; wait until the other party have got their side presented, before you draw your resolutions to prejudice any person's mind.

Chairman—Mr. White must not be interrupted.

Mr. White. I will present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Receiver of the Crystal Palace As-

sociation, or other person or persons legally representing, holding and controlling the property of said association, be allowed the full period of two years from the date of the passage of this resolution, to remove said property and building, known as the Crystal Palace, from its present location, and in the mean time, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York shall, at all times, have free ingress and egress thereto; and that said Receiver shall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, keep the grounds surrounding said building in good order, at his own expense, while said building remains on said square.

If it is to take ten months to remove the palace, as it will, this resolution supposes that it will be commenced next year.

In other words, it is at this time impossible to tell at what time the Central Park will be in a condition for the Crystal Palace to be removed there; therefore, this resolution merely lets the palace continue in this place until there is a direction for removing it. This seems to me to be equitable and reasonable, with, however, the further restriction that the Common Council shall have the superintendence of this building, and shall have access to it at all times. A rental may also be imposed upon it, if necessary.

HIRAM R. DATER next came before the Committee, and said:—I own property in Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

Q. Is there any improvement upon it?

A. Yes, sir, there are from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars' worth of improvements upon it.

Q. Are you in favor of the Crystal Palace remaining where it is?

A. No, sir, I want it removed.

Q. Why do you wish it removed?

A. Because I think it would be an improvement to the property.

Q. Does the Crystal Palace draw bad characters there?

A. I don't know; I heard that the palace was going to be removed, and I bought my property under that consideration.

Q. The Crystal Palace was there when you bought, then?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which would you prefer, the palace or the reservoir?

A. I have not thought of that; I purchased there, expecting the city would make a park of the ground; I understood the city had a right to put a reservoir there, but that a park would be made of the ground.

Q. How long have you had your property?

A. I have owned it only three months.

Q. Have you seen at, in or around the palace, any disorderly characters?

A. No, sir.

Q. In what way does the Crystal Palace injure your property, or that neighborhood?

A. I have no particular reason, only I think, by having it taken away, it would improve the property.

Q. Why do you think it would improve the property?

A. I think people would then build up more there; I have spoken to a great many, and asked them why they did not build on their property, and they have replied to me that they would build when the palace was removed.

Q. Was not most of that property bought there because of the Crystal Palace being there?

A. Some time ago I think it all was.

Chairman. You have no particular reason for wishing the palace removed, only you think it would improve the property?

A. That is all.

Mr. White. Have you seen any objectionable features on the grounds about the palace?

A. I have not.

Q. Were you ever in the palace in the evening?

A. Yes, sir, last fall.

Q. The same things that caused houses to grow up there caused the value of property to increase?

A. At the time it did.

Dr. John Milloy here presented the original maps to the Committee, upon which the lots about the Crystal Palace had been sold. He said:

The location of the Crystal Palace there is a great disadvantage, for no first rate dwellings will be built there while it remains. I will not live there while it stands where it is. I bought there with the belief, in accordance with the statement at the sale, that the ground would be a public park.

Q. Does the location of the palace there benefit business generally?

A. I don't know about business; some business it might; we want a quiet place for residences; this is the highest ground in the city, and I selected it for a residence some years ago; I bought four lots, for the sum of one thousand two hundred and seventy dollars; I rented

the four lots, after the palace was located there, for five years, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum; taxes and assessments to be paid by the lessee.

Q. What would you take for them at the present time?

A. I bought them for myself.

Q. What will you take for them to-morrow?

A. I did not buy them to sell.

Q. Which do you think is worth more, a lot opposite the palace or a lot opposite the reservoir?

A. With the expectation that the palace will be removed, those opposite the palace are worth more than those opposite the reservoir.

Chairman. In case the palace was removed, could not the city erect a reservoir or market there?

A. Yes, sir; but we know very well that it is not going to do so; the city has an interest in the property, and will not do any thing that will ruin it.

Q. Is there any improvements on your lots?

A. There is a house, used as a store-house for empty barrels.

F. S. Banks, Jr., then read a letter from J. Bixby, desiring his name to be taken from the list of those desiring the palace to continue in its present locality, and placed with the remonstrants who desire its removal. He also presented a list of the prices for which the property or lots were originally bought from the Corporation.

Mr. Banks, Jr., then stated that the city could not grant any privileges to the Crystal Palace whatever, because there is a law which says when any corporation has suspended payment, and don't pay their own notes for one whole year, it shall be dissolved—it shall be deemed to have surrendered all its rights, privileges—and shall be

adjudged to be dissolved. Mr. White has now no power whatever over it, except as a receiver. On the fifteenth day of December, 1854, the Judge of the Supreme Court ordered a judgment against this corporation, and a receiver for it to be appointed. Now, this receiver comes before the Board, and asks you to authorize him to keep this property, notwithstanding that the Judge of the Supreme Court has ordered him to sell it, and sell it in a particular manner. I would call your attention, at this point, to the case—*Livingston against The Mayor of the city of New York*.

In 1845, under the direction of the Corporation, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund made this map, and disposed of this property according to the stipulations of the map. Now, that must have been done by the power and with the consent of the Common Council, else the Corporation Counsel would have prevented such illegal work; at least they must be presumed to have had power until the contrary is shown. That map is a part of the deed of that land, and for that reason it was carefully filed away and preserved. After this, a petition was sent to the Board of Aldermen, asking that they would fit up this land—then known as Reservoir square—as a park. That Board passed an ordinance, and appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars for that purpose. The Committee on Lands and Places, to whom the subject was referred, were unanimously of opinion that the ground should be improved. They reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the grounds, bounded by Fortieth and Forty-second streets, the reservoir and Sixth avenue, be erected, and that the same be inclosed in a neat orna-

mental fence, the same to be used as a public park until required for ■ reservoir or other public purpose.

Now, I ask, if the Crystal Palace is a public purpose or a public association? If so, what advantage do we derive from it?

DOCUMENT No. 15.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JULY 9, 1857.

The following communication from the Comptroller, in relation to the station-houses and other police property belonging to the city of New York, was received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of New York, July 8, 1857.

To the Common Council:

By the fourteenth section of the act creating "The Metropolitan Police," passed April 15th, 1857, it is provided that "it shall be the duty of the Common Councils of New York and Brooklyn, in accordance with the practice and ordinances now existing therein, to provide, at the expense of said cities, all necessary accommodations for the station-houses required by the Board of Police,

with lodgings for vagrants and detention of persons arrested; to furnish, light and warm the same day and night. In case of failure on the part of the Common Council, to provide these accommodations, the Board of Police are empowered to provide the same, and charge the expense to the city.

The fifteenth section also provides that "all telegraphic apparatus, public police property, books, records and accoutrements, now in the possession of the Police Departments of Brooklyn and New York, are hereby given for the use of the Board of Police."

By the recent disbandment of the old police, the various station-houses have come into the custody of the Comptroller, as will be seen by the following section of the ordinance of 1844, title 4, section 1.

"It shall be the duty of said Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachment thereon."

The station-houses, and other police accommodations required to be furnished by the Common Council to the Police Commissioners, can now readily be supplied by a transfer at once of all these accommodations to the custody of the new Police Commissioners, and the Comptroller will co-operate with the Common Council in furnishing these accommodations, by the transfer of all the real estate belonging to the Police Department.

If this course is not adopted, it will then become the duty of the Comptroller, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to rent or sell the premises thus released from the public use. As they are not

adapted to the common purposes of business, this would produce a great sacrifice, and subject the city to a large additional tax to supply the police with erections for the precise object for which these buildings have been made; and more than this, the scanty proceeds arising from the sale of these buildings, would be paid into the Sinking Fund, and the expense of new accommodations would be a direct tax to add to the already overburdened citizens.

From this state of facts, it is the obvious duty of all the agents of the Corporation to use this property to answer the requirements of the new police law; and whatever is done in this matter should be done quickly, to prevent injury to the station-houses or loss of the property in them. By the section before quoted from the ordinance of 1844, it is made my duty to prevent encroachments on the real estate of the city, and by the ordinance of 1849, I am required to report the same to the Common Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller*.

DOCUMENT No. 16.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

AUGUST 20, 1857.

The following communication from the Counsel to the Corporation was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
New York, August 19, 1857.

*To the Honorable the Common Council
of the city of New York:*

On the 10th of the present month, the Comptroller of the city of New York sent a communication to you, respecting a judgment recovered against the city, by Robert W. Lowber, under which, upon the refusal of the financial agent of the Corporation to pay the amount, an execution was issued, and a levy made by the sheriff, upon all the personal property belonging to the city. Inasmuch as in this communication the Comptroller refers to me, and to the legal proceedings in the action, and because he mis-

states facts in connection with the use of my name, I deem it my duty to correct his errors in that regard, and to present to you, briefly and succinctly, the facts of the case, so far as this department is concerned.

On or about the 2d day of March, 1857, this department received a resolution of the Common Council, in these words:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to purchase, without delay, for the use and purpose of a market, the property of Robert W. Lowber, comprising a block and part of block of ground lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward, and bounded by Sixteenth street and Seventeenth street, Avenue C and the East river, together with the bulkhead in front thereof, extending from the centre line of Sixteenth street, to the centre line of Seventeenth street; and the water front, between the centre lines of said streets, as continued, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars (\$196,000,) the Corporation assuming the taxes and assessments unpaid thereon, in accordance with the proposition submitted to the Comptroller by Robert W. Lowber, under date of November 6, 1856; the property to be conveyed by good and sufficient warranty deed, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, except taxes and assessments, upon the title to the said premises being approved by the Counsel to the Corporation; and the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, and provided the said taxes and assessments to be assumed by the Corporation, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the said premises, when purchased shall

be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Jan. 21, 1857.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 18, 1857.

Received March 2, 1857, from his Honor the Mayor, without his approval or his objections thereto; therefore, under the provisions of the amended charter the same became adopted.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

I was then, as I had for some weeks previously been, in a low state of health, not recovered from a severe attack of scarlet fever, and unable to give to the business of my office any personal supervision or assistance. The title to property acquired by the city is not personally examined into by me. I select for this responsible and onerous labor a professional clerk, and give to litigation proper my own immediate attention.

In the regular course of the duties of this office, the title to the property purchased by the Corporation from Mr. Lowber was examined by one of my assistants; some weeks were devoted to its examination, and it was reported to me as free from objections. The judgment of the gentleman who examined it was indorsed by the written opinions of some of the best lawyers in the country; Charles O'Connor and Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esqrs., severally pronounced the title to be perfect. Thus fortified, I gave to it my official approval, and subsequent examination has satisfied me of the correctness of the views of the eminent gentlemen whom I have named.

Shortly afterward, a deed, duly executed, was presented to me, and its form approved of.

The next knowledge of, or connection I had, with the matter, was a summons and complaint which had been served upon the Mayor, in an action in which Robert W. Lowber was plaintiff and the Corporation defendant, were received at this office on the 13th of April, 1857; and, upon the same day, a consent for further time to answer it was obtained.

The complaint is in these words:

SUPREME COURT,

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ROBERT W. LOWBER,

against

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Robert W. Lowber, the plaintiff in this action, complains against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, the defendants herein, and says:

That the defendants are a corporation duly organized and incorporated by and under various charters and laws of the state of New York.

That a resolution, of which the following is a copy, was passed by the Board of Councilmen and the Board of Aldermen of the said Corporation, on the 13th of August, 1856, and was approved by the said Mayor, the 16th of the same month, that is to say:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for a block of ground, containing from fifty-five to sixty-five lots, of twenty-five feet front each, with the water front, situated between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, on the East river, for the use and purpose of a market; and that he report the same to the Common Council, within thirty days from the passage of the resolution, for further action."

That under and in pursuance of the said resolutions, the said Comptroller did subsequently and previous to the sixth day of November, 1855, cause an advertisement to be published in two proper newspapers printed and published in the city of New York, for the full period of ten days, to the purport following, that is to say:

"Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until November 6th, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P.M., when the same will be publicly opened, for a block of ground containing from fifty-five to sixty-five lots of twenty-five feet front each, with the water front situated between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, on the East river, for the use and purposes of a market."

The proposition should give the dimensions and location of the property. Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for a block of ground for a market," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed should be inclosed in a second envelope and directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, New York.

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

"New York, October 22, 1856.

"A. C. FLAGG,

"Comptroller."

That under and in pursuance of the said advertisement, the plaintiff, on the 6th day of November, 1856, and before 2 o'clock, P.M. of that day, duly signed and executed, inclosed with the map therein mentioned, in a sealed envelope properly indorsed "Proposals for ■ block of ground for a market," directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, New York, and delivered to the said Comptroller a proposal and offer, in writing, subscribed by him in the following words and figures, that is to say:

"NEW YORK, November 6, 1856.

"Hon. A. C. FLAGG,

Comptroller of the city of New York:

"SIR:—In pursuance of the notice above annexed, I hereby offer to sell to the Corporation of the city of New York, for the use and purposes of a market,

First. The part of block of ground lying between Avenue D and the bulkhead on the East river, and between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets—

Bounded northerly, by Seventeenth street, 128 feet 7 inches;

Bounded southerly, by Sixteenth street, 206 feet 7 inches,

" westerly " Avenue D, 184 " and

" easterly " the bulkhead on East river, containing an area of thirteen and one third lots, twenty-five feet front, for the sum of three thousand dollars per lot, amounting to forty thousand dollars; also the new bulkhead from the centre line of Seventeenth street, on the East river, and being about two hundred and sixty-seven feet in length, costing fifty-four dollars and fifty cents per foot, together with the water right in front of said bulkhead and between the centre lines of said Sixteenth and

Seventeenth streets, as continued, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars; also the full block of ground lying between Avenues C and D, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets—

Bounded northerly by Seventeenth street, 676 feet;

"	southerly	"	Sixteenth	"	676	"
"	easterly	"	Avenue D,		184	" and
"	westerly	"	" C,		184	"

Containing sixteen avenue lots each twenty-three feet by eighty-eight feet, and forty-three lots, each twenty-five feet front, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

Second. Also the easterly one half of the block of ground between Avenues B and C, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets—

Bounded northerly by Seventeenth street, 301 feet;

"	southerly	"	Sixteenth	"	301	"
"	easterly	"	Avenue C,		184	"
"	westerly	"	a street,		184	"

Containing sixteen avenue and street lots, each twenty-three feet by eighty feet, and ten street lots each twenty-five feet front, for the sum of seventy-two thousand and five hundred dollars.

"The parcels mentioned in the first head of this proposition to be taken together *with the right* to take the parcel mentioned in the *second head*, if those in the first are taken.

"The property to be conveyed by me by a good and sufficient warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances, except taxes, which are to be assumed by the Corporation.

" Herewith please find a map of the above-mentioned property, as laid down and subdivided into lots, colored yellow.

" I am, very respectfully,

" Yours, &c.,

" ROBERT W. LOWBER,

" 166 East Eighteenth street, New York."

That on the same 6th day of November, 1856, another bid or proposal was also presented to the Comptroller, as follows:

" NEW YORK, November 6th, 1856.

" A. C. FLAGG, Esq., *Comptroller*:

" DEAR SIR:—The New York Dry Dock Company proposes to sell to the city for the use and purposes of a market, the block of ground between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue D and the East river, five hundred and twenty feet eight inches by one hundred and eighty-nine feet six inches, the water lot in front of the same, one hundred and forty-nine feet eight inches on one side, one hundred and twenty four feet four inches on the other side, by one hundred and eighty-nine feet six inches, with a lease of a part of the water front for a ferry slip, eight years to run from the first of May next, at an annual rent of four thousand five hundred dollars, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

D. PALMER, *President*."

That except as above stated no bid or proposal whatever was made or presented to the said Comptroller, under or in pursuance of the above advertisement, and that the plaintiff, was the lowest bidder under the said advertisement.

That on or about the tenth of November, 1856, the said Comptroller transmitted to the said Common Council the proposals above-mentioned, together with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
New York, Nov. 10th, 1856.

To the Common Council:

The Comptroller, in reply to the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a block of ground, containing from fifty-five to sixty-five lots, of twenty-five feet front each, with the water front situated between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets, on the East river, for the use and purposes of a market, and that he report the same to the Common Council, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution, for further action,"

Respectfully submits the annexed proposals, marked,
No. 1, from Robert W. Lowber.
No. 2, from Bank of the N. Y. Dry Dock Co.

The Comptroller respectfully calls the attention of the Common Council to some suggestions in regard to the management of the market property, contained in a report made by him in answer to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, (Doc. 41,) in the year 1854.

That subsequently, and on the 21st of January, 1857, the following resolutions were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Councilmen of the said defendants, that is to say:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to purchase, without any delay, for the use and purposes of a market, the property of Robert W. Lowber, composing a block and part of a block of ground lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward, and bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East river, together with the bulkhead in front thereof, extending from the centre line of Sixteenth street to the centre line of Seventeenth street, and the water front between the centre lines of the said streets as continued, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars; the Corporation assuming the taxes and assessments unpaid thereon, in accordance with the propositions submitted to the Comptroller by Robert W. Lowber, under date of November 6th, 1856; the property to be conveyed by good and sufficient warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances except taxes and assessments, upon the title to said premises being approved by the Counsel to the Corporation; and the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, and provided the said taxes and assessments to be assumed, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the said premises, when purchased, shall be subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

That afterward, and on the 18th day of February, 1857, the said last-mentioned resolutions were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Aldermen of the defendants; and after being duly signed and certified by the Presidents of the said Boards, were, according to the statute in that

behalf made and provided, immediately thereafter, and on the 18th of February, 1857, presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the said city, for his approbation. And the said Mayor did not, in any manner, return the said resolutions so presented to him, or any of them, to the said Board of Councilmen, either within ten days (Sundays excepted) after they were so presented to him, or at any time before the expiration of five days after the commencement of the then next, or March session of the said Common Council, for the year 1857, and has never returned the same, with his objections thereto; whereby, and by means whereof, the said resolutions took effect, in the same manner as if the said Mayor had approved and signed the same.

That afterward, and on or about the 9th day of March, 1857, the said defendants, by their proper officer, transmitted to the plaintiff a copy of the last-mentioned resolutions, duly certified.

That afterward, and on or about the 10th day of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly executed and acknowledged, and caused to be duly executed and acknowledged, a deed to the defendants, in the following words and figures, that is to say:

(Here follows the deed.)

That afterward, and on or about the same 10th of March, 1857, the plaintiff presented the said deed, so executed and acknowledged, to Richard Busteed, Esq., the Counsel to the said Corporation, and requested him to approve of the said deed and of the title to the lands and premises thereby conveyed, on the part of the said Cor-

poration, and that, on or about the 16th day of the same month, the said Corporation Counsel duly indorsed upon the said deed the words "Approved as to form, Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation," and delivered the same to this plaintiff; and that, at the same time, the said Counsel to the Corporation approved of the title to the said premises, and delivered to the plaintiff a copy of the last above mentioned resolutions, together with an instrument in writing, duly executed by him, and immediately following the said resolutions upon the said paper, and referring thereto, which said instrument is in the following words and figures, that is to say:

"Having examined the title to the property mentioned and referred to in the resolutions, of which the foregoing is a copy, I hereby approve of the same.

" RICHARD BUSTEED,

" *Counsel to the Corporation.*

"Dated New York, March 16th, 1857."

That afterward, and on the same 16th day of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly *tendered*, offered and *delivered* the said copy of resolutions, the said instrument in writing, and the said deed, so indorsed, to the said defendants, the said Mayor and Comptroller of the city of New York, and at the same time requested the said defendants, the said Mayor and the said Comptroller, to accept the same; and the said defendants, the said Mayor and Comptroller did, respectively, wholly refuse to accept such deed, or in any way to recognize or complete said purchase.

That at the time the said deed was executed as aforesaid, and when the deed, so indorsed, and the said resolutions and approval, were so delivered to the plaintiff

by the Corporation Counsel, and when the same were presented to the said Mayor and Comptroller as aforesaid, the plaintiff was the owner in fee simple of the lands and property described in the said deed, and conveyed thereby, with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging; and that, at those several times, there was no lien or incumbrance upon the same, or any part thereof, with the exception of liens for taxes, and that such liens did not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in the aggregate.

That at the times of, and during all the acts and proceedings herein set forth, the defendants had power, under the said charters and laws to contract for and purchase the lands and property herein described, and to pay the plaintiff therefor, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said last-mentioned resolutions, and by their several officers, herein named, to do and perform all the acts by such officers, done and performed as herein set forth.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment, that the said defendants, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York accept and receive the said deed, or such other suitable and proper assurance of the said premises aforesaid, as the court may approve, and pay to the said plaintiff the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the sixteenth day of March, 1857, and in all things specifically execute the aforesaid contract of sale, and that the plaintiff may have such further relief, or such other relief in the premises, or both, as may be just.

JOHN M. BARBOUR,

Att'y for Plaintiff, No. 61 Wall street.

On the 20th day of April, 1857, I addressed a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the Comptroller:

LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
No. 51 Chambers street,

April 20, 1857.

HON. A. C. FLAGG, *Comptroller, &c.*

DEAR SIR:—Robert W. Lowber has commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the city, growing out of a resolution of the Common Council to purchase a site for a market on the East river. You are doubtless familiar with the history of the transaction. I find that a resolution appropriating the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars for the purchase of the site from Lowber passed the Board of Councilmen on the 21st of June 1857, and passed the Board of Aldermen on the 18th of February, 1857, and this resolution was not vetoed or returned by the Mayor.

I caused the title to the premises mentioned in the resolution to be examined, and have heretofore approved the form of the deeds executed by Lowber and wife to the Corporation. The title was approved of by this department. In the complaint of Mr. Lowber he recites the foregoing facts, and also avows that he tendered the deed, so approved as to form, to you, and to the Mayor for your acceptance, and that you severally refused to accept it. He now prays the aid of the court, and demands that by its judgment the Corporation be made to accept and receive the deed, and pay the said sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars with interest from the 16th day of March, 1857, and specifically execute the contract.

I desire to know whether such tender and refusal to accept, as I have stated, were made, and if they were, I desire then to know upon what ground the refusal to accept the deed proceeded.

The time to answer in the case expires to-morrow, and I solicit the favor of your immediate reply in writing. I cannot discover upon the face of the complaint, or in the action of the Common Council any thing illegal, and I will be very glad to have you point out what sections or part of the charter or ordinances, if any, you suppose to have been violated in the premises.

I am truly,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED,

Counsel to the Corporation.

Receiving no answer to this communication, I called on the Comptroller and asked him if there was any and what defence to the action. He stated to me in reply that the suit must be defended; that the transaction was a gross fraud; that the Common Council and the Mayor were parties to the fraud; that the city did not want a market site located upon the lands, and that the members of the Common Council were a set of swindlers and thieves, and that this purchase was a nefarious transaction, originating in and consummated by the fraudulent complicity of its members with the plaintiff, Lowber.

I stated to the Comptroller that the alleged fraud would be a conclusive legal bar to the recovery by Mr. Lowber, and asked him if he would verify such an answer as he indicated. To my surprise he refused to do so. I

then asked him to give me the names of persons whom I could call as witnesses in proof of the fraud, and was told he knew of none.

I asked him if the fraud was matter of his own personal knowledge, and if he could himself establish it. He replied it was not, but that he was perfectly satisfied that it existed. I then told the Comptroller that I would not place upon the records of the court such grave charges against any person unless I could be reasonably assured that they were true and could be proven, and unless he was willing to swear to their truth I would not become the defamer of my own clients.

The Comptroller then insisted that the suit must be defended at all cost and hazard, and claimed that the Corporation had no right to purchase real estate without an act of the legislature authorizing it, and referred me to the 19th section of the charter of 1853, as prohibiting the incurring any such liability as that to Lowber.

That section is in these words: "The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the legislature."

I endeavored to explain to him the distinction between borrowing money and purchasing property, but I failed to convince him there was any. He then stated that the Common Council had not made the previous appropriation rendered imperative by the charter. I read to him the resolution of appropriation itself, and informed him again

that there was no legal defence that I could interpose to the action, and that judgment must follow unless he could substantiate the allegations of fraud; that I could not set up his views of the law and adopt them as my own, when they were wholly repugnant to well-conceived legal ideas.

The Comptroller earnestly and warmly reiterated that the action must be defended, and said that he would employ counsel to do so if I would give my consent to the use of my official name by the person selected. I consented to this upon condition that the lawyer to be chosen was of character and ability sufficient to represent the city. He named William M. Evarts, Esq., and I readily acquiesced in the nomination.

The subject of referring the case was matter of a previous conversation with the Comptroller. I informed him that the plaintiff's attorney had named Jonathan Miller, Esq., as sole referee, and that I had entire confidence in him, but the Comptroller was unwilling to accept any gentleman named by the plaintiff or his attorney, and out of a list of half a dozen persons whose names I suggested, the Comptroller selected Daniel E. Sickels, Esq., and assigned as a reason, the familiarity of that gentleman with Corporation affairs, growing out of the official relation which he formerly sustained to the city.

The referee and the Counsel of the Comptroller were both known to me as good lawyers, and gentlemen of social and personal position, and I cheerfully *pro hac vice* resigned my honors and responsibilities.

The answer which was put in, was prepared under the personal direction and supervision of the Comptroller. It

was read to him before it was put in—it was sworn to by him—every one of its statements was of his own suggestion, and ~~and~~ *it no where alleges any fraud against any of the parties to the action!*

Comment on this would seem to be superfluous.

The following is the answer:

SUPREME COURT.

ROBERT W. LOWBER,	}
<i>against</i>	
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COM-	
MONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	

The defendants, for answer to the complaint herein, respectfully shows to the court—

That by an act of the legislature of the state of New York, passed April 7th, 1830, it is provided, as follows:

§ 19. The Common Council of the city of New York shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever, on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the legislature.

That by an act of the legislature, passed April 2d, 1849, it is provided as follows:

§ 19. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said city to establish such other departments and bureaux as

they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and those herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments, or officers thereof, whether the object of the expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense. * * *

That under the laws of the state of New York, and the charters of the city of New York, the Common Council of said city have no legal right to incur any expense, or to contract any debt, unless they have funds in their treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or the means of procuring such funds, by borrowing; and, unless prior to incurring such expense, or contracting such debt, they appropriate the specific amount necessary to meet and satisfy such expense and debt out of such an appropriated balance and residue of funds in their treasury.

That the resolution set forth in the complaint, as having been passed by the Board of Councilmen, on the 21st day of January, 1857, and which purports to appropriate one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, for the purposes therein stated, is illegal and void.

That at the time of the passage of said resolution, and at all times thereafter, the said defendants have not had any moneys at all in their treasury to meet such an appropriation, or out of which the same could be paid. That all the moneys in their treasury are devoted, under special acts of the legislature, to other specific purposes, which acts forbid the appropriation of said moneys to any other uses than the uses authorized and allowed by said acts.

That said defendants have no private revenues of their own that could be used to meet said appropriation, their entire revenue being pledged, under an ordinance of the defendants, sanctioned and ratified by an act of the legislature to the Sinking Fund of the city of New York.

That shortly after the passage of said resolution, the defendants applied to the legislature of the state, for authority to borrow a sum sufficient to meet the appropriation made in and by said resolution, and to pay for the land therein referred to. That the legislature has adjourned, without passing any act to give the defendants such authority.

That the appropriation attempted to be made, in and by said resolution, is wholly ineffectual and void, because, at the time it was made, and ever since, there were no funds in the treasury of the defendants to meet the same, and no power to the defendants, or otherwise, to raise such funds; and no revenue accruing to the defendants, out of which the same could be taken; and that, until an act of the legislature is passed, authorizing them to borrow the funds referred to in the said resolution, that they have absolutely no means of obtaining the same.

They, therefore, submit, that until said appropriation is rendered effectual by an act of the legislature, authorizing the defendants to borrow the amount thereof, or to procure the same, through the Board of Supervisors of the city and county, by levying a tax on the people of the city of New York therefor, said resolution is ineffectual and inoperative, and the plaintiff has no right to enforce the contract therein alleged to be contained, and set forth

in the complaint against these defendants who have a decree for a specific performance of said contract.

RICHARD BUSTEED,

Defendants' Attorney.

City and County of New York, ss:

Azariah C. Flagg, of said city and county, being duly sworn, says, that he is Comptroller of the city of New York, and chief financial officer of these defendants; that he has heard read the foregoing answer, and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are stated on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes it to be true.

A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to before me this 30th }
day of April, 1857. }

JAMES SANDFORD,

Commissioner of Deeds.

The cause being thus confided to the Comptroller, and the lawyer of his own selection; the fees of the referee and of the counsel fixed by himself—his views of the law nominally adopted by the Attorney of Record for the defendants, I gave myself no more anxiety in the premises; all the papers in the suit were then transferred to Mr. Evarts, from whom I received them back this 19th day of August, 1857, and with whom I have not had the pleasure of conversing since the 30th day of May last. No notice was ever sent to me by him as to the result of the suit, or any intimation of his own views in regard to the result, and no request from him, through any source what-

ever, to take any steps to appeal from the decision of the referee, and, up to this hour I have no knowledge whatever whether he coincides with, or dissents from, the very able and learned opinion of the gentleman to whom the action was referred.

The following is a copy of the decision of the referee:

SUPREME COURT.

ROBERT W. LOWBER,

against

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COM-
MONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW
YORK.

The undersigned, duly appointed by the Supreme Court, a referee to hear and determine this action, and the issues therein, having duly considered the allegations and proofs of the parties, and having heard John W. Barbour and Charles O'Connor, Esquires, for the plaintiff, and Richard Busteed and William M. Evarts, Esquires, for the defendants, reports to the court as follows:

I find as matter of facts:

First. That the resolution set forth upon the complaint upon the first page thereof duly passed by the Board of Councilmen and Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor as therein stated, on the 16th day of August, 1856.

Second. That under and in pursuance of the directions contained in the said resolutions, the Comptroller of the city of New York, duly caused the advertisement set forth in the complaint to be published as therein stated.

Third. That under and in pursuance of the said advertisement, the plaintiff, on the 6th of November, 1856, and before 2 o'clock, P.M. of that day, duly signed and executed, inclosed (with the map therein referred to,) in a sealed envelope, proposals indorsed "Proposals for a block of ground for a market," and directed and delivered to the said Comptroller a proposal and offer of the plaintiff, in writing, subscribed by him in the words and figures set forth in the complaint in this action.

Fourth. That on the same 6th day of November, ■ bid or proposal was also presented to the said Comptroller by D. Palmer, President, under the said advertisement, which said last-mentioned bid is also set forth in the complaint; that except the said bids of the plaintiff and D. Palmer, no bid or proposal was made or presented to the Comptroller under or in pursuance of the said advertisement, and that the plaintiff was the lowest bidder under the said advertisement.

Fifth. That on the tenth of November, 1856, the said Comptroller transmitted to the Common Council of the city of New York, the said proposal together with a letter of that date which is also set forth in the complaint.

Sixth. That the said bid or proposal of the plaintiff was duly accepted by the said defendants; that on the 21st of January, 1857, the further resolutions set forth in the said complaint were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Councilmen of the defendants; that afterward and on the 18th February, 1857, the said last-mentioned resolutions were duly adopted and passed by the Board of Aldermen of the defendants, and were, according to the statute, in that behalf made and provided, immediately thereafter

and on the 18th of February, 1857, presented, duly certified to the Mayor of the said city, for his approbation, and the said Mayor did not in any manner return the said resolutions so presented to him or any of them to the said Board of Councilmen, either within ten days (Sundays excepted) after they were so presented to him, or at any time before the expiration of five days after the commencement of the then next or March session of the said Common Council for the year 1857, and has never returned the same with his objections thereto, and that thereby and by means thereof the said resolutions took effect in the same manner as if the said Mayor had approved and signed the same, and became and were valid, operative and effectual.

Seventh. That afterward and on the 9th of March, 1857, the defendants, by their proper officer, duly transmitted to the plaintiff a copy of the said last-mentioned resolutions, duly signed and certified, and that the plaintiff duly accepted the same.

Eighth. That afterward and on the 10th of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly executed to the defendants, and acknowledged and caused to be duly executed and acknowledged the deed of conveyance which is set forth in the complaint.

Ninth. That afterward, and on the same 10th of March, the plaintiff presented the said deed to Richard Busteed, Esq., the Counsel to the said Corporation, and requested him to approve of the said deed, and of the title to the lands and premises thereby conveyed; that on the 16th of the same March, the said Corporation Counsel duly indorsed upon the said deed, the words "Approved as to form, Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation," and de-

livered the same to the plaintiff, and that at the same time the said Counsel to the Corporation approved of the title to the said premises, and delivered to the plaintiff a copy of the last above-mentioned resolutions together with an instrument, in writing, duly signed and executed by him, immediately following the said resolutions upon the same paper, and referring thereto in the words and figures in that regard set forth in the complaint.

Tenth. That afterward, and on the same 16th day of March, 1857, the plaintiff duly tendered, offered and delivered the said copy resolutions, the said instrument in writing, and the said deed (so indorsed) to the said defendants, the said Mayor and the said Comptroller of the city of New York, but that the said Mayor and the said Comptroller, wholly refused to accept such deed, or in any way to recognize or complete the said purchase.

Eleventh. That at the time the said deed was executed as aforesaid, and when the said deed and the said resolutions and approval were so tendered and delivered as aforesaid, the plaintiff was the owner in fee simple of the lands and property described in the said deed and conveyed thereby with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging, and that at those several times there was no lien nor incumbrances upon the same or any part thereof, with the exception of liens for taxes, and that such liens did not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in the aggregate.

Twelfth.—That the said defendants are a corporation, duly incorporated and organized by, and under various charters and laws of the state of New York, and that at

the time of, and during all the acts and proceedings herein mentioned, the defendants had power, under the said charters and laws to contract for, and purchase the lands and property described in the said deed, and to pay the plaintiff therefor, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the said last-mentioned resolutions.

Thirteenth.—That the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars being the purchase price of the premises described in the said deed, has not, nor has any part thereof, been paid to the plaintiff by the defendants, and that the whole of the said sum, together with the interest thereon from the 16th of March, 1857, is now due and owing by, and from the defendants to the plaintiff, and is unpaid.

Fourteenth.—And I find generally that each, and all of the several facts set forth in the complaint, are true as therein stated.

And upon the facts so found by me, my conclusions of law are—

First.—That by, and in consequence of the several resolutions, letters, acts, and doings of the plaintiffs, and defendants and the officers of the latter respectively, the plaintiff became, and was previous to the tender and delivery of the said deed as aforesaid, legally and equitably bound and liable to the defendants to execute, tender and deliver to them the deed mentioned in the complaint, and thereby to convey to them the premises which are described therein, in the manner and form in which the said deed was in fact, tendered and delivered.

Second.—That by, and in consequence of the several resolutions, letters, acts and doings of the plaintiff and de-

fendants, and the officers of the latter respectively, and of the execution, tender and delivery of the said deed as aforesaid, the defendants became, and were previous to, and at the time of the commencement of this action, legally and equitably bound, and liable to the plaintiff, to receive and accept the said deed from him, and to pay to the plaintiff the sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1857.

Third.—That the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment in this action against the defendants, for the said sum of one hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars; with interest thereon from the 16th day of March, 1857, amounting in all, to the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-seven cents, together with his costs and disbursements in this action.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the court.

(Signed,) D. E. SICKLES,
Referee.

New York, June 12th, 1857.

I have deemed it my duty to the Common Council, whose servant I am in all that may be legally required of me, to make this communication in defence of allowing a claim to be contested which my own clients did not seek to avoid. Aside from the statements of the Comptroller I had no direction or warrant to seek to set aside the contract which you made with Mr. Lowber. If there has been no fraud practiced by yourselves against your constituents, it is your duty and Lowber's right to have your contract with him carried out in good faith. As matter

of law, I advise you that you are bound to its performance, and that the misconduct of a refractory agent of yours, or the clamors of disappointed competitors and their sympathizers, will not justify the attempt to avoid its execution, or delay its intended benefits to the city.

I regret that I yielded to the unmanageable caprices of the Comptroller because the city must be a loser by the litigation some thousands of dollars. I had, before this instance, interposed answers in actions against the city where there was no legal defence, in deference to his position, character and age. I did so in this case upon the same grounds, and, perhaps, because I cowardly shrank from the censure which opposition to his wishes and views would probably bring upon me from that portion of the public who consider him infallible. I shall do so no more, unless, in the language of the charter of 1857, "so ordered by the Corporation." I was elected by the people of this city the legal adviser to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and I do not understand this to mean that I am the slave of a fellow-servant.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD BUSTEED,

Counsel to the Corporation.

DOCUMENT No. 17.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1857.

The following, being the report of the Joint Special Committee, on the subject of the disposal of the Gold Box, bequeathed by Gen. Andrew Jackson, was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the disposal of the gold box bequeathed by the illustrious Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, respectfully

REPORT:

That the subject of a gold box was originally brought out by the Common Council of 1819, who, on the 22d February, with a series of resolutions, presented one to General Andrew Jackson. For the information of the Board, your Committee will state the action of the Common Council upon the occasion of the arrival of Gen. Jackson in this city.

At a special meeting, convened at the City Hall on the — Feb'y, 1819, his Honor the Mayor, Cadwallader D. Colden, arose and stated what the meeting was called for, when the Hon. Richard Riker, the Recorder, presented a series of resolutions, which are as follows, viz:

Whereas, The Common Council of the city of New York entertain a deep and grateful sense of the public services of Major-general Andrew Jackson, as a testimony of which, and wishing to transmit to posterity the respect they bear for his military achievements, the splendor of which has been surpassed only by the great and lasting benefits they have secured to the United States.

Therefore, the Common Council, acting in behalf of the citizens of New York, do resolve:

First. That the freedom of the city, in a gold box, with a suitable inscription, be presented to Major-general Andrew Jackson, at a Common Council to be specially convened for that purpose, and that an appropriate address be made to him by his Hon. the Mayor, in behalf of the Corporation.

Secondly. That he be respectfully requested to permit a full length portrait painting of him to be taken, under the direction of the Corporation, to be placed in the gallery of paintings in the City Hall.

Thirdly. That the Recorder, Aldermen Munson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Allen and Mr. Bolton be a Committee to wait upon Gen. Jackson, upon his arrival in this city, and communicate to him, in behalf of the Corporation, the high satisfaction it will afford them to receive him in their Council chamber, and the manner in which they are

desirous of giving a public demonstration of the very distinguished interest they take in his character and his fame.

Resolved, That the Committee, appointed to receive Gen. Jackson, in behalf of this Board, be instructed to offer to him and his suite a conveyance up the Hudson river to West Point, and back to this city in a steamboat, under the direction of the Corporation.

Resolved, That the Committee invite Gen. Jackson and suite to be with the Corporation on Monday, when his Honor the Mayor presents the standard to the Governor's Guard.

Resolved, That said Committee be directed to carry into effect the preceding resolutions, and his Honor the Mayor was also requested to procure the gold box.

In compliance with the preceding resolutions, a gold box, with a preamble, &c. thereon, tendering the freedom of the city, was presented to Gen. Jackson; and in the last will and testament of that illustrious statesman, is found the following clause, viz:

"The gold box presented to me by the Corporation of the city of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, S. C., my native state, with the large picture representing the unfurling of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jr., with directions that, should our happy country not be blessed with peace—an event not always to be expected—he will, at the close of the war or end of the conflict, pre-

sent each of the said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or state from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies, to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights."

In the Mayor's message, presented February 18, 1857, he calls the attention of the Common Council to the will, and also the necessity of taking immediate action to dispose of the box, as the late war with Mexico and the very eminent and brilliant achievements of many of our own sons in that campaign render it beyond question the very occasion contemplated by Gen. Jackson.

In view of the above, Alderman Moneghan, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on 2d March, 1857, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other Board of the Common Council, whose specific duty it shall be to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the disposition of the gold box mentioned in the said will, and a strict compliance with the request of the donor.

In compliance with this resolution, the President appointed Aldermen Moneghan, Wilson and Fullmer; and at a subsequent meeting, Aldermen Banta and Drake were added to the Committee. The Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen were Councilmen Van Tine, Kennard, Noyes, Schappert and Baulch, all of which comprised the Joint Special Committee.

The Committee immediately called a meeting to take the subject into consideration, and found it would be ut-

terly impossible to decide and have the same presented by the 4th of July, which was recommended in the Mayor's message; but upon reflection they concluded to have the subject disposed of by the 14th of September, the celebration of the surrendering of the city of Mexico.

The question then arose whether they should proceed, before getting information as to how to obtain the box, which brought the Committee to the conclusion to address the following letter to A. Jackson, Jr., viz:

NEW YORK, No. 8 City Hall,
March 17, 1857.

ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—A Joint Committee of the Common Council of this city has been appointed, for the purpose of making such disposition of the gold box presented to your venerated sire, by the Corporation of the city of New York, as was contemplated by him in his last will and testament. The box, as you are aware, was left in trust to you "with directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace—an event not always to be expected—he (yourself) will, at the close of the war or end of the conflict, present it to that patriot residing in the city or state from which it was presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights.

The Committee have commenced their arrangements with a view of arriving, as correctly and as speedily as possible, at a fair and just discrimination of the party entitled to receive this gift of great value—made the more so from the unmistakable character of the donor, as a war-

rior and as a statesman, and the excellent condition of its presentation.

In order, therefore, that the intentions of the lamented patriot may be literally carried into effect and the Committee assisted in perfecting their part of the pleasing task, it is of the utmost importance to learn from you whether we may expect the gold snuffbox so generously bequeathed, in the event of a decision being arrived at and upon representation by proper authority.

An answer will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your obedient servant,

PETER MONEGHAN,

Chairman of the Joint Special Committee.

The following was received from A. Jackson, Jr., in reply, viz:

HERMITAGE, near Nashville, Tenn.,

April 14, 1857.

PETER MONEGHAN, Esq.,

Chairman of the Joint Special Committee

of the city of New York:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of date the 17th ult., has just been received. By a misdirection, to wit: Andrew Jackson, Jr.; Hermitage, Decatur county, Tenn, it has sojourned at another post-office, near by, in Tenn., until the present moment; its contents I have carefully noticed. * *

The gold box left me in trust by my venerated father is still here at the Hermitage, safely deposited away. It has been, and will be, and is, at all times ready to be presented to that patriot whom the corporate authorities of the city, or state of New York shall deem fit to receive it.

It is a precious gift, sir, left by the dying patriot to one of his favored countrymen from the great state of New York. May it be worthily and deservedly bestowed—for we all remember the glorious “motto” for his beloved country—“Our glorious country; it must and shall be preserved!” As soon as the selection is made by the proper authorities of New York, in conformity with the will, I am ready to present it to the favored son selected, either here or at Nashville, or in the city of New York, or to forward it on through the hands of some safe person, selected for that purpose, and authority will be given him to present it in my name. * *

I respectfully submit the above to the consideration of the Committee, with the addition, that I shall be pleased to hear from them at any and all times upon the subject. * *

With great respect, I remain,

Respectfully, your ob't sev't,

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.

Your Committee, after obtaining the information that the box was in readiness, and could be obtained as soon as their decision was given, proceeded with the investigation immediately. A meeting was ordered for the 21st April, 1857, at 2 P.M., and due publicity of the intentions of the Committee was given by advertising the call in all of the newspapers, and particularly requesting every person, conceiving himself to be interested, to attend and present his claims or give his views as to whom he might think the most worthy to receive the gift.

Your Committee deemed it of the utmost importance

to invite General Winfield Scott, and upon invitation, the gallant General honored the Committee with his presence, and which your Committee are free to confess was a high compliment paid them. The General suggested the propriety of the Committee addressing letters of inquiry to Generals Shields, Quitman, Twiggs, Wool, Clark, Harney and Smith, as the New York Volunteers were directly under the command of them. He also stated that he did not desire to give an individual opinion, as he did not feel competent to decide the matter on his own responsibility, he wished his opinion or suggestions acted on in connection with theirs.

Your Committee acted by the advice of the General, and addressed letters to the above-named parties, and answers were received from them, but of no assistance to the Committee to aid them in their decision, as not one of them could testify to the individual claims of any particular person; they all spoke of the New York Volunteers as a body, and could make no individual selection as to the most valiant and brave.

The following is the evidence elicited upon the examination, viz:

Capt. Mortimer Fairchild was the first to be examined; he stated that he had been in all of the battles as set forth in the book which was before the Committee, containing a list of officers, who marched with the army under the command of Major-general Winfield Scott, from Puebla to the city of Mexico; he only claimed to have done his duty, but did not profess to be braver than any other person.

Capt. C. H. Innis, here stated: that he had been in all

of the battles, and had done but his duty; he was disabled in the last battle of Mexico; he left New York a lieutenant, and was promoted captain; he was slightly wounded in the battle of Cherubusco. The captain gave a brief history of the Mexican war, and stated that Lieut. Thos. J. Rogers was the person who displayed the colors from the window of the castle at the battle of Chapultepec; he also professed to have been a close observer of the conduct of the officers during the war, and thinks that Capt. Mortimer Fairchild is a braver man than Col. Ward B. Burnett.

Mr. Mathews being the next person to give his views; stated that he had been in all of the battles, and that he thought Fairchild a braver man than Burnett, because Burnett left the charge at Cerro Gordo, and was not to be found, and Fairchild took command; Fairchild's conduct on this occasion, will be found in the report of the commander-in-chief.

Alfred W. Taylor, stated; that he enlisted as a private soldier, and now was a brevet-major; that he arose for the purpose of correcting some errors in regard to Col. Burnett not being in charge of his regiment at the battle of Cerro Gordo, as was stated by Mr. Mathews, at the meeting of the Committee on the 15th July, 1857, and for which he came to deny and say was untrue; that in all occasions, from the landing at Vera Cruz up to the City of Mexico, Col. Burnett did not commit one act unbecoming of a soldier, but on the contrary acted noble and brave; and of all parties connected with the New York Volunteer Regiment, he thought Burnett was the most worthy to receive the gift.

Capt. Addison Farnsworth was the next; who stated that he came voluntarily and without any solicitation of any person, to refute the charges made against Col. Burnett, as to his leaving the command of his regiment at Cerro Gordo; he asked Capt. Fairchild if he made that statement; to which Fairchild answered no, and said that Mathews in his statement was mistaken in regard to Burnett leaving the command; he would say that Burnett was present at Cerro Gordo, and acted nobly; Farnsworth stated that Major Burnham took command after Baxter fell, instead of Fairchild, as was asserted by Mr. Mathews, and when Burnham was wounded by a spent ball, Capt. Barclay took command for a short time, and then Burnham resumed command afterward; I never saw one more brave than the other. If I should say who should receive this present, I should say Colonel Burnett, for various reasons:

1st. In his organizing the regiment.

2d. In his disciplining the regiment.

3d. For his energy, &c., in conducting the affairs of the regiment.

4th. For his bravery on all occasions, not surpassed by any man in the war, and particularly as head of the regiment; if presented to him, it would be complimentary to us all, and not liable to cause as much dissatisfaction as to present it to a junior officer.

It is my firm belief that if Col. Burnett had not had command of the New York Volunteers, Gen. Scott would have sent our regiment to the Rio Grande. Scott thought well of Burnett, and through Burnett's persuasion, he ordered us to where the regiment won the honors which the history of that war will speak of in the highest terms.

Capt. Farnsworth here stated, that Lient. Dardonville was the first to display the colors at Chapultepec.

Lient. Dardonville gave his statement as follows, viz:— I put the flag on Chapultepec; Captain Fairchild came to me and wanted me to take the flag to the cupola; the castle had been taken then a long time. Licut. Thomas J. Rogers and myself displayed the colors out of the window of the castle; I was the first American in the castle; I put one flag out and Rogers the other. If I were to decide as to the disposal of the box I would say, give it to Col. Burnett, not because he is braver than any one else, but because is the commanding officer.

William P. Wood here stated, that he did not belong to the New York Volunteers, but did belong to the Texan Rangers, and was through the Mexican war; his residence was in Washington, where he read a statement in the papers regarding Burnett at Cerro Gordo, which he came on a purpose to deny.

I first became acquainted with the New York Regiment when they were quartered at Puebla; and I believe to Col. Burnett the New York Regiment is indebted for its discipline and military tactics. At the battle of Cherusco the New York Regiment received their first praise.

At that battle I was ordered by my commanding officer to go to the assistance of a soldier who was laying in advance of the New York Regiment, wounded, whom I found to be Burnett; a tall Irishman was with him, I believe; he was the color-sergeant, and of whom Burnett spoke of as being the only one that he could get to accompany him so far in advance of the regiment, and for which he should be re-

warded. I gave the Colonel my blanket, and watched him and the sergeant, who lay beside him, that night; in the morning we awoke, and the Colonel turning round, to congratulate his comrade, the sergeant, found him dead.

I came here to submit this statement in behalf of Burnett, and would recommend that he be selected as the recipient of the gift.

Lieutenant David Doremus stated, that he witnessed the acts of these claimants, Burnett and Fairchild, and never supposed one was braver than the other, but was in favor of giving the box to Burnett because he is the senior officer. My opinion is that you cannot decide as to bravery. Fairchild was a brave man and a good officer, but to bestow a mark of distinction on our regiment, comprising so many brave fellows, the token should be given to the senior officer.

If I had the choice of a colonel to take command of a regiment, it would be Burnett; I think there is no man more capable.

But as to bravery, there was no other man at Neuva Rancho that displayed bravery or more distinguished himself than Major Garret Dyckman; they all done their duty, but on this occasion Dyckman more distinguished himself than any of the rest.

Robert Allison, a private, here corroborated what had been said in favor of Burnett, and thought Burnett should receive the gift.

Sergeant Wm. Peel here stated that he left the city of New York with the regiment and returned with them. In

regard to discipline, he thought that Burnett was superior to Fairchild; but as to bravery I think that Fairchild is a braver man, and a good military man. Major Garret Dyckman is Burnett's equal in every particular. There was no braver man than Dyckman in the whole regiment; had Baxter lived he would have been Burnett's equal.

The rumor was that Burnett could not be found at Telegraph Hill.

Wm. D. Parisen, a sergeant, spoke in the highest terms of Col. Burnett as a soldier and a brave man, and said that he was sent to represent fifteen of the privates, who had authorized him to speak in their behalf in favor of Burnett.

Lieutenant Henry Gaines here stated that he was at the siege of Vera Cruz and Neuva Rancho, and was a close observer of Col. Burnett, and can say that he was the most prominent man in the field.

It has been asserted that Gen. Burnett dismounted and sought refuge behind his horse at the time the bullets were flying.

I was the Colonel's adjutant and am here to contradict that statement. The Colonel dismounted before the fighting commenced; and at the time of firing the Colonel was at the head of his men, giving orders in his usual cool way. I never saw a cooler man in my life on the field of battle. He was as well liked by the privates as a colonel generally is, and I decidedly think that he is entitled to the box.

John Garrett here gave his views; he said that he was a member of the New York regiment, and thought that

Burnett ought to have the box, not because he is braver than any other man, but because he was the senior officer. I don't know any man who I would rather see get it than Fairchild. I carried Innis and Sweeney off of the field at Cherubusco, wounded.

Wm. P. Hall, one of the Regulars, here arose and stated that he had done as good service and was as much entitled to the box as any other person; he, therefore, submitted the following specifications in his own behalf, viz:

To Committee on Gold Box:

GENTLEMEN—There is now upon file in the City Hall, ■ claim for the gold box bequeathed to this city by Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Said claim I presented in 1852, and as the question at issue upon gold box is, to which soldier upon ■ claim of *individual bravery* shall it be presented, I again respectfully direct your attention to it.

A perusal of the *copy* inclosed will dispel the supposition that *my* claim is based upon my *rank*, or in having been honored with the command of one of the noblest regiments in the U. S. Army, but that its foundation stone is *individual service*.

With the original document (already in your hands,) will be found the necessary references, affidavits, &c., &c.

Respectfully submitting both to your consideration,

I remain your obedient servant,

W. P. HALL.

CLAIM FOR GOLD BOX.

SPECIFICATION FIRST.

Active participation in every engagement, under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican war, viz:—Bombardment of Vera Cruz; battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras; Cherubusco, El Molino del Rey; storming of Chapultepec and the city of Mexico.

SPECIFICATION SECOND.

Promotions during the war, as follows:
Private to Corporal at Puebla, 1847.
Corporal to Sergeant at Chapultepec, 1848.
Sergeant to Color Sergeant at Chapultepec, 1848.
Color Serg't to Acting Serg't-Major at Chapultepec, 1848.
Acting to Sergeant-Major of the regiment at Puebla, 1848.

SPECIFICATION THIRD.

Volunteering to storm first, the castle of Chapultepec, and afterward the gates of Mexico.

SPECIFICATION FOURTH.

Placing storming ladders on the parapet of Chapultepec, within fifteen feet of the enemy's guns, while exposed to a tremendous fire of grape and cannister.

SPECIFICATION FIFTH.

Being one of the first up the hill of Chapultepec, and carrying up that hill the government national flag, which was hoisted on the castle.

SPECIFICATION SIXTH.

Turning one of the enemy's guns (a nine pounder) at Cherubusco, upon the retreating Mexican columns and driving

said piece after them, doing considerable execution with grape shot.

SPECIFICATION SEVENTH.

Assisting in the capture of a Mexican battery (a twelve and ■ sixty-two pounder) placed on the San Cosmo road, advancing to it through a wet ditch, waist deep, and exposed to a severe fire of musketry and grape shot.

W. P. HALL,
Late Sergeant-Major 2d U. S. Artillery,
99 Charlton street, New York City.

Frederick E. Meyer, sergeant in regular army, second artillery, stated, that he is acquainted with Mr. Hall, and that he was no braver than any other man, and that some of the statements made by Hall were not true. The reason why he was promoted was for want of men capable, not for bravery.

Mr. Hall then arose, and stated, that any thing Meyer said could be relied on.

Edward Reynolds, private of company K, stated, that he did not deem one more worthy than the other to receive this gift, that he had only one opinion as to the bravery of the officers, which is, that Major Garret Dyckman was the bravest man in Mexico; that he performed several as brilliant acts, as ever were performed by any soldier on the field of battle.

Joseph Henricks here stated, that he acted as private secretary to Colonel Burnett, and had an opportunity of hearing remarks from the staff officers, and Major Dyckman was often spoken of as a valiant officer.

Sergeant Reynolds submitted the name of Major Garret Dyckman, as a claimant, and asserts that he is more entitled to the box than any other man, for having performed more brave acts than any other soldier in the regiment.

The following communication was submitted by Major Garret Dyckman, viz:

To the Chairman of the Committee

on the General Jackson Gold Box:

DEAR SIR:—I respectfully submit the claims of the following named persons, for the above-mentioned bequest: Lieutenant Doremus, Sergeant Reynolds, Geo. Aird, Lieutenant Thomas Rogers, Mayne Reid and Lieutenant Hip. Dardonville.

Samuel Gardner, a corporal of Company I, stated, that he thought Captain Fairchild was more entitled to the box than any other person, and would recommend that the Committee decide in his favor.

Joseph S. Gardner, of Company I, stated, that he did not think one man braver than the other, as they all done their duty; he further states, that his preference to receive the box would be Captain Fairchild, as Captain Fairchild had command on the road going from Cerra Gordo to Jalapa, in pursuit of Santa Anna, and Burnett was not to be seen during the chase.

The following communications were received in behalf of Major Garret Dyckman, which are as follows, viz:

To the Jackson Gold Box Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned members of the New

York Volunteers, respectfully request that you will award the bequest of General Jackson to Major Garret Dyckman, as the most valiant son of New York in the war with Mexico, because, in our opinion, he was on all occasions equal to any other officer in the army, and on many, done more gallant service than others; being always found amongst the bravest of the brave. We could specify many reasons for this request, but having been a participant with him in many of his gallant actions, do not wish to puff ourselves. In awarding him the box, you will meet the wishes of a large majority of the surviving members of the regiment, and receive our sincere thanks.

Yours, &c.,

Geo. Beebe, Co. K.,
 John McLean, 1st Serg't,
 Co. K.,
 John Collins Co. K.,
 Edward Reynolds, Serg't,
 Co. K.,
 James Stivers, Co. I.,
 James T. Humphrey, Co.
 K.,
 R. W. Aindeze, Co. O.,
 Philip Conway, 3d Serg't,
 Co. C.,
 Richard T. Jefferson, Co.,
 D.,
 James Duncan, Co. A.,
 Serg't Joseph Campbell,
 Co. F.,
 John S. Gardner, Co. I.,
 William Daily, Co. I.,

George Pemberton,
 Samuel Duffin,
 Charles H. Farrell, Serg't,
 Co. I.,
 George F. Stringer, Co.
 E.,
 R. M. Harper, O. S. G.,
 Frederick Hartsman, Co.
 C.,
 James Hutton, Co. I.,
 Eliphalet Everett, Co. K.,
 D. Lewis Frost, Co. K.,
 James E. Bissell, Co. K.,
 James D. Potter, 2d Lieut.
 Co. I.,
 Thomas J. Rogers, 2d Lieut.
 Co. A.,
 John B. Beatty, Serg't Co.
 K.,

George Platt, Co. E.,	Oliver A. Tilden Co. C.,
John Smith, Co. G.,	John Moran, Co. I.,
Samuel Sissine, 1st Serg't,	Edwin W. Hacker, Co. A.,
Co. K.,	John McNulty, Co. D.

To the Committee of the Common Council

on the Jackson Gold Box:

The undersigned respectfully request that you will award the box to Major Dyckman, for the following reasons: Doing as good service as any other officer in the regiment, on all occasions; and at Vera Cruz, skirmishing near and around the walls of the city, in a brave and gallant manner; sustaining a charge of Mexican lancers of *eight* times his own number, and fighting them until he received assistance; leading his company *bravely* into action in every battle that was fought by our regiment, and always remaining in advance, where he fell, (mortally wounded, as was supposed at the time,) at Cherubusco. We do not claim that Capt. Dyckman was any braver than most of our regiment, but we *do* claim that for bravery he is far in advance of those who are named for the box.

Respectfully, yours,

August J. Heiss, Co. B.,	Chas. Pingolt, Co. B.,
Jacob Risengarden, Co. B.,	Jas. Hentrel, Co. B.,
Eoval Lowen, Co. B.	

To the Honorable Committee of the Common Council

having the disposition of the Jackson Gold Box:

GENTLEMEN:--The undersigned, in claiming in behalf of Brevet Lieutenant Col. Garret Dyckman, the gold box, bequeathed by Andrew Jackson, we do not so on the ground that he was the bravest man in the New York Regiment,

or that his gallantry in the war with Mexico, was unparalleled to the exclusion of every other soldier of that war, nor on the plea of his elevated military position, as one of the officers of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, but on the ground of his having performed as many deeds of bravery and daring, and added as much honor by his services to the escutcheon of his state, as any other man engaged in the war; for the truth of which, we proudly refer, without the fear of contradiction or denial, to the following specifications:

First. For his having from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment—the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

Second. For leading his company, on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz, as skirmishers on the sand plains near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city. (within hearing of the enemy) until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand-hill.

Third. For his having taken on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

Fourth. For having taken a position with his company, of seventy-eight men, (in ambush) and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing constantly with

his company, scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth. For engaging, and sustaining a charge of six hundred lancers, holding the position until relieved by Col. Ward B. Burnett, at Nueva Rancho.

Sixth. For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer at Cerro Gordo.

Seventh. For leading his company in the charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command, under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

Eighth. For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

Ninth. In never saying to his men "go," when there was a chance for a brush with the enemy, but always saying "come," as he would never permit either officer or private of his company to be in advance of him in action, or on any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth. For receiving the indorsement of his brother officers (both senior and junior), of his conduct as a brave officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior captain to the majority.

O. A. Tilden, Co. C.,	Edward Reynolds, Co. K.,
John McLean, 1st Serg't,	Frederick N. Cook, Co. K.,
Co. K.,	Matthias Dougherty, Co. K.,
Geo. E. Platt, Co. E.,	Andrew J. Constantine, Co.
Thomas Beach, Co. K.,	C ,
James F. Tompkins, Co. K.,	D. M. Doremus, Co. A.,
John Collins, Co. K.,	Martin Folan, Co. G.,
	James Hutton, Co. I.

With the foregoing evidence and communications, your Committee will endeavor to give their reasons for deciding as they did, during the inquiry at the first four or five meetings.

It appeared that Burnett and Fairchild were the only parties represented by their friends as claimants, and the Committee endeavored to arrive at the claims of each of them. The witnesses examined in their behalf could give no evidence as to the individual bravery of either, but they all were of the opinion that one was as brave as the other. Some were in favor of Fairchild receiving the box, because they were partial. Burnett's friends were all in favor of him receiving it, because he was the senior officer. The witnesses in behalf of Burnett, when asked what they thought of Fairchild's bravery, said he was as brave and valiant as Burnett; and the same answers were received from Fairchild's witnesses, relative to Burnett.

Your Committee were here put to the test to decide as the will intended, "to the most valiant and brave," and no evidence having been elicited as to one being more brave than the other, it was impossible to arrive at a decision.

On proceeding further in the investigation, a young man, Wm. P. Hall, of the regular army, and of whom your Committee have spoken in the foregoing evidence, submitted a communication, with a specification of claims, which are both hereto annexed, and which placed him in a very conspicuous position as a claimant before the Committee.

Your Committee thought at this time that they had

found the very man that the donor intended it for, and upon further inquiry, there could be found no corroborative evidence to the statements made by Hall. Sergeant Frederick E. Meyer, of the regulars, and who was with Hall during the war, testified that some of the statements made by Hall were false.

At length a communication was received from Major Garret Dyckman, submitting the claims of Lieutenant Dorremus, Sergeant Reynolds, George Aird, Lieutenant Thomas Rogers, Mayne Reid, Lieutenant Hip. Dardonville. Said communications will be found hereto annexed. Your Committee proceeded to weigh their claims, but did not advance far in the investigation, as those of them who were present desired to withdraw their names as claimants, and refused to assist the Committee to investigate in their behalf.

In view of these facts, the Committee did not take any further steps to weigh their claims.

Sergeant Reynolds then submitted the name of Garret Dyckman as a claimant, and gave strong evidence in his favor, he testifying that Dyckman was the bravest man in Mexico, and that his skill and courage were acknowledged and admired by all who served under him; he also stated that if the Committee would call another meeting, he would bring documents signed by a great number of the Volunteers in Dyckman's behalf.

Your Committee called another meeting, and three communications, signed by the Volunteers, and which are hereto annexed, were submitted in Dyckman's behalf. Your Committee then found upon reading over the pre-

vious testimony, that Dyckman had been spoken of several times as being as brave as any other soldier during the war, and in fact two witnesses had specifically stated that in their opinion, Dyckman was the bravest man. Such testimony as had not been elicited in any other soldier's behalf, and which appeared to be the kind of testimony to aid the Committee in carrying out the project in compliance with the will.

Your Committee will call the attention of the Board to the communications and specifications in Dyckman's behalf, which are hereto annexed, and which are signed by a large number of the New York Volunteers, and have not been contradicted.

It was also shown to your Committee that Dyckman left this city as a captain, and that afterward he received the indorsement of his brother officers (both senior and junior) of his conduct as a brave soldier and officer, by electing him from the position of junior captain to the majority.

It was also clearly shown, that Dyckman had performed several of the most brilliant acts that has ever been performed by any officer in the field of battle; that he, with his company, engaged and sustained a charge of six hundred lancers, without losing a man, and held his position until relieved by Colonel Ward B. Burnett, and that at the battle of Cherubusco, Captain Dyckman was found far in advance of his company, cheering his men on to the battle, where he fell, as was supposed, mortally wounded, from a shot received between his shoulders; the ball has never been extracted, but still remains in his body.

Other reasons which will be found on the specifications

urging his claim, was the cause of your Committee deciding in his favor; no other claimant had a witness to testify that his favorite was braver than any one else, with the exception of Dyckman, where several distinctly stated that Dyckman was the bravest man.

Your Committee, in submitting these statements for your consideration, cannot refrain from giving their views relative to the bravery of the whole of the New York Volunteers, commencing with Colonel Burnett, whose career was brilliant as a commanding officer of the regiment; Captain Mortimer Fairchild was also an illustrious soldier, as was Major Burnham; Captain Farnsworth, Captain Taylor, Captain Innis, Lieutenant Gaines, Lieutenant Rogers, Lieutenant Doremus, Lieutenant Sweeney, Lieutenant Dardonville, Lieutenants Reid and Peel, Sergeants Reynolds and George, and all soldiers of the highest stamp, who have shown themselves worthy of the confidence placed in their valor and their skill; always found in the front ranks, in the time of danger, encouraging their gallant comrades upon the bloody field, and exhibiting, upon all occasions, the most intrepid coolness, perfect self-possession and undaunted courage.

Your Committee, in contemplating upon the bravery of the New York Volunteers, deem it a source of pride and gratification to know that they performed a conspicuous and important part in the Mexican war, having been the first to plant the standard of the state of New York on the castle of Chapultepec.

Your Committee will further state, that as soon as their decision was given, they immediately communicated the following to Andrew Jackson, Jr., viz:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
New York, August 8, 1857.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.,

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the Joint Special Committee on the Gold Box, bequeathed by your venerated sire, held at our City Hall, August 6, 1857, it was there decided, after mature deliberation, that Lieutenant Colonel Garret Dyckman should receive this great gift, it appearing, upon evidence, and a thorough examination of the subject, that the box should be awarded to Lieutenant Colonel Dyckman,

The following were some of the reasons that brought the Committee to the conclusions they arrived at:

For having, from the landing at the island of Lobos, to the final surrender of the city of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and control.

For leading his company, on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz, as skirmishers on the sand plains, near its walls, and taking position on the Orizaba road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the city, (within hearing of the enemy,) until after dark, when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

For his having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba road, and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the city during that night.

For having taken a position with his company, of seventy-eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of six hundred of the enemy, to prevent their entrance to the

city, (the enemy, as before recited, could be distinctly heard giving orders,) and for performing, constantly, with his company, scouting duty around the walls and roads of the city,

For engaging and sustaining a charge from six hundred lancers, holding the position until relieved by Colonel Ward B. Burnett, at Nueva Rancho.

For gallant service, equal to any other man or officer, at Sierra Gordo.

For leading his company in the charge at Cherubusco, and remaining in advance of his command under the sharpest fire of musketry experienced during the war, where he fell severely wounded, thus setting an example of bravery for his men to emulate.

For devoting his time and attention to the discipline, comfort and interest of his men.

In never saying to his men, "Go," when there was ■ chance for a brush with the enemy; but always saying "Come," as he would never permit either officer or private, of his company, to be in advance of him in action, or any other duty where he was in command.

Receiving the indorsement of his brother officers, senior and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier, an officer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of junior captain to that of major.

And for other reasons not herein specified, but which appear fully in the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee which induced them to make the award.

The Committee have forwarded these facts to obtain

information from you as to what steps must be taken to obtain the box, and to have the same presented, which they contemplated to do on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the surrender of the city of Mexico.

Permit me, in behalf of the Committee, to extend to you the invitation to visit our city, on the day set apart for this grand ceremony, and, if it will meet your approbation, we earnestly solicit you to present the same to the honorable gentleman which the Committee have decided shall be the recipient. By answering this, at your earliest convenience, and informing the Committee what your views are on the subject, so that they may take the necessary steps to complete the award, you will confer a great favor on the Committee, as well as on the Common Council of our city.

With great respect,

PETER MONEGHAN,

Chairman of Committee.

And, in reply to the preceding letter, the following was received, viz:

HERMITAGE, August 16, 1857.

PETER MONEGHAN, Esq.,

Chairman of Special Committee, &c.,

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of date the 8th inst., has just been received, by which I learn that your Honorable Committee, representing the corporate authorities of the great city of New York have, at length, made the award of the "gold box," bequeathed by my venerated father, as per his directions, and in accordance with the last will and testament; from the resolutions forwarded me, and the in-

formation and evidences obtained upon the subject, I have no doubt but that your Honorable Committee have decided correctly and righteously in conferring it upon that worthy, gallant soldier and patriot, Lieutenant Colonel Garret Dyckman. May this inestimable gift of the dying patriot, and the words of the legacy bequeathed to the worthy recipient, stimulate him, and the old and young of our common country, to remember his cherished motto, "Our glorious union, it must and shall be preserved."

I tender to you, sir, and through you to the Committee, my sincere thanks, for the kind invitation given me to come on, and present the box in person, and regret that my business transactions will prevent me from accepting the same, but would suggest the propriety of your Honorable Committee to send on some trusty person for it, so that it may reach you in time for the 14th of September; or you can, forthwith, (in time), give me further advice upon the subject, what your wishes are. I desire that it should be handed over to the Committee, to be presented, in my name, to the worthy recipient, Lieutenant Colonel Dyckman.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Having received information that the box would be held subject to the order of the Committee, and that Andrew Jackson, jr., could not have the opportunity to visit our city on the occasion of the presentation, as requested by your Committee, they determined to send for it, and selected Councilman John Van Tine (one of the Joint Special Committee,) to proceed at once to Nashville to receive the box, and to have the same in readiness for presentation.

Your Committee, in view of the evidence elicited upon the examination, have concluded to have the same presented to Major Garret Dyckman, on the 14th of September, 1857, he having been selected as the person most worthy to receive the gift, and offer for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Jackson Gold Box, as awarded by the Committee, be presented to Major Garret Dyckman, on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the surrendering of the City of Mexico.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to present the General Jackson Gold Box, as awarded by the Committee.

Resolved, That Major General Sandford be invited to cooperate with the Committee of the Common Council, on the award of the General Jackson Gold Box, in making such military display and preparation as will render the ceremonies interesting and impressive.

Alderman	PETER MONEGHAN,
"	WM. WILSON,
"	PETER FULLMER,
"	WM. DRAKE,
"	SOLOMON BANTA.
Councilman	JOHN VAN TINE,
"	JOHN BAULCH,
"	JOHN SCHAPPERT,
"	JOHN L. NOYES,
"	JOHN KENNARD,

Special Committee.

DOCUMENT No. 18.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 21, 1857.

The following majority and minority reports on the subject of removing the landings of the North river and East river and Sound steamers, were presented, laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

A Special Committee having been appointed, to whom were referred a preamble and resolutions, in the following words, to wit:

" *Whereas*, For several years past, it has been a constant source of complaint, from the ship owners and merchants doing business in this city, that they cannot procure wharf accommodation for the transaction of their business, and thereby experience great delay and heavy loss; and

"Whereas, The steamers plying in the East river and Sound, land their passengers and freight at their berths on the North river, and thereby not only crowd the thoroughfares in the lower part of the city, but also, by being obliged to pass through the narrowest parts of the East river, increase the difficulties of navigation, and endanger the lives of citizens crossing from Brooklyn to New York; and

"Whereas, The location of the berths of the steamers plying on both the North and East rivers, assists greatly in producing the crowded state of Broadway, and is one of the great causes of complaint; therefore,

"Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of removing the landings of the various steamers plying on the East river and Sound, to suitable places at or above the foot of Grand street; and of removing the landings of the steamers plying on the North river, to a suitable place at or above the foot of Canal street,"

Commenced the duty assigned them by first announcing, in the public newspapers, their intention of sitting on the matter, and of making inquiry as to the expediency of removing the landings of the steamers, as proposed by the resolution, and upon which subject they held twelve meetings, when parties appeared before them in favor of the project, and also those who were opposed to it.

It was urged by some of the petitioners in favor of the removal, that the steamboats should be prohibited from running through those parts of the East and North rivers below Grand street on the East, and Canal street on the

North river; for the reasons that navigation below those points, by the large steamers, is attended with great danger and risks of life from collision with other vessels and ferry boats, and also seriously damages the shipping interest in the lower part of the city, and that it produces a concentration of business and an over crowded condition of the streets, which would be easily remedied by the removal of those lines to other parts, without real injury to any other interest.

Among other causes to which the supremacy of this city is owing, the most important, doubtless, is its great advantages and facilities for commerce. No city on the globe enjoys a reputation superior, or perhaps equal to it, in this respect; and whatever projects of local improvement or aggrandizement may from time to time be proposed or undertaken by us, we should, while commerce remains an important branch of human exertion, be solicitous to do every thing which may not only fully develop but vigilantly protect our unsurpassed capacities in that particular. A city whose shipping is equal in tonnage to that of any other port in the world—where two thirds of the national revenues are collected, and whose vast enterprises and connections cover the habitable globe—has the greatest inducement, as well as the greatest security, for sparing no effort which may contribute to its prosperity.

No mere temporary inconvenience to any one class or locality, which may ensue from a measure calculated to advance the general good, should be permitted to obstruct or retard judicious improvement; nor can the former be placed in competition with such an object. Estimating the necessities of the distant future from the strides of

the brief past, we shall soon find employment for all our resources and all our capacities.

The measure before us may be disposed of by a short-sighted policy, and in accordance with the wishes of an interested few; or it may be determined for the benefit of our whole community, not only, but of all who either now are, or may at any future time, become concerned in our welfare.

Your Committee have endeavored to take a broad view of this important subject, not doubting but that the few whose vested interests may be, for a time, in some measure affected or disturbed, will discountenance the proposed measure, with the pertinacity which always characterizes the resistance of every monopoly or exclusive interest; but being confident that the conclusions to which your Committee have arrived are agreeable to the best interests and permanent welfare of this city, they have no hesitation in recommending their submission to the popular judgment, or to such disinterested arbitrament as may be deemed competent to render an impartial judgment in the premises.

It is always difficult to lead the human mind into the future, further than of itself it may have strength and clearness to penetrate. Reasoning backward, from known results to their causes, is sufficiently distracting; but reasoning forward, from the known present into the unknown future, will, after a short journey, separate the best understandings; and for this reason it is that the most intelligent communities scarcely ever can be brought to agree upon measures of the most undoubted general interest and benefit, whose realization lies at the end of a few years of time.

Your Committee have no hope, therefore, of being able to convince any one, not open to conviction, of the propriety and expediency of the proposed measure, but shall satisfy themselves by endeavoring to state some of the principal considerations which influence them in their conclusions, and examining the principal objections which have been urged against it.

Your Committee assume, as an undeniable truism, that all labor is advanced by judicious distribution and division.

Following this principle, our harbor and port has been undergoing a steady classification and arrangement by which the different localities are becoming devoted to certain peculiar branches of business, some under express legal enactment, and others by the natural course of trade. Indeed, it is claimed by some of the remonstrants, that certain branches of business, in which the steamers proposed to be removed are engaged, have become located mainly in the neighborhood of those lines. There can be no doubt, but that those concerned in the transportation business of these boats, will always locate themselves within convenient proximity to the landing places of the lines, at least to the extent required by the economical management of their affairs; and this consideration, of itself, furnishes the answer to most of the objections urged against the proposed removal; for after the temporary inconveniences which it is said will result from the change are surmounted, these kinds of business will fall naturally into such channels as the merchants engaged in them find most to their convenience and advantage. If the facilities of their business requires them to be within conve-

nient distances from these transportation lines, it is obvious they must, of necessity, follow the locations of the lines, and the result will be merely to withdraw some of the kinds of trade from that portion of the city now overcrowded, and transfer it to other portions now languishing for want of sufficient capital or patronage for its improvement, and thus not only equalize the value of the landed property of the city, but extend the field of our business operations.

The effort to confine all the trade and commerce of New York into one little triangular section, is futile and visionary, unless we are prepared to limit it to its present quantum, for which, indeed, it is even now inadequate; nor does any rational or liberal view of our interests permit us to legislate for the purpose of continuing such an unhealthy and unnatural repletion of any one section of our territory, as is now presented in the lower section of our city; and, as it is urged, for various reasons, should be preserved and perpetuated.

The substance of all the objections made to removing these steamers, is, that the internal transportation through our city will be increased, and your Committee are entirely unable to see that this is a solid obstacle, or, to appreciate any reasoning which attempts to prove that the mercantile business is entitled to exclusive protection over all other pursuits. The due protection and encouragement of commercial business, does not require that any one section of the city should be exclusively appropriated to it, or that we should exert our legislative powers to enable those engaged in it to carry it on immediately at or upon our wharves and docks, and without recourse to

the employment of cartmen, or other departments of our internal enterprise. We have, therefore, really nothing to gain, by retaining "sixty-seven," or any other preponderating "per cent." of any one business, within certain narrow limits, but are rather benefited by its being scattered and disseminated over the city at large.

The benefits we receive from our commerce are derived from the support and profit which it furnishes our whole community, and the numbers of our people, whose occupations are dependent upon it. The supposed increase of cartage, or other internal transportation, however, could only be an inconvenience of short duration, as those interested in the trade carried by these lines, will immediately seek such locations as their economy and convenience may require, so far as such change of location may augment the difficulty or expense of conveyance of goods to other parts of the city, for export or reshipment; your Committee do not regard that as an evil or a loss, because the use of this city, as a mere depot, for the receipt and reshipment of goods, is of no advantage to it whatever, beyond the mere tax levied upon the capital invested.

It was urged by the parties interested, that they had subjected themselves to large expenditures, in building structures and erections for the accommodation of passengers and the landing of freight. The amount of any such expenditures must be very insignificant, compared with the benefits to be derived by the public generally from this change; but your Committee are advised that every such structure, or erection of every kind on the wharves and piers, is an unlawful appropriation and mo-

nopoly of the public highway, for exclusive and private uses.

It is said, that "pains are now taken not to incumber the wharves and piers;" this, if true, is a commendable observance of the existing laws, but nothing more; still, while the "structures" before mentioned may be a convenience to these particular lines, they are, in fact, an actual and permanent incumbrance of the piers, to the public generally, and clearly within the ordinances of the Corporation, and of the legal regulations prohibiting such incumbrances.

Your Committee have not been able to appreciate the "equitable or legal and presumptive rights," claimed to be possessed by some of these lines, by virtue of their leases. But, whatever mere private interests of that character may exist, they cannot prevail against the paramount right and duty of the city, to regulate the use of the public waters and slips, in a manner the best for the public benefit.

Your Committee have arrived at, and, therefore, submit the following conclusions:

First. That the landing of the steamboats, at their present berths, in the midst of that portion of the wharves crowded with miscellaneous shipping, is a serious inconvenience to business generally, and dangerous to life and property, in active travel in those portions of our waters.

Second. That their removal to points on the east and west side above that active travel, would be a judicious location of them, beneficial to the city property generally, and calculated to produce a more free and equalized

condition of business, and, eventually, establish landing places more available and accommodating to the community at large and to themselves.

Third. That no substantial right or interest can be permanently or seriously injured or impaired by such removal, nor affected otherwise than by such temporary inconveniences to certain individuals, as are incident to all the vicissitudes of trade.

Your Committee have no feeling to actuate them in this matter but the public interest, and therefore are anxious that these lines should not be arbitrarily or unwarrantably expelled from their present locations, under circumstances which may preclude them from establishing favorable landing places elsewhere. They therefore recommend that ample time be allowed the parties interested—a year, if necessary—to comply with this change; and that the parties be reliably assured that the Common Council will extend them every facility and assistance in securing such wharves and accommodations as their future interests and prosperity may require.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend for adoption the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

§ 1. That from and after the first day of November, 1858, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship, or vessel propelled by steam power, belonging to, or used by, the Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Stonington, Fall River, Norwich and Worcester or Pro-

vidence lines, or any other lines, propelled by steam, and navigating the Long Island Sound or East river, to land any passengers or freight, or to navigate any of their vessels below the foot of Grand street, on the East river, in the city of New York, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the owner, master, pilot, or person having charge thereof severally and respectively.

§ 2. That from and after the first day of November, 1858, it shall not be lawful for any steamboat, steamship, or vessel propelled by steam power, belonging to, or used by, any line, company or party, and running between the city of New York and Troy, Albany, Hudson, or any other point or place on the North or Hudson river, to land any passengers or freight, or to navigate any of their vessels below the foot of Canal street on said river, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the owner, master, pilot, or person having charge thereof, severally and respectively.

JAMES R. STEERS, }
JAMES GRIFFITHS, } *Special*
E. C. McCONNELL, } *Committee.*

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, minority of the Special Committee, to whom were referred a preamble and resolution having for its object the removal of all the landing places of the steamers navigating the East river and Long Island Sound to a point above the foot of Grand street on the East river; and also the removal of the landing places of all the steamers now plying between this city and Albany and Troy and the intermediate places on the Hudson river to a point on the North river side above the foot of Canal street, beg leave to

REPORT:

That they have given the subject full consideration, and being compelled to differ in judgment from their associates of the Committee, respectfully present to the Board the views and considerations by which they have been constrained to dissent from a proposition calculated to disturb and throw into confusion a large and important branch of the trade and commerce of our city.

The great importance of the subject referred, the numerous and extensive interests concerned, rendered it proper that the undersigned should have given it full and careful investigation, which has been done to such a degree as the time which they have been able to devote to it would permit.

Let us then examine the present movement to see what it really is, and what it is intended to accomplish.

It is proposed, by force of a Corporation ordinance, to compel the removal of these boats to points above Canal

and Grand streets, and to prohibit them entirely from using, for the ordinary purposes of navigation, any part of the public waters of the East or North rivers below those points—and it is hoped, as a natural consequence of this expulsion, that the trade, dependent upon these lines, will likewise follow their assigned landing places, thereby relieving, it is anticipated, the lower portion of the city, which it is said, is too much crowded; in other words, it is designed to drive one branch of trade with its principal accompaniments, and facilities, entirely from the present business part of our city, for the benefit of other branches, which are to be benefited by this change.

It will be perceived, therefore, that the legislative action of the city is invoked, not only to effect artificial regulations of the trade of our citizens beneficial to some interests and prejudicial to others, but even to the extraordinary resource of prohibiting the free and equal enjoyment of our harbor and rivers by steam navigation.

No measures of mere protection and caution are asked to guard against the dangers of steam travel on our waters, but an absolute prohibition is sought to be obtained against any such navigation, no matter how carefully and skillfully conducted.

A measure of such unequal operation, and speculative, as well as partisan, character, has never before been attempted; and, even if within the legitimate powers of the Corporation, is of alarming consequence as a piece of class legislation, and in the highest degree dangerous as a precedent.

In estimating the extent of the revolution which is to be attempted, we must refer to some statistical information.

The amount of merchandise carried by the Troy Line, is about one hundred and seventy-five tons per day, seven eighths of that which arrives being consigned below Chambers street and three quarters of it west of Broadway.

That carried by the People's Line, is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons per annum, ninety per cent. of which is received from, and delivered to, parties south of Chambers and Beekman streets. The amount of goods, produce, &c., received by, and delivered from, the Merchants' line of steamboats, will average about two hundred tons per diem, of which not more than one fiftieth part is consigned to, or received from, above Duane street; of the immense amount carried by the Fall River Line, sixty-seven per cent. is consigned south of Duane street and west of Broadway, and twenty-seven per cent. for reshipment from points east of Broadway and north of Duane street.

The total amount of business done by the various lines at their present localities, is upward of nine hundred thousand tons per annum, an amount very much exceeding what could possibly be done by sailing vessels occupying or using the same water privileges.

This business is now concentrated and established in convenient proximity to these steamboat lines, and must, necessarily, be the sufferer by subjecting it to the proposed change; and, the real question presented in this matter then is, whether the Corporation shall interfere with the established condition of things in the lower part of the city, by penal ordinances, and arbitrarily disperse its

trade, under the pretext that, in the growth of our business it has become over crowded.

Those who are disposed to regard a superabundant amount of trade as an evil, calling for legislative correction, have pointed to no particular public inconvenience which results from it, and we are only left to infer, that our public thoroughfares, and means of conveyance, are inadequate. Now, so far as this applies to our streets, it admits of a ready relief in additional or improved streets, and so far as it applies to wharf and water accommodation, a similar remedy, it would seem might, without difficulty, be applied. It certainly cannot be alleged, that any one branch of business has a monopoly of our streets or waters, while regulations are in existence, which are ample, or can be made adequate to protect the public highways from improper or inconvenient encroachments.

The undersigned members of your Committee, in considering the alleged evils, and their proposed remedy, take occasion to suggest, that the supposed dangers to which shipping is exposed, by the steamboats passing to the lower part of the city, are not well founded in fact, and, if they were; do not justify the removal of the boats in the manner proposed. These boats traverse the rivers at regular and ascertainable periods, at which times reasonable caution and vigilance may always avoid them. Indeed, no examples of calamities resulting from these pretended dangers, have been shown before the Committee. But, your Committee take occasion to remind the Board, that the right to navigate the public waters, without prohibition, is superior even to the state legislative interference, and has been recognized and established as

an absolute right, beyond all restriction by the Supreme Court of the United States. To the extent, therefore, and for the purpose of prohibiting these steamboat lines from navigating the waters of the rivers or harbor below the proposed points, the measure is impracticable.

There remains but ■ solitary consideration upon which the proposed removal can be justified, and that is, that the lower section of the city is unduly and injuriously crowded with business, which should be depleted, by withdrawing the particular branches of trade connected with these boats, and scattering it toward higher and distant localities. It is evident, that any such change must involve an increased and confused internal transportation through the city, for a considerable period, from the landings of the boats to their immediate consignees, and a perpetual continuance of such increased transportation. This is a public loss and injury; the advantage being in favor of the carriage, by water, to the required points where the goods change owners, and get to the hands of the jobbers, and other successive dealers, not only because of the package not being detained or broken up, but because of the undoubted superiority of water over land conveyance.

When we reflect upon the unparalleled growth of our city, the progress of our people, with the various enterprises of our merchants, it should be our first endeavor to retain the centralization of trade and commerce now within our borders, and secondly, to adopt the system of our legislation to the daily increasing wants of our constituents, and to provide facilities for business constantly augmenting, not by disturbing one particular branch of

trade for another, or benefiting one class of citizens at the expense of another, but, the Common Council should promptly move in extending its accommodations for trade in the improvement of our streets and wharves, to meet these accumulating demands upon our attention.

Your Committee, however, without entering into any further minute calculation or details of the consequences of this proposed interference, regard the attempt to break up and scatter this concentrated business now, as most arbitrary and unjust, and in conflict with the spirit of trade now dominant in the world, which has been and is tending to its entire freedom from all external and compulsory regulation.

They know of nothing which can justify the alarming precedent of imposing burthens or prohibitions upon any one branch of honorable and useful industry for the benefit or protection of any or all other pursuits.

Nothing short of the most reckless and unscrupulous spirit of innovation and speculation, could have prompted or argued a measure so fraught with wrong and injury to any one class, and so hostile to the spirit of our free institutions. This Corporation, whatever else has been said to its disparagement, has set no example so flagitious; the precedent should not be established now.

Whether any or all the complaints made against the present condition of things can be substantiated, we are left to consider whether they are of sufficient magnitude to justify the dispersion of the immense business relations now existing and in active progress, and whether it is to be anticipated that the demands of our trade will at any

future time require so greatly extended a field of operation. Are we so near that necessity, as to call for this compulsory regulation at this time? We think not, nor is this removal to facilitate the business of our city required as a matter of public duty or convenience, but that, on the contrary, under the increased facilities, constantly extending to business generally, by the improvement of our streets and thoroughfares; and the judicious opening of new avenues, the trade of this city should be left upon the broad and universal principle "*to regulate itself,*" *to select its own situations and locations in accordance with common and equal rights, and with the judgment and wishe of those concerned.*

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully report against the proposed removal, to change the landings of the North river and Sound steamboats, and accordingly submit for adoption the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That no public emergency demands or requires the removal of the landings of the North river or East river and Sound steamers at this time, and that your Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, } *Special*
HIRAM CORWIN, } *Committee.*

DOCUMENT No. 19.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

SEPTEMBER 21, 1857.

The following communication from the City Inspector, in reference to cleaning the streets, from May 1st to August 1st, 1857, was received, laid on the table, and directed to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, {
New York, Sept. 8, 1857. }

*To the Honorable the Common Council
of the City of New York:*

GENTLEMEN :—It becomes my duty to transmit statements and pay rolls in relation to the work of street cleaning from the first of May to the first day of August last past, completing the quarter year, from the date, when, by the provisions of the amended charter the execution of this service devolved upon this Department.

In presenting these statements, it is proper to recall to mind the dangerously filthy condition of the streets during the early months of this year, and which continued until the summer season had fairly commenced.

It is not necessary to repeat that with which you are already familiar—the embarrassments of the department—and which prevented the performance of the work until the action of the Common Council authorized its immediate commencement in the latter part of the month of June, and by the removal of the accumulated filth of several months, averted the impending liability to the origin or spread of disease.

No portion of the city, at the time mentioned, could be said to be in a cleanly condition, but the wards, most filthy, were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second.

The First Ward being liable to the introduction of disease from abroad, and together with the Fourth, Sixth, Seventeenth and Twentieth, from the density of population and the disregard to cleanliness, and of all prudential means of preserving the health of the inhabitants of large districts within these wards,—these wards constituted the most dangerous points at which pestilential disease could originate or become prevalent,—the Seventeenth and Twentieth wards together, containing by the last census, a population equal to one sixth of the entire number for the city.

The hazard to the public health, arising from the delay in view of the above, the amount of labor to be performed, and the importance of a vigorous and prompt execution of the work, will be the better appreciated by the remembrance.

In accordance with the necessity to prevent further accumulations, carts had been employed in the latter part

of May to collect and remove the ashes and garbage from these wards, where, if it had been neglected, the practice of casting the refuse matter into the streets, being general in these localities, the work of purification would have been a much greater task.

In consequence of the inability to proceed with the work, until by authority of the Common Council the same could be commenced, with the exception of the First Ward, and in the neighborhood of Fulton market, in the Second Ward, and the Five Points, in the Sixth Ward, no street work was performed until the last week in June, and its progress was delayed during the following week, ending July 4th, by the almost constant rains; thus, it was not until the week ending July 11th, that it could be said the work was under proper and energetic execution.

It will be noticed that during this week (July 11th,) from the wards mentioned, 22,927 loads of ashes, garbage, dirt, manure, &c., were removed; and the next week, (July 25th,) 17,568 loads, the number of loads and the expense of the work continuing to decline each succeeding week thereafter.

The whole number of loads removed was, of ashes,

garbage, etc.....	48,601
Street dirt, manure, rubbish, etc.....	58,973

Total number of loads.....	107,574
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The cost of this work is as follows:

For laborers on streets, days' work.....	\$9,591 75
Cartage, 58,973 loads dirt, &c.....	12,333 25
Collection and cartage 48,601 loads of ashes, garbage, rubbish, &c.....	12,183 43½
Total.....	<u>\$34,108 43½</u>

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

Will show the particulars of this work, and its expense weekly, specifying the several wards and items.

WEEK ENDING	REMOVED		COST FOR LABOR AND CARTAGE.			TOTAL.	
	Dirt, Manure, &c.	Ashes, Garbage, &c.	Laborers.	CARTAGE OF		Tonns.	Cost.
				Dirt, &c.	Ashes, &c.		
May 30th.....	221	2,056	\$39 00	\$46 00	\$508 73	2,277	\$593 75
June 6th.....	2,124	6,594	205 50	447 11	1,677 66	8,718	2,330 27
" 13th.....	1,712	5,706	173 62½	365 24	1,419 45	7,418	1,958 31½
" 20th.....	1,250	5,510	174 75	265 25	1,383 40	6,760	1,823 40
" 27th.....	8,555	5,808	1,215 75	1,759 41	1,466 49	14,363	4,441 65
July 4th.....	3,792	4,204	589 12½	731 96	1,060 26	7,996	2,381 34½
" 11th.....	17,228	5,699	2,385 12½	3,596 15	1,433 44	22,927	7,414 96½
" 18th.....	12,650	4,918	2,307 37½	2,706 63	1,229 80	17,568	6,243 80½
" 25th.....	6,813	3,992	1,336 87½	1,452 47	1,002 87½	10,805	3,792 22
August 1st.....	4,628	4,114	1,164 37½	963 63	1,001 33	8,742	3,128 73½
	58,973	48,601	\$9,591 75	\$12,333 25	\$12,183 43½	107,574	\$34,108 43½

To show the whole expenditure for street cleaning, as per requisitions from this department, for the quarter year, except the approval of work, partly under the administration of Mr. EBLING, to May 9th, in the wards now cleaned by this department, the following exhibit is made, viz:

Cleaning thirteen wards as above.....	\$34,108	43½
“ Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards by agreement to August 1st.....	16,638	09
“ Broadway to August 1st.....	540	00
Freightage of dirt, ashes, &c., to August 1st..	3,766	88
Salaries of street inspectors, ticket men, and other persons employed to July 25th.....	\$8,470	50
Laborers on manure heaps and cart- age from same, to July 25th.....	681	61
For salaries as above, and laborers on heaps, &c., being one half of the pay for the same, from August 1st to August 8th.....	1,031	56
Rent of Jane street yard.....	262	50
All the items and errors.....	41	26
Total.....	\$65,540	83½

The foregoing statement, showing, although in the thirteen wards it was necessary to remove the accumulated filth of many months, embracing the autumn and winter of the past, and spring months of the present year, yet the expense compares favorably with the wards wherein the proposed contractors deemed it to their interest to continue the performance of the work.

It will be perceived that the salaries of necessary officers to the department, form one of the charges against the appropriation for "street cleaning," instead of, as for other city officers, being paid from the appropriation for "salaries;" this, of course, gives an appearance of greater expenditure for "street cleaning;" also, to pay laborers and cartmen engaged in heaping or the sale of manure, a charge is made to the same appropriation instead of payment being made from the proceeds of sale, and the balance being, as the whole proceeds now are, paid into the Sinking Fund and devoted to the payment of the city debt.

The season during the execution of this work, has not been favorable to the sale of manure, a large quantity of which is now heaped at the dumping places on sale, notwithstanding which there has been paid to the City Chamberlain \$2,037 50, the proceeds of sale of dirt, manure, &c., to August 1st. This sum should be deducted from the total cost of street cleaning, since in the wards cleaned by agreement or contract, the manure is sold for the benefit of the contractors.

The foregoing statement of expenditures for the quarter will satisfactorily, it is believed, rebut the charges of extravagance which have been alleged in regard to the performance of this work, since, if every item of expense, inclusive of wards cleaned by agreement or contract, and those where the work is rendered by days' work, &c., inclusive of salaries; boatage; rents; laborers on manure, &c., as stated above, be taken as the basis of annual expenditure, the amount for the year would only amount to \$262,163 $\frac{3}{100}$ instead, as estimated by an official authority, the extravagant sum of \$600,000; the amount required, as stated, \$262,163 $\frac{3}{100}$, being a reduction from the expenditure for 1856 of \$134,088 40.

Whether the work can at all seasons be executed at a like economical rate of expense, remains for the future to demonstrate; but enough will be established, by the facts and figures above given, to prove the injustice of the charge of "extravagant expenditure," as well as to vindicate this department from unnecessary delay in securing the desired object—clean streets.

The wasteful expenditure of public money on the work of street cleaning, has been the theme of much comment; and the dirty condition of the streets has, in more ways than one, served to throw dust into the eyes of tax-payers, and hence it is not wonderful, in these days of "retrenchment," that, when the annual tax levy amounts to eight millions of dollars, investigation should be made as to the sources producing the seeming needless and onerous annual augmentation of taxation borne by our citizens.

The responsibility of an effective and economical execution of the work of street cleaning having lately devolved upon this department, will, I believe, under these circumstances, prove a sufficient reason why (without becoming the vindicator or the assailant of others) it should be my desire to place the truth before your Honorable Body and the public, and to indicate some of the causes which justly and properly would be expected to cause an increased expenditure for street cleaning work.

To ascertain to what extent the annual tax has been increased, and the portion of the same which has been necessary for street cleaning, the following statement is given, together with the population of the city at the different periods of taking the census from 1835:

Amount of tax received, expended for street cleaning, received for sale of manure, and population each census year, from 1835 to 1855 inclusive.

Year.	Tax received.	Cost for street cleaning.	Sales of manure	Population.
1835....	\$965,502 94	\$114,755 23	\$36,788 93	270,089
1840....	1,354,835 29	149,930 65	38,711 72	312,710
1845....	2,096,191 18	150,905 17	28,308 82	371,223
1850....	3,230,085 02	158,637 68	32,191 60	515,394
1855....	5,843,832 89	278,262 42	4,745 12	629,830

It is readily seen that the increase of population exceeds that of the expense of street cleaning; and, comparing the year 1840 with 1855, the amount of annual tax increases from \$1,354,835 29 to \$5,843,832 89; the increase being \$4,488,997 60, during the interval of fifteen years.

It will be noticed that the amount derived from the sale of manure has been steadily decreasing. I do not know to what extent this may be attributed to correct causes, but the heretofore increasing, and, of late years, almost universal practice, to violate the ordinances by the casting of ashes, building dirt and rubbish into the streets, has greatly reduced both the quantity and quality of the manure produced.

A small quantity of ashes mingled with street manure, renders it worthless, and not only reduces the revenue de-

rived, but also adds to the necessary expense, as freightage has to be paid for its removal from the city.

Thus, the neglect of a prompt and regular collection of ashes, to be had at the cost of a few cents per barrel, by leading to an infraction of the laws, will cause a loss five times greater than the first cost of collecting and removing the ashes.

This item, trifling as it may appear at a glance, becomes a matter of importance in removing and disposing of the debris and sweepings of the city, containing now nearly—as, in a few years, it will quite—one million of inhabitants.

If a SYSTEM of street cleaning—as the necessity demands for the present and future time—should be adopted, this would form a consideration of importance in the economy of the work.

The mention of this matter suggests one of the causes, which, with the increase of population, has necessarily added to the expense of street cleaning.

The statements submitted show that it cost the sum of \$12,183 43½ for the collection and removal of ashes and garbage, &c. This seems a large amount, but when the extent of the city and number of its population is considered, it does not appear unreasonable; and, if tested by the number of carts needed to perform the work, estimated at from four to ten, an average of seven to each ward—the winter season requiring the greater number—and allowing \$2 50 as the hire for man, horse and cart per day, it would indicate the necessary expenditure, for this

service alone, of \$100,000, and, inclusive of freighting, &c., probably of \$120,000 per annum.

It is not many years since wood was the fuel mostly in use, and being valuable for domestic purposes, the ashes were sought for and purchased, instead of inflicting the large amount of tax now required.

The foregoing facts suggest the great and increasing importance of a systematic collection of ashes, garbage, &c., in order to meet one of the necessities of the present and future of the city. By such systematic performance of the work, and by the enforcement of the ordinances, the nuisance arising from unsightly and offensive garbage boxes on the sidewalks of the streets may be abated and removed.

It has been my endeavor to effect a reform in this matter, and to prevent increasing expense; the carts, having been all inspected, are now rigidly required to bring to the docks full loads, under the penalty of loss of pay for cartage.

The necessity of securing for our city an effective system of street scavenging, is apparent, and the inability to secure clean streets under any of the plans which have been heretofore tried, would prove the necessity for careful inquiry and the adoption of the best system. If the old system has its faults of liability to neglect and possibility of fraud, it cannot be disputed that the contract system, if the work paid for is not performed, becomes in itself a fraud in every respect. Any system adopted should be the result of careful investigation and placed on a permanent basis; or, if the contract system is again

to be tried, it should be and shall be—so far as this department has authority—with the understanding that the terms of the specification must be fulfilled.

This can be done in work or service rendered to the public as for individuals, and it is no greater hardship in the one case than in the other.

If this determination existed in reference to furnishing supplies and the execution of public work, many of the frauds which are, or may be, perpetrated under the system of contract given to the lowest bidder, would be prevented, and I doubt not, that, instead of increasing taxation, the increase not only would be checked, but that a reduction of the large amount now required could and would be effected—at all events, the statements above given may be suggestive to those interested, it not being intended, on my part, in any manner to reflect unjustly upon any officer of the city government, past or present, the facts being presented, simply, that the labors of this department, may be the better understood and appreciated.

Previous to 1834, the ordinances required every householder to sweep twice a week to the middle of the street; and hence, to make comparison, 1835 may be assumed as the proper starting-point, from which—assuming the present population to be \$10,000—the cost would amount to \$342,000 per annum. * If, then, the expense of removing coal ashes, the increased wages paid for labor, etc., be taken into consideration, even the apparently wasteful and extravagant expenditure of 1856,—amounting to \$396,251 73,—if the work was well and effectively performed, and a like increase had been obtained from the

sales of manure, which sales would have amounted to \$100,000—I repeat, even this enormous sum would have been cheerfully paid by our citizens to obtain the assurance of clean streets; but, to realize this desideratum, the result of the past quarter, and the reasonable expense, attending, justifies the belief, that, whatever increase may be made to the tax levy, at present this work will not require any increase, if the system can be placed on a proper basis.

Respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORTON,

City Inspector.

STATEMENT of the Number of days Work rendered by Laborers in Cleaning Streets, under the direction of the City Inspector, from the week ending May 30, to week ending August 1, 1857, both inclusive.

WARD.	WEEK ENDING,										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUGUST 1.	
1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	82	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	77	871
2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$			68 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	401 $\frac{1}{4}$
3					87 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	96	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	51	404 $\frac{1}{4}$
4					54	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	142	126	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	499
5					54	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	41	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	380 $\frac{1}{4}$
6			20	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	152	119	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	582 $\frac{1}{4}$
8					61	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	455
9					69 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	474 $\frac{1}{4}$
14					56	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	426 $\frac{1}{4}$
15					45 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	37	429 $\frac{1}{4}$
17							62	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	116 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	447 $\frac{3}{4}$
20					96 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	193 $\frac{3}{4}$	177	114	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	721
22						11 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	68	303 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26	137	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	810 $\frac{1}{2}$	392 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,590 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,538 $\frac{1}{4}$	891 $\frac{1}{4}$	776 $\frac{1}{4}$	6,394 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total..... 6,394 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' work rendered.

STATEMENT of the Amount earned by Laborers each week, from week ending May 30, to week ending August 1, 1857,
both inclusive, engaged in Cleaning Streets, under the direction of the City Inspector.

WARD.	WEEK ENDING.										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUG. 1.	
1	\$32 25	\$193 12	\$143 62½	\$123 00	\$205 88	\$44 62	\$200 63	\$141 37½	\$106 50	\$115 50	\$1306 50
2	6 75	12 38	.....	.....	102 38	49 87½	175 87	111 75	84 00	58 88	601 87½
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 25	45 00	144 00	112 12½	97 50	76 50	606 37½
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 00	51 38	213 00	189 00	109 12½	105 00	748 50
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 00	44 25	178 13	150 37½	61 50	55 12½	570 37½
6	.....	.....	30 00	51 75	120 75	61 50	228 00	178 50	98 25	104 62½	873 37½
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 50	58 87½	189 37	189 37½	81 75	71 62	682 50
■	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 62	70 50	198 75	176 25	76 50	84 75	711 37½
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00	24 75	164 25	165 37½	106 12½	94 87½	639 37½
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 25	48 37½	202 13	202 12½	67 50	55 50	643 87½
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93 00	298 87½	175 12½	103 88	670 87½
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 12	73 12½	290 62	265 50	171 00	136 12	1,081 50
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 87½	107 62½	126 75	102 00	102 00	455 25
	39 00	205 50	173 62½	174 75	1215 75	589 12½	2385 37½	2307 37½	1336 87½	1164 37½	9,591 75

Total..... \$9,591 75

NUMBER of Loads of Ashes and Garbage collected and removed, under the direction of the City Inspector from week ending May 30, to week ending August 1, 1857, both inclusive.

WARD.	WEEK ENDING,										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUG. 1.	
1	197	331	397	453	395	291	331	344	332	357	3,428
2	228	248	267	274	272	63	270	185	89	141	2,037
3	148	358	300	266	204	231	312	285	297	284	2,685
4	.....	630	551	563	458	399	501	442	328	328	4,200
5	204	602	553	492	651	464	611	499	308	393	4,777
6	215	694	626	626	613	332	569	462	369	379	4,885
8	311	677	558	471	565	426	590	520	462	475	5,055
9	261	444	460	395	465	332	449	384	331	314	3,835
14	216	636	509	479	575	351	412	426	266	317	4,187
15	119	354	292	254	304	212	331	284	231	233	2,614
17	157	915	495	573	651	573	686	487	442	395	5,374
20	.....	465	458	477	475	330	397	360	345	306	3,613
23	.....	240	240	187	180	200	240	240	192	192	1,911
	2,056	6,594	5,706	5,510	5,808	4,204	5,699	4,918	3,992	4,114	48,601

Total..... 48,601 loads.

STATEMENT of the Amount earned by Cartmen, collecting and removing Ashes and Garbage, under the authority and direction of the City Inspector, from week ending May 30, to week ending August 1, 1857, both inclusive.

Doc. No. 19.)

16

WARD.	WEEK ENDING,										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUG. 1.	
1	\$45 31	\$76 13	\$91 31	\$104 19	\$90 85	\$66 93	\$76 13	\$79 12	\$76 36	\$90 11	\$796 44
2	52 44	57 04	61 41	63 02	62 56	14 49	63 48	42 55	20 47	37 11	474 57
3	34 04	82 34	69 00	61 18	46 92	53 13	71 76	65 55	68 31	59 64	611 87
4	.....	126 00	110 20	112 60	91 60	79 80	100 20	88 40	65 60	65 60	840 00
5	40 80	120 40	110 60	98 40	130 20	92 80	122 80	99 80	61 60	78 60	956 00
6	49 45	159 62	143 98	143 98	140 99	76 36	130 87	106 26	84 87	87 17	1,123 55
8	71 53	156 96	129 59	109 58	131 20	99 23	136 95	120 85	107 51	105 75	1,169 15
■	70 47	119 88	124 20	106 65	125 55	89 64	121 23	103 68	89 37	72 22	1,022 89
14	58 32	174 22	139 93	131 83	154 75	94 97	111 24	115 02	71 82	85 59	1,137 49
15	39 27	116 82	96 36	83 82	100 32	69 96	109 23	93 72	76 23	62 91	848 64
17	47 10	277 00	149 75	173 15	196 65	173 15	207 05	147 35	133 85	119 75	1,624 70
20	.....	136 25	118 12	121 25	120 00	87 50	105 00	92 50	86 88	79 38	946 88½
22	.....	75 00	75 00	73 75	75 00	62 50	77 50	75 00	60 00	57 50	631 25
	508 73	1677 66	1419 45	1383 40	1466 49	1060 26	1433 44	1229 80	1002 87½	1001 33	12,183 43½

Total \$12,183 43½

*STATEMENT of the Number of Loads of Dirt, Manure and Rubbish removed from the Streets, under the direction of the
City Inspector, from week ending May 30, to week ending August 1, 1857, both inclusive.*

3	WARD.	WEEK ENDING,									TOTAL.	
		MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.		AUG. 1.
	1	221	2,082	1,579	739	1,280	146	1,082	573	379	437	8,518
	2		42			750	35	1,024	361	322	168	2,702
	3					1,119	354	1,208	656	528	421	4,286
	4					544	334	846	700	382	354	3,160
	5					473	531	1,823	927	462	338	4,554
	6			133	511	986	201	1,230	878	431	579	4,949
	8					650	502	1,535	948	370	229	4,234
	9					579	743	1,507	1,143	510	324	4,806
	14					493	72	991	621	404	221	2,802
	15					551	242	1,489	795	234	156	3,477
	17							1,172	2,534	1,094	501	5,301
	20					1,130	570	2,756	1,819	1,072	506	7,847
	22						62	571	695	625	384	2,337
		221	2,124	1,712	1,250	8,555	3,792	17,228	12,650	6,813	4,628	58,973

Total..... 58,973

STATEMENT of Weekly Expense Cleaning Streets and removing Ashes and Garbage from wards as follows, under the direction of the City Inspector, from week ending May 30th, to week ending August 1st, 1857, both inclusive:

WARD.	WEEK ENDING.										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUGUST 1.	
1	\$123 55	\$706 47	\$573 57½	\$390 24	\$352 39	\$143 77	\$517 03	\$354 50½	\$269 62	\$308 87	\$3,970 03
2	59 19	79 31	61 41	63 02	337 44	70 50½	474 87	218 70	178 53	129 59	1,672 86½
3	34 04	82 34	69 00	61 18	379 71	161 85	433 19	295 75½	260 85	211 92	1,989 83½
4	.....	126 00	110 20	112 ■	254 20	181 28	440 10	339 90	247 02½	241 55	2,102 55½
5	40 80	120 40	110 60	98 40	296 34	232 63	629 07	417 03½	206 26	194 56½	2,346 10
■	49 45	159 62	200 58	297 98	458 94	178 06	604 87	482 86	279 32	316 34½	3,027 97½
8	71 53	156 96	129 59	109 58	339 70	248 46½	602 62	480 86½	355 86	219 84	2,615 01
9	70 47	119 88	124 20	106 65	334 39	293 88	591 24	485 67	257 67	215 29	2,599 34
14	58 32	174 22	139 93	131 53	362 00	140 02	625 74	443 14½	231 44½	237 71½	2,494 36½
15	39 27	116 82	96 36	83 82	333 87	190 98½	758 06	534 34½	215 13	159 91	2,528 52
17	47 10	277 00	149 75	173 15	196 55	173 15	593 05	1,079 72½	582 47½	340 69	3,612 64
20	.....	136 25	118 12	121 25	491 12	274 62½	945 62	720 80	472 28½	316 70	3,596 77
22	.....	75 00	75 00	73 75	75 00	91 87½	299 50½	340 50	285 75	235 76	1,552 13
	\$593 75	\$2,330 27	\$1,958 31½	\$1,823 40	\$4,441 65	\$2,391 34½	\$7,414 90½	\$6,243 80½	\$3,792 22	\$3,128 73½	\$34,108 43½
Total.....											\$34,108 43½

STATEMENT of the Total Number of Loads of Dirt, Ashes, Manure, Rubbish and Garbage removed, weekly, under the direction of the City Inspector, from week ending May 30th, to week ending August 1st, 1857, both inclusive.

WARD.	WEEK ENDING,										TOTAL.
	MAY 30.	JUNE 6.	JUNE 13.	JUNE 20.	JUNE 27.	JULY 4.	JULY 11.	JULY 18.	JULY 25.	AUGUST 1.	
1	418	2,413	1,976	1,192	1,675	437	1,413	917	711	794	11,946
2	228	290	267	274	1,022	98	1,294	546	411	309	4,739
3	148	358	300	266	1,323	585	1,520	941	825	705	6,971
4	.....	630	551	563	1,002	733	1,347	1,142	710	682	7,360
5	204	602	553	492	1,125	995	2,434	1,426	770	731	9,331
6	215	694	759	1,137	1,599	533	1,799	1,340	800	958	9,834
8	311	677	558	471	1,215	928	2,125	1,468	832	704	9,289
9	261	444	460	395	1,044	1,075	1,956	1,526	841	638	8,641
14	216	636	509	479	1,068	423	1,403	1,047	670	538	6,989
15	119	354	292	254	855	454	1,820	1,079	465	399	6,091
17	157	915	495	573	651	573	1,858	3,021	1,536	896	10,675
20	.....	465	458	477	1,605	900	3,147	2,179	1,417	812	11,460
22	.....	240	240	187	180	262	811	935	817	576	4,248
	2,277	8,718	7,418	6,760	14,363	7,996	22,927	17,568	10,805	8,742	107,574

Total.....107,574 loads.

DOCUMENT No. 19.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 9, 1857.

The following report of the Committee on the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in regard to the condition and relief of the unemployed working men of this city, was received, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting a petition from the workingmen of the city, now unemployed, as well as the communication from his Honor the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council, October 22, 1857, recommending an issue of stock to purchase food, and, also, in regard to the immediate commencement of our public works in order to afford employment for them, respectfully

REPORT:

That being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of action, so far as is consistent with their obligations to all other classes of the community, in devising means to alleviate, in part, the distress and suffering which now exists, and is likely to continue among our laboring population, during this and the coming season, they have given it that attention its importance seems to demand.

The petition of the unemployed working men asks the Common Council to put in operation the following public works, for the purpose of given them employment, viz: The "Central Park," "New Reservoir," "Regulating and Sewering Streets," &c. Your Committee, in answer to the prayer of the petitioners, would state, for their information, as well as of our citizens generally, that the Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Central Park Improvement, which now only awaits the action of the Board of Councilmen, and the approval of the Mayor, to meet, in part, the demand for labor by the unemployed. It will, no doubt, be made available and applied to the purpose intended during the present week.

As to the commencement of the "New Reservoir," neither your Committee, nor the Common Council can do anything to forward the work, as the whole matter is now in litigation, growing out of the award of contract, made by the Croton Aqueduct Department. It is to be hoped that the suit now pending, in reference to the award of the contract for its construction, will soon be terminated, and the money immediately applied to the purpose for which it was intended.

Many other public works, such as regulating and grading streets and avenues, repairing wharves and piers, and repairing public buildings, have passed the Common Council, and received the approval of the Mayor, which, owing to the unwarrantable interference of the state executive, in the appointment of the head of the Street Department, have been suspended for the last six months. These are matters which the Common Council cannot control, as this important branch of the city government is now under restraint, and will be likely to continue so, until the judiciary is freed from the baneful blight of partisan

ship, and officers of the people's choice supercede the appointees of the executive at Albany.

Your Committee desire to have it distinctly understood that while deeply sympathizing with this portion of the people in their distress, and being anxious to afford them every relief in their power, yet it will be remembered that the Common Council, in making appropriations for the carrying on of the public works, are in a measure restricted, and are compelled to frame their ordinances in conformity with the requirements of the Charter and the laws of the state. Thus, in reference to building sewers, regulating and grading streets, &c., an application by a majority of the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement must be made before the Common Council can order the work to be done, and as the law points out a direct mode for constructing such works, the Common Council cannot deviate from its plain provisions.

Your Committee, however, being desirous of affording work for as many persons as possible, think that the Common Council, in addition to the work already proposed, and reported to be done in grading Hamilton square, the improvement of the Central Park, and such other public works as they may from time to time order, should cause to be done, immediately, the working of the Second avenue, from Forty-second street to Eighty-sixth street, and its entire length, if deemed advisable, as a country road, by Macadamizing it. We have no avenue east of the Bloomingdale road, fit for the travel of private vehicles between the upper and lower parts of the city, and also several of our streets traversing the upper part of the city, from the North to the East river, now almost impassable, might be worked in a similar manner. In former years, when the necessity was not so

great, appropriations were invariably made for Macadamizing the principal avenues and streets in the upper part of the city, thereby providing work for large numbers of poor people; but for several years past this practice has been discontinued, and that of dispensing public charity by the Alms-house Department substituted.

If this suggestion is met with favor by the Common Council, your Committee would recommend that the Comptroller be directed, in making up the annual tax levy for the year 1858, to insert therein the amount of fifty thousand dollars to be expended for the above-mentioned purposes, your Committee deeming it a much more judicious mode of appropriating the public funds than by the purchase and gratuitous distribution of fuel, food and other necessities of life, especially as this public charity is dispensed to those who are willing and anxious to work whenever an opportunity for so doing is afforded them.

Your Committee does not agree with the suggestions contained in the communication of his Honor the Mayor, relative to the proposed issue of stock to purchase large quantities of food to be sold at cost price to laborers on the public works, as any such indirect mode of benefiting the poor would be fraught with evils, which would more than counterbalance the good thus intended to be conferred.

The congregation of large numbers of persons in our parks and public highways, as demonstrated by those who assembled in one of the public squares and tore down and carried away the fences, under the pretext of supplying themselves with fuel, and the more recent assemblages in the Park, are not calculated to enlist the sympathies of our tax payers nor your Committee, but tend only to bring odium upon themselves, and creating the impression among our citizens that the leaders in such assemblages are not actuated by the desire to benefit those whom they

address, but rather to acquire for themselves a questionable notoriety. Your Committee cannot dismiss this subject without expressing their unqualified condemnation of all such proceedings, and hope, for the benefit of those people, that in future such meetings will be discontinued, and hereafter to let their wants be known, and their wishes communicated to the city authorities in a manner partaking less of the style of the disaffected population of European cities.

Your Committee cannot permit the present opportunity to pass, without giving their views in reference to what is called the *present crisis*, and in endeavoring to show, by what they deem conclusive argument, that the revulsions in trade, the depression of all descriptions of labor, the apparent scarcity of money, and the various other causes which have conspired to bring about the present distress and suffering, which is said to exist among the laboring and certain other classes of our citizens, is but temporary, and that in a short time, from the nature of existing circumstances, the country will assume its wonted prosperity, and trade, commerce and manufacturers again resume their allotted spheres of usefulness, and confidence again take the place of the universal distrust now pervading all classes of our community. A comparison of the present revulsion with that which paralyzed the country in the year 1837, will be amply sufficient, your Committee believe, to satisfy the most skeptical, that the present is only a temporary embarrassment. At that time, the *whole* country was *impoverished*. From Maine to Texas—which latter was not then ours—we were dependent upon Europe for the very grain we used to support life—and we could only pay for it in specie and cotton—the first of which articles was immeasurably scarcer than now, as was also the second, for the reason that the absolute production of silver and gold amounted then, and for one hundred and

eighty years previous, to only fifty million dollars per annum, through the whole world, while, during the past eleven years, it has amounted to one hundred and fifty million dollars per annum, of which we have had more in proportion than any other nation. So much for the specie, except this, that England and Russia, prior to eleven years since, *owned*, in respect to the United States specie as ten to one—now we are nearly even with them. Our cotton was even scarcer than specie, for the United States Bank had undertaken to control the whole of our cotton crop, both that in hand and that coming forward, and from the foreign advances made to that institution, and others concerned with it, we found ourselves with a vast portion of that article of payment in the hands of foreign owners. For three years previous we had had short crops, and when the crisis overtook us, in the midst of what was called the “great land fever,” the price of labor fell at once to its lowest margin, while the prices of all the necessaries of life were maintained at a high point, and even rose above it.

The great laboring and artisan classes were reduced almost to beggary. That this was not consequent upon the “great land fever” speculation, is plain enough, when it is known that lands in Maine, four years afterward, were sold, and bought profitably, at prices above the highest point of speculation prices during the “land fever,” and the same is certainly known of property in this city. The south, at that time, was perfectly bankrupt.

Look at the contrast. To-day the foreign debt of the United States is absolutely less than then. The south is not only out of debt, but absolutely rich. She owns her own cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, and adds nothing to the burden of indebtedness. The north is in debt, but the immense surplus of her productions, from harvests hitherto

entirely unknown, are amply sufficient to meet it all, and yet the prices rule lower than at any period for four years.

Then, again, the vast majority of our indebtedness is of such a character, as really to amount to little. It is railroad loans, and these once confined to the railroads themselves, in the hands of their creditors, nearly all of our debt is "wiped out." The suspension of all our banks is a most fortunate circumstance, and it is to be hoped they will not resume, until they are beyond the necessity of another suspension. The bank currency will thus be equalized throughout the northern states, and exchange will be as abundant within sixty days, between the east and west, and rule at as low prices, as in any prosperous year.

Another erroneous idea is, that luxurious living, extravagant dressing, splendid turn-outs and fine houses, are the causes of distress to a nation. No more erroneous impression could exist. Every extravagance that the man of one hundred thousand or one million of dollars indulges in, adds to the means, the support, the wealth of ten or a hundred, who had little or nothing else but their labor, their intellect, or their taste. If a man of a million spends principal and interest in ten years, and finds himself beggared at the end of that time, he has actually made a hundred, who have catered to his extravagance, employers or employed, so much richer by the division of his wealth. He may be ruined, but the nation is better off and richer, for a hundred minds and hands, with ten thousand dollars a piece, are far more productive than one with the whole.

The great truth apparent in all this crisis is, that it is simply what is called a "panic." It is universal distrust—every man doubts his neighbor's means, and has his doubts returned. The moment confidence returns, men will look into each other's faces and feel ashamed that they allowed this panic to disturb the public mind to the extent it has.

The distress is merely temporary and urgent because so many have been suddenly thrown out of employment; but ample provision can be made for the deserving at all times, and the public may rest assured that the Common Council will take such measures as may be deemed needful in the premises; but the unemployed must forbear until such provision can be made, and remember that the peace and good order of society must be maintained throughout the "crisis."

The following resolutions are, therefore, respectfully recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to adopt the suggestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council on the 22d of October last, relative to a proposed issue of stock to procure large supplies of food, to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the public works.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to expedite, as much as possible, the contemplated grading of Hamilton square, and that, upon the passage of the Central Park Improvement appropriation, he take immediate steps to realize the money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

Resolved, That in making up the annual tax levy for the year 1858, the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in Macadamizing the Second avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street, and such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may, from time to time, direct.

THOS. McSPEDON, PETER FULLMER, HENRY R. HOFFMIRE,	} Committee on Finance.
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DOCUMENT No. 20.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

NOVEMBER 12, 1857.

The following report was laid on the table, five hundred copies ordered printed, and the subject made the special order of business for Monday evening, 16th inst.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining into the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department, respectfully present, for your consideration, this their

REPORT:

The apartments occupied by the Comptroller are by no means suitable for the business required to be done therein. There is not space enough to furnish sufficient desk room for the present clerks; and books and papers of all kinds are mingled in one confused mass. The number of clerks for the amount of, and character of the business done there is entirely too small; and even if their number were increased, no room could be found in the present apartments for them to work in. The Comptroller himself is burdened with duties, and incommoded greatly for

the want of sufficient accommodations. During the whole course of this examination, your Committee have found renewed assurances, (if, indeed, any were wanting,) of his stern integrity as a public officer, and his faithful devotion to the financial interests of the people. Whatever discrepancies have been found in the books, or errors in accounts, want of system in the keeping of the books, or the keeping of no books at all, are not properly chargeable to the Comptroller, as it is impossible for him, under the pressure of accumulating business and duties, to be burthened with the details of the departments, which details should be managed and conducted by the various clerks and employees under him.

The examination made by your Committee has been extended as far as the limited appropriation already made would enable them. They found it necessary to secure the services of a practical book-keeper and accountant, which they did, and your Committee are of the opinion, that no one more capable could have been selected.

Section 2, of the amended charter of 1849, says: "there shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated the 'Department of Finance,' which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts whatever, and all accounts rendered to, or kept in, the several departments of the city government, shall be subject to the inspection and review of this department; it shall settle and adjust all claims whatever, by the Corporation, or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor; the chief officer of this department

shall be called the Comptroller of the city of 'New York.' "

Although by this section, the duty is imposed upon the various departments of keeping their books and accounts as the Comptroller may direct, yet no power is conferred upon him to enforce the correct keeping of the books and accounts in the departments. Your Committee have been unable to find any books, papers or vouchers in the department of "Streets and Lamps;" but, from information and belief, they would state, that if any were kept, they were taken by the late Commissioner when he left his office.

In the Street Commissioner's department, owing to the troubles there, and the injunction placed upon the books and papers, your Committee have been unable to make as thorough and extended an examination as they wished. But they are satisfied, that no regular and systematic books have been kept; in fact, so deficient and negligent has been this department, in the manner of keeping its accounts, that the Comptroller has been compelled, of necessity, to open and keep certain books in his office, which should be kept in the Street Department.

In the Tax Receiver's office they have a complete and systematic set of books, and your Committee have been well pleased with the business-like manner in which the affairs of this department have been conducted.

In the Board of Education and the Alms-house Department, your Committee did not go; as, for the vast sums expended by them, they are not responsible to the Common Council.

Before proceeding to specify the various errors of commission and omission on the part of the subordinates of the Comptroller, your Committee are compelled to say that the disordered condition of the financial department of our city government reflects seriously upon the uniform character which the city of New York has always borne for business capacity and ability.

All the financial transactions of the city of New York centre in the Comptroller's office, and all the transactions of the various departments should appear in gross upon the ledgers kept in the office of the Comptroller.

Your Committee first proceeded to the making out of a balance sheet, under date of 1st January last, the date of the Comptroller's last annual report, a copy of which is annexed, marked A.

This document shows the various accounts of expenditure of the city government, also the receipts, the stocks, bonds and other obligations due by the city, together with the assets of the same, or at least such assets as are upon the ledger. An examination of the various items on this sheet has led to the following results:

The indebtedness of the city (see statement marked B,) for which stocks have been issued, as shown by the ledger on the 1st of January, 1857, amounted to..\$17,009,920 76

The amount, as shown by the Comptrol-

ler, in his annual report, same date, is.. 16,984,156 00

Making a difference between the ledger

and the report of..... \$25,764 76

The Comptroller obtained his statement, probably, from the Stock Clerk, who is undoubtedly correct. The accounts of the Stock Clerk are clear and correct, and proven to be so. Your Committee have had this department thoroughly examined, and they can bear witness to the correctness of the accounts of the Stock Clerk, his fidelity and arduous duties; the Stock Clerk is right, but the book-keeper wrong. Where the error or errors making this difference are to be found, can only be ascertained by going over the various stock accounts, which would require time and labor.

The total amount of Revenue and Assessment Bonds, as shown by the Comptroller's reports of 1854, '5 and '6 (for the last report does not give the total amount outstanding,) is\$5,038,265 00

(See statement marked C.)

The total amount, as shown by the books, is 4,841,265 00

Making a difference of..... \$197,000 00

This difference has since been corrected, and would have been ascertained and corrected at the time, had the statement been made up directly from the ledger.

There also appears on the ledger of the Sinking Fund, folio 157, (see statement marked D,) a charge under the head of Fire Loan Stock, amounting to \$11,683 77. The Comptroller states, in his annual report, that the amount of Fire Loan Bonds and Mortgages, then on hand, was \$45,500.

If this account, Fire Loan Stock, is intended to represent the amount of bonds and mortgages remaining unpaid

of the Fire Loan, then there is a difference between the books and the Comptroller's report of \$33,816 30. If this account is not intended to represent the amount of those mortgages unpaid, then the \$45,500, mentioned by the Comptroller, is not to be found upon the books, and the book-keeper himself is unable to tell what the account does represent, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one at present in the Finance Department can tell (without going back to the commencement of the account and studying it out,) what it does represent. For there is no Fire Loan Stock now in existence, it having been paid off long ago.

To correct this account, a long investigation will be required, extending back through a period of twenty years. This will have to be done, to learn correctly what bonds were received, what bonds have been paid, and when, and what remain on hand. Then this account can be fully explained.

The following charges appear on the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys. Many of them have legal offsets, some of them are outlawed by the statute of limitations. Some are just within the limits of the law:

John Graham, in 1813.....	\$2,500 00
Thomas Lloyd, in 1842....\$45,808 45 }	57,481 32
" " " 11,672 87 }	
Jacob Acker, sheriff, in 1838.....	2,742 18
Monmouth B. Hart, in 1841.....	2,482 62
John Lynch, contractor, in 1844.....	321 08
James B. Morton, " " 	4,599 55
John D. Brower, " " 	5,299 58

Oliver Cobb, collector, of taxes.....	919 40
E. T. Backhouse, " "	1,449 87
E. B. Fellows.....	437 07
Elijah P. Horton.....	271 97
Lewis Katen.....	10 00
Sureties of John Layden.....	268 14
Owen W. Brennan.. ..	27 72
John McMahon.....	607 00
John Murphy.....	295 05
James G. Moffatt.....	69 60
John Reese.....	69 65
Moses Fargo.....	167 45
William Burnham.....	49 29
John F. Russell.....	3 67
W. K. Yarrington.....	805 85
Robert B. Ruggles.....	90 00
Cornelius Van Benschoten.....	1,192 63
Robert C. Montgomery.....	161 71
Abraham Miller.....	21 77
John G. Kipp.....	176 21
Charles Osborne.....	2 92
John K. Townsend.....	37,438 42
James De Voc.....	5,397 63
Samuel Y. Clark.....	260 50
Henry G. Boyle.....	1,049 49
Oliver Griswold.....	\$109 34
David Seaman.....	1,751 50
Thomas R. Kellinger.....	3,253 82
John P. Truesdale.....	2,167 80
Jonathan D. Stephenson.....	2,169 62
Amounting to.....	<u>\$136,121 42</u>

If this large amount be a true and correct account of claims due to the city by the parties mentioned, immediate steps should be taken to collect the same; for, if they be suffered to remain in their present position, soon the entire amount will be outlawed.

Your Committee endeavored to find the bonds given by the sureties of the above-mentioned parties; but only a few of them could be found in the Comptroller's office. Your Committee would here state that, of late years, no book, register or written memorandum of any kind, has been kept in the Comptroller's office, containing a record of the surety bonds held by the city, as security for the faithful discharge of the duties of public officers; in fact, under the system at present pursued and followed up, for several years past, public officers might as well not give security, for the reason that the bonds are not prosecuted. Your Committee know of but one instance where a bond has been prosecuted; and even in that case, under the present system of management, the city had better at once withdraw the suit.

Statement E contains an exhibit of the amount of the annual taxes remaining unpaid prior to January 1st, 1857.

The total amount is.....\$2,836,670 27

Harvey Hart, Tax Receiver, from May 9th, 1848, to May 29th, 1856, has an unsettled account on the books, amounting to.....\$88,139 28

On the books kept in the Tax Receiver's office, Mr. Hart's account, like all the other accounts in that office, are systematically and regularly kept, and this ac-

count is balanced; but it is not balanced on the books of the Comptroller.

Mr. Henry H. Howard, who succeeded Mr. Hart, has charged against him, on the 1st January, 1857,

\$2,128,643 03

His account is in the same position of that of Harvey Hart. Your Committee are of the opinion that these accounts, by this time, should have been settled.

That they are not balanced on the books of the city, can be best explained by those who have charge of the books.

The following accounts, to wit:

Wells and Pumps.....	\$2,655 82
Streets Paving.....	1,660,583 28
“ Opening.....	842,522 79
Fencing Vacant Lots.....	1,704 58
Sewers	69,787 94
Liens on Lots.....	41,466 61
Central Park.....	2,139,237 99
Amounting, in the aggregate, to.....	\$4,757,959 01

Are intended to represent the total amount of outstanding assessments. These accounts show, or should show, all payments made by the city, which are to be repaid by the collection of the assessments levied upon property for that purpose. When the assessments collected are not sufficient to pay for the work done, the deficiency is supplied by the issue of assessment bonds. The assessments, when collected, are credited to the appropriate accounts. If the assessments be all paid, then the accounts will balance, and there will be no necessity for the issue of bonds.

Therefore, the excess of expenditures on these several accounts, over the receipts, should equal the amount of assessment bonds outstanding against the city. The foregoing statement shows the amount of this deficiency to be..... \$4,757,959 01
 The total amount of bonds..... 5,038,265 00

Showing that more bonds have been issued

than there was deficiency to supply, of... \$280,305 99

If this amount of \$4,757,959 be the true amount spent for the purposes specified, and this amount be now due the city of New York, some action had better be taken at once to collect it, in order to relieve our nearly exhausted treasury. Your Committee undertook to have the vouchers for payments on these accounts examined, but were unable to proceed, first, on account of the limited appropriation; second, the Comptroller's refusal to pay the amount already appropriated. The only arrangement your Committee could make with their accountant was to hold themselves personally responsible for the amount of the present appropriation, which, being consumed, he refused to give his further services, on the ground that he was unable to give his time and labor, and trust to the results of a law-suit for his reward. To examine the vouchers on these accounts would be a large undertaking, more than one person could accomplish in any reasonable time. Your Committee believe, however, from information received in the Comptroller's office, that such examination would lead to the discovery of the fact that charges are made on these accounts foreign to them, and which should not appear thereon. The total amount of outstanding assessment bonds is not given in

the last annual report, and is only to be ascertained by going over the reports for several years past. The annual report shows only the issue and redemption for each separate year.

The vast sums due to the city by defaulting officers, unpaid taxes and assessments, is sufficient to strike terror and alarm among our citizens. It indicates a carelessness in the keeping of the accounts and the collection of the same, truly deplorable.

The total amount of claims against sundry collectors and others, as shown in the foregoing part of this report, amounting to.....	\$136,121 42
Unpaid Taxes	2,836,670 27
Assessments unpaid.....	4,757,959 01

Amounting, altogether, to the enormous sum of.....	\$7,730,750 70
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Of this amount considerable will be collected; but who believes that, under the present management of our financial affairs, this amount will be materially reduced?

An examination of the returns made to the Bureau of Arrears, which is a bureau in the Comptroller's office, revealed a state of things disgraceful and deplorable. This bureau is second to none under the city government. Through it, the large sums due the city, for unpaid taxes and assessments, find their way to the treasury. The collections amount to from one to two millions per annum. Your Committee are of the opinion that no one in the whole Finance Department, not even, the Clerk of Arrears himself, has the most remote idea of the amount for which this bureau should be held responsible. It is

not known correctly what amount is placed in the hands of the clerk for collection. The frauds, defalcations, errors and delinquencies found in the returns made to this bureau, in the slight examination which they were only able to make, created in the minds of your Committee the greatest surprise and astonishment, that such things should be allowed to exist. The returns of arrearages made to this bureau are sent in on sheets, which are bound in book form, and thus used. As payments are received, they are credited on the returns made.

This system has been practiced since the organization of the department, as the sums returned as unpaid are presented to the persons represented as owing them, numerous errors are discovered. It has already been ascertained that thousands of dollars, returned as unpaid had been paid to the collectors before the returns were made to the Clerk of Arrears. Over six hundred instances have been recorded during the last "three years," in which the collectors themselves have acknowledged that they received the money which they returned as uncollected. And your Committee are of the opinion that a thorough examination of this department would reveal the fact that thousands, not hundreds, of such cases would be found. The Clerk of Arrears, whom your Committee believe has zealously endeavored to bring order out of chaos is not able, owing to a want of room and sufficient clerical force to accomplish much, as affairs now stand. The interests of the city treasury imperatively require that a competent book keeper should be selected to examine the books, from which the arrearages, returned to this bureau are taken. Errors could thus be traced to the person making them, and an accounting be had before the par-

ties and their sureties disappear. The present Clerk of Arrears, concurs in these views of your Committee. He has experience and knows the impossibility of accomplishing much good under the present system, and expresses the conviction that if a sufficient force, under the charge of an experienced and competent book-keeper, is employed, the saving to the city treasury will more than a hundred fold compensate for the expense. He thinks it due to all parties, and so do your Committee, that errors be traced to their source, and the parties making them, be it himself, or any other officer, held to a strict accounting therefor. But it is to the returns of uncollected assessments that your attention and the attention of the public is particularly invited. The statement marked F., is a list of returns made to the Clerk of Arrears, from January 1853 to December 1856, from the office of the Collector of Assessments. They are seven hundred and ten in number, and as shown by the footings made on the returns amount to \$1,410,468 44.

The amount of these returns should equal the difference between the amount of cash deposited with the "Chamberlain," and the original amount of the assessment list. But your Committee learn that of these seven hundred and ten returns not one has ever been officially examined in the Comptroller's office; that no attempt has ever been made to audit these accounts.

The amounts, if correct, should be charged to the Clerk of Arrears, when placed in his hands for collection, and he held responsible therefor; but no such charge is made to him. Ever since the organization of this department, no records of the returns has been made! no charge whatever made of the amounts.

While at the same time a private examination, made by the Clerk of Arrears, revealed to him the fact that the returns were incorrect, and full of errors. The extension of Canal street, and the widening of Walker street, is rendered \$19,000 short of its correct amount, and is footed up..... \$159,953 00
Should be..... 95,000 00
Making a deficiency..... \$64,953 00

Concealed in the footing, showing that upward of eighty-three thousand dollars, on this collection alone has remained unaccounted for by the collector. The return of the assessment list for flagging, curbing and guttering Thirty-sixth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was rendered..... \$6,335 21
And the correct footing should be..... 4,469 63
Making a difference of \$1,865 58

The return for opening of Eighty-fourth street to Ninth avenue, was rendered..... \$3,023 00
Should be..... 2,058 00
Making a difference of..... \$965 00

In this return the collector not only has made the above error in footing, but he has duplicated on the return, some six or eight pages of items, thereby charging them twice on the same return.

In the return for Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, there is an error in the footing of..... \$1,163 00
Widening Liberty street..... 2,136 00
Bloomingdale road..... 936 00
Regulating Broadway and Sixth avenue.... 941 00

These are given as a few of the instances, to enumerate all of which would fill up the pages of a moderate sized volume.

It is proper to state here that his Honor the Mayor, though standing at the head of our public affairs, has no power or control over the matters spoken of in this report, and is not to be held responsible for the errors of omission or commission, existing in the Finance Department, all power and authority over that department being vested in its appropriate head.

In view of all these facts, your Committee urge upon you, not only as members of the Common Council and guardians of the interests of this great city, but as citizens to stop not here, but to go forward with this examination until it shall be ascertained who is indebted to the city for moneys concealed in false returns; and when the amounts shall have been ascertained, to prosecute them and their securities, so that public officers shall no longer put their unhallowed hands in the treasury of the people with impunity. Your Committee have embodied other recommendations in proper resolutions, which they submit with this report.

Your Committee are compelled to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. George Peckham, the accountant, who has conducted this investigation with so much ability; himself and an assistant having devoted nearly three months of time, your Committee would recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated as their compensation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Examination of Pub-

lic Accounts, be continued, and that they are hereby instructed.

First. To revise, and correct and place in proper form, and prepare proper books therefor the accounts in the Department of Arrears. That they trace all errors to the proper party making them, and when the examination shall be concluded to present to the Comptroller, a correct account against each individual officer, who may be responsible for the errors found, that the same may be collected at once.

Second. To examine into the condition of the personal tax unpaid; to ascertain how much is due and unpaid on the original lists for the past five years, and to ascertain what measures can legally be taken to collect the same.

Third. To examine the vouchers on the following accounts for the year 1857:—wells and pumps; streets paving; streets opening; fencing vacant lots; sewers; liens on lots; and Central Park; and to report all payments made and charged to these accounts which do not properly belong to them.

Fourth, To revise and correct the accounts, which are mentioned in the foregoing report as incorrect.

Fifth. To extend their examination to the various departments.

Sixth. That they have power to employ clerical aid, and have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of five thousand dollars, be appropriated therefor.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
HOMER FRANKLIN, } Committee.
JAMES L. WAUGH.

STATEMENT A.

*Balance Ledger of City Government, December 31, 1856—**"Credits."*

Folio.

15..	Warrants drawn.....	\$392,259 59
698..	Tax of 1856, received by Receiver....	5,775,456 75
694..	Do 1855, do do	356,117 46
694..	Do 1855, do Clerk of Arrears.	117,300 79
690..	Do 1854, do Receiver	4,697 18
690..	Do 1854, do Clerk of Arrears.	91,162 20
684..	Do 1853, do Receiver	228 32
684..	Do 1853, do Clerk of Arrears.	27,591 93
680..	Do 1852, do Receiver	62 85
680..	Do 1852, do Clerk of Arrears.	6,969 50
676..	Do 1851, do Receiver	27 59
676..	Do 1851, do Clerk of Arrears.	514 89
672..	Do 1850, do do do ..	96 64
668..	Do 1849, do Receiver	59 16
668..	Do 1849, do Clerk of Arrears.	20 57
664..	Do 1848, do do do ..	22 01
662..	Do 1847, do do do ..	29 34
624..	Do 1846, do do do ..	9 63
658..	Do 1845, do do do ..	13 66
656..	Do 1844, do do do ..	4 80
655..	Do 1843, do do do ..	11 82
654..	Do 1842, do do do ..	56 15
654..	Do 1841, do do do ..	42 36
618..	Commutation of Taxes.....	2,470 89
200..	Intestate Estates.....	9,972 93
414..	Court of Common Pleas	5,505 55
480..	Assessment Interest	60,862 24
406..	County Surrogate.....	1,393 04

410..Superior Court	\$2,796 00
420..Sewer Connections.....	24,122 00
534..Collecting Fees, State Tax.....	30,000 00
640..Interest on Taxes	75,456 65
490..Bonds Payable	4,841,265 00
561..Suspense Account	49,146 63
569..Building Loan Stock, No. 2.....	2,967 01
570.. Do do do No. 3.....	154,502 50
571.. Do do do No. 4.....	40,000 00
572..Fire Indemnity Stock	402,768 00
573..Water Loan Stock, 7 per cent.	990,488 00
575..Public Education Stock.....	154,625 00
576..Public Building Stock, No. 3.....	502,880 00
577..New York City 5 per cent. Stock for Docks and Slips	505,671 25
578..Water Loan Stock of 1849, 5 per cent., payable in 1875.....	258,200 00
579..Water Loan Stock, 5 per cent.....	10,647,000 00
580..Croton Water Stock of 1890.....	1,005,479 00
581..Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, 6 per cent., payable in 1859.....	1,600,246 25
582..Central Park Fund Stock, 5 per cent., payable in 1898.....	715,993 75
584..Water Stock of New Reservoir, 5 and 6 per cent, of 1875.....	29,100 00
574..City Stock, redeemed by the Commis- sioners of Sinking Fund	1,774,512 00
600..Collectors' Accounts unsettled.....	60,490 20
616..C. Van Benschoten, Col'r 11th Ward.	172 75
616..Jonathan Knapp, Col'r 13th Ward...	10 10
616..Jedediah B. Lester, Col'r 15th Ward.	22 00
649..Tax of 1833,.....	5,635 11

649..	Tax of 1834,.....	\$3,944 97
650..	Do 1853	6,744 53
650..	Do 1836	11,569 85
650..	Do 1837	13,860 43
650..	Do 1838	12,523 52
650..	Do 1839	14,802 68
650..	Do 1840	11,010 30
650..	Do 1841	7,369 01
650..	Do 1842	14,905 04
650..	Do 1843	16,734 15
650..	Do 1844	17,518 93
650..	Do 1845	15,741 32
650..	Do 1846	23,110 25
650..	Do 1847	41,354 83
664..	Do 1848	40,046 41
668..	Do 1849	40,705 75
668..	Do 1850	36,843 69
668..	Do 1851	55,362 34
668..	Do 1852	82,625 90
668..	Do 1853	175,760 37
668..	Do 1854	327,422 58
668..	Do 1855	585,575 03
668..	Do 1856	1,275,503 28
		<u>\$33,557,544 20</u>

*Balance Sheet, December 31, 1856, of Ledger of City
Government—Disbursements.*

Folio.

1..	Robert Kelly, City Treasurer.....	\$42 54
2..	A. V. Stout, do.....	1,481,162 23
50..	Battery Enlargement.....	52,496 83
72..	Court-house, Third District.....	27,000 00

300.. Real Estate	\$1,771,200	65
536.. State Mill Tax	608,826	05
30.. Alms-house	925,000	00
40.. Aqueduct Repairs	26,889	31
49.. Blasting Diamond Reef	15,000	00
60.. Board of Health	8,014	35
70.. Belgian Pavements	36,941	47
74.. City Inspector	8,352	99
80.. Coroners' Fees	18,000	00
90.. Cleaning Docks and Slips	5,998	25
100.. County Contingencies	76,053	23
110.. Contingent Expenses, Common Council	43,210	91
120.. Cleaning Streets	248,472	53
140.. Donations	17,179	94
180.. Docks and Slips	97,190	19
150.. Election	19,989	27
160.. Errors and Delinquencies	3,391	58
170.. Fire Department	74,007	77
179.. Grading Tenth Avenue	140	00
180.. Interest on Bonds	357,185	96
210.. Lamps and Gas	396,367	00
220.. Lands and Places	16,500	00
230.. Markets	6,988	00
240.. Officers' Fees	28,988	65
250.. Police	833,239	79
260.. Police and Fire Telegraph	4,998	50
270.. Printing	81,622	70
280.. Repairs to Public Buildings	86,397	02
286.. Repairs and Supplies	18,390	67
279.. Repairing County Jail	4,312	78
290.. Rents	20,535	66
324.. Roads and Avenues	53,780	79

310.. Real Estate Expenses	\$14,167	27
330.. Stationery	17,991	62
340.. Street Expenses	59,928	21
316.. Sunken Vessels	248	00
350.. Sewers, Repairing and cleaning	20,765	94
360.. Salaries	394,281	67
370.. Station-houses	6,953	00
375.. Statistical Tables	1,500	00
398.. Ward Maps	7,219	78
390.. Water Pipes	119,475	02
388.. Arrearages for 1855	346,301	96
372.. Judgments	75,915	28
374.. Commissioners of Record	150,000	00
400.. County Clerk's Office	9,450	52
530.. Common Schools	1,024,471	35
529.. House of Refuge	4,000	00
528.. New York Juvenile Asylum	36,375	38
504.. Wells and Pumps	2,655	82
504.. Do	1,008	78
461.. Streets Paving	1,660,583	28
471.. Streets Opening	842,522	79
504.. Moneys Refunded on sales of Taxes ..	2,837	72
506.. Do do do Assessments ..	50,143	58
508.. Charges on Arrears of Taxes	2,510	52
510.. Lands Purchased for Assessments	138,429	13
512.. Charges on Arrears of Assessments ...	\$2,615	12
514.. Fencing Vacant Lots	1,704	58
524.. Sewers	69,787	94
528.. Bonds, receivable in 1813	2,500	00
540.. Croton Water Works Extension	631,336	11
546.. Croton Aqueduct	13,218,310	76
547.. Union Market	30,437	00

548.. Fund for Redemption of Public Education Stock.....	\$24,805 94
550.. City and County of New York.....	1,930,953 28
552.. Central Park.....	2,139,237 99
556.. New Reservoir	39,422 64
559.. Expenses for Richmond County, case Polly Bodine.....	2,743 22
562.. Thomas Lloyd	45,808 45
563.. Jacob Acker, late Sheriff.....	2,742 18
564.. Monmouth B. Hart, late Sheriff	2,482 62
565.. John Lynch, contractor, cleaning sts., 1844.....	321 08
566.. James A. Morton, contractor, cleaning streets, 1844.....	4,599 55
567.. John D. Brower, contractor, cleaning streets, 1854.....	5,299 58
601.. Oliver Cobb, Collector, 1st Ward	919 40
701.. E. T. Backhouse, do 2d do	1,449 87
602.. E. B. Fellows, do 4th do	437 01
602.. Elijah P. Horton, do 5th do	271 97
603.. Lewis Katen. do 5th do	10 00
503.. Sureties of John Layden, Collector 6th Ward	268 14
604.. Owen W. Brennan, Collector 6th Ward	27 72
604.. John McMahon, do 6th Ward....	607 00
605.. John Murphy, do 7th Ward....	295 05
605.. James G. Moffatt, do 8th do	69 60
606.. John Reese, do 10th do	69 65
606.. Moses Fargo, do 11th do ...	167 47
607.. William Burnham, do 12th do	49 29
607.. John F. Russell, do 13th do	3 67
608.. W. R. Yarrington, do 15th do	805 85

608..R. B. Ruggles, Collec'r 16th Ward.....	\$90 00
609..C. Van Benschoten, do 17th do	1,192 63
609..R. C. Montgomery, do 8th do	161 71
610..Abraham Miller, do 9th do	21 77
610..John G. Kipp, do 12th do	176 21
611..Charles Osborn, do 14th do	2 92
611..John K. Townsend, do 15th do	37,438 42
612..James De Voe, do 12th do	5,397 63
612..Samuel Y. Clark, do 8th do	260 50
613..Henry G. Boyle, do 12th do	1,049 49
613..Alvin Griswold, do 9th do	109 34
614..David Seaman, late Collector, Arrears of Taxes	1,751 60
614..Thomas R. Kellinger, late Collector, Arrears of Taxes.....	3,253 82
615..John P. Truesdale	2,167 80
615..Jonathan D. Stephenson, late Collec- tor, Arrears of Taxes.....	2,169 62
616..C. Van Benschoten, Collector, 11th W'd	
620..Harvy Hart, Receiver of Taxes	88,139 28
621..Henry H. Howard, do do	2,128,643 03
631..Augustus Purdy, Collector of Arrears.	619,887 96
520..Liens on Lots.....	41,466 61
	<u>\$33,557,544 20</u>

STATEMENT B.

Statement of the Indebtedness of the City, for which Stock has been issued, as shown by the General Ledger, January 1st, 1857.

Ledger folio.

569..	Building Loan Stock, No. 2.....	\$2,967 01
570..	Do do do No. 3, 1870	154,502 50
571..	Do do do No. 4, 1873....	40,000 00
572..	Fire Indemnity Stock	402,768 00
573..	Water Loan Stock, 7 per cent.....	990,488 00
575..	Public Education Stock.....	154,625 00
576..	Public Building Stock, No. 3.....	502,880 00
577..	New York City, 5 per cent. Stock, for Docks and Slips.....	505,671 25
578..	Water Loan Stock of 1849, 5 per cent. payable 1875	258,200 00
579..	Water Loan Stock, 5 per cent.....	10,647,000 00
580..	Croton Water Stock of 1890.....	1,005,479 00
581..	Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, 6 per cent., payable in 1859	1,600,246 25
582..	Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, 5 per cent. payable in 1898.....	715,993 75
584..	5 and 6 per cent. Water Stock, New Reservoir	29,100 00
Total, January 1st, 1857.....		<u>\$17,009,920 76</u>

*Statement of the City Debt, as shown by the
Annual Report of the Comptroller, January
1st, 1857.*

In that Report, Statement No. 6, shows
a total of

Sundry Stocks, to be	\$14,230,156 00
Statement No. 8.....	1,154,000 00
Statement No. 8.....	1,600,000 00
	<u>\$16,984,156 00</u>

From Annual Report.....	\$16,984,156 00
From the Books.....	17,009,920 76
Amount of difference.....	<u>\$25,764 76</u>

STATEMENT C.

Statement of Bonds, (Revenue and Assessments), issued by the Comptroller, as shown by the Comptroller's Reports, made annually to the Common Council.

1854, Revenue Bonds of 1854, issued.....	\$4,366,459 00
1854, Assessment Bonds of 1854, issued	100,000 00
1855, Revenue Bonds of 1855, issued.....	5,584,900 00
1855, Assessment Bonds of 1855, issued.....	1,170,800 00
1856, Revenue Bonds of 1856, issued.....	8,193,375 00
1856, Assessment Bonds of 1856 issued.....	649,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,065,434 00

Of the above there has been canceled, as shown by the Reports,	
Revenue Bonds of 1854, paid in 1854.....	\$797,450 00
“ “ “ “ 1855.....	3,569,009 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,366,459 00
Assessment Bonds of 1854, paid in 1855.....	100,000 00
“ “ 1855, “ “ ..	270,800 00
“ “ “ “ 1856..	900,000 00
	<hr/>
	1,170,800 00
Revenue Bonds of 1855, paid in 1855.....	1,984,300 00
“ “ “ “ 1856.....	3,600,600 00
	<hr/>
	5,584,900 00
Assessment Bonds of 1856, paid in 1856...	101,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1856, paid in 1856.....	3,704,010 00
	<hr/>
	3,805,010 00
Balance due on Bonds still out	5,038,265 00
	<hr/>
	\$20,065,434 00

Balance of Bonds outstanding, as shown by the Reports of

1854, 1855 and 1856	\$5,038,265 00
As shown by the books, (see Treasury Ledger, folio 490).	4,841,265 00
	<hr/>
Difference.....	\$197,000 00

This deficiency, as will be seen, or this difference in the books, occurs in the transactions of the year 1856, and would readily have been discovered, had the system of keeping the accounts been what it should have been; but for this investigation I cannot tell when it would have been found, unless it be on January 1st 1858.

STATEMENT D.

Fire Loan Stock, on the Ledger of the Sinking Fund.

Folio.

157 This account is not a stock assessment which stands upon the Ledger, amounting to..\$11,683 70 but represents the balance of the bonds and mortgages taken in 1856, subsequent to the great fire, from the various insurance companies and for which stock was issued. The stock has all been paid off. The Comptroller, in his Annual Report, year ending, December 31st, 1856, states the amount to be.... 45,500 00
 Amount of difference.....\$33,816 30

To correct this account, a long investigation will be required, extending back during the period of 20 years. This must be done to learn correctly what bonds were originally received; what bonds have been paid, and what bonds remain on hand; then the cause of this difference will be discovered.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing Balance of Tax Roll uncollected, for each Year, up to January 1st, 1857.

For the year	1833.....	\$5,635 11
" "	1834.....	3,944 97
" "	1835.....	56,744 53
" "	1836.....	11,569 85
" "	1837.....	13,860 43
" "	1838.....	12,523 52
" "	1839.....	14,802 68
" "	1840.....	11,010 30
" "	1841.....	7,369 01
" "	1842.....	14,905 04
" "	1843.....	16,734 15
" "	1844.....	17,518 93
" "	1845.....	15,741 32
" "	1846.....	23,110 25
" "	1847.....	41,354 83
" "	1848.....	40,046 41
" "	1849.....	40,705 75
" "	1850.....	36,843 69
" "	1851.....	55,362 34
" "	1852.....	82,625 90
" "	1853.....	175,760 37
" "	1854.....	327,422 58
" "	1855.....	585,575 03
" "	1856.....	1,275,503 28
Total.....		<u>\$2,836,670 27</u>

STATEMENT F

Is a list of returns made to the Clerk of Arrears, from January, 1853, to December, 1856.

1853.

Feb. 12. Sewer in Vandewater street, from Frankfort to Pearl.....	\$103 06
Sewer in Thompson street, Bleecker to opposite No. 219.....	57 57
Basin, &c., intersection of Grand, Essex and Norfolk streets.....	196 54
Paving Seventeenth street, Avenue A to East river.....	158 28
Fencing Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, Sixth and Seventh avenues.....	68 76
Regulating and paving Seventeenth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	419 00
Flagging Eighteenth street, Avenue A to Avenue B.....	14 15
Regulating, and curb and gutter, Fifty-second street, Broadway to Tenth avenue.....	5,186 49
Curb and gutter, James street, Madison to Catharine.....	99 64
Paving, curb and gutter, Fortieth street, Fifth to Ninth avenue.....	3,245 21
Sewer in Cross street, Pearl to Orange street.....	539 24
Paving, curb and gutter, Thirty-ninth street, Fifth, Sixth and Madison avenues	3,006 59
Paving and flagging Thirty-fifth street, Sixth to Fifth avenue.....	652 78

Sewer in Ninth avenue, Forty-fifth to Fifty-first street.....	\$4,642 49
M'ch 15. Opening One hundred and twentieth street, Fourth to Sixth avenue.....	949 45
Ap'l 23. Regulating Thirty seventh street, Second avenue to East river.....	120 50
Sewer in Thirty-fifth street, Madison to Fourth avenue.....	1,090 60
Regulating, paving, curb and gutter, Forty-ninth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	7 32
Regulating, curb and gutter, &c., Tenth avenue, Thirty-sixth to Forty-second street.....	3,970 80
May 12, Flagging One hundred and twenty-fifth street, from Fourth to Eighth ave..	186 02
May 23, Well in Fifty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.....	13 28
Ap'l 23, Regulating, curb and gutter, &c., Broadway, Forty-sixth to Fifty-first st..	708 54
April 9, Fencing Lexington avenue, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.....	23 55
Fencing Twenty-eighth street, Madison and Fifth avenue.....	8 18
April 23, Flagging Twenty-ninth street, Third and Lexington avenues.....	22 92
Regulating, and curb and gutter, Franklin street, Cortlandt alley to Elm.....	39 47
April 9, Flagging Thirty-first street, Sixth to Seventh avenue.....	129 69
May 12, Fencing Broadway, Madison. Fourth and Sixth avenues to Twenty-fourth st..	44 80

Regulating and paving Ninth avenue, Forty-third to Forty-fifth street.....	\$615 25
April 23, Curb and gutter and flagging Eighty- fifth street, Third to Fourth ave.....	731 01
April 9, Well and pump in Fifty-third street, Fourth and Lexington avenues.....	166 33
Flagging Thirty-seventh street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	117 30
Ap'l 23, Flagging Twenty-fifth street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	53 89
Feb. 12, Regulating Thirty-fifth street, Second and Third avenues	33 20
Ap'l 23, Regulating and paving Sixth avenue, Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street...	2,962 27
Feb. 12, Sewer, Perry street, Greenwich ave- nue to H. river	323 88
Sewer, Tenth avenue, Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth street.....	82 47
Sewer, Houston street, Essex to Eldridge street.....	496 03
Sewer, Forty-first street, Ninth to Eighth avenue.....	1,077 84
Paving Thirteenth street, Avenue B to C.	124 65
Sewer, Thirty-first street, Sixth to Sev- enth avenue.....	1,949 69
Sewer, Twentieth street, Avenue A to First avenue.....	1,477 32
Regulating Fifty-fourth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	2,314 08
Flagging Fifteenth street, First to Second avenue	202 23
Sewer, Water street, Beekman to Fulton.	49 08

Sewer, Thames street, Greenawich to Temple street	\$241 10
Sewer, Twenty-ninth street, Lexington to Third avenue.....	451 82
Paving Twentieth street, Avenue A to East river.....	136 41
Sewer, Washington street, Rector to Morris street.....	165 06
Sewer, Avenue B, Tenth to Eleventh st..	86 24
Flagging Thirty-third street, Fourth to Sixth avenue.....	92 82
Grading Fifteenth street, Avenue A to B.	361 59
Flagging Thirty-sixth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	1,677 42
Flagging Fifth avenue, Twenty-fifth to Thirty-fourth street.....	358 01
Sewer, Fifteenth street, Sixth to Seventh avenue.	65 34
Paving Theatre alley.....	180 03
Sewer in Thirty-ninth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue.....	3,011 94
Sewer, Thirtieth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	759 65
Sewer, Charles street, Greenwich avenue to H. river.....	400 71
Repairing Duane street, Washington to West.....	220 56
Sewer in Thirty-eighth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue.....	4,804 19
Paving Thirty-sixth street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.....	828 84
Sewer, Second avenue, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth street.....	509 05

Regulating and paving Avenue A, Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street.....	\$935 25
Repairing West street, Duane to Jay....	94 85
Sewer, Thirty-eighth street, Eighth avenue to two hundred and fifty feet west.	255 41
Sewer, Twenty-eighth street, Third avenue to Lexington avenue.....	330 32
Sewer, First avenue, Twelfth to Thirteenth street.....	59 24

1852.

Dec. 9, Paving Fifth avenue, Thirtieth to Forty-second street.....	1,150 13
Regulating Eighth avenue, One hundred twenty-fifth to One hundred and twenty-eighth street.....	154 46
Paving Third avenue, Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street.....	614 99
Paving Madison avenue, Fortieth to Forty-second street.....	64 26
Sewer, Centre street, Grand to Broome..	71 32
Filling and draining Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.....	89 51
Well and pump, Fifty-sixth street, First and Second avenues.....	9 45

1851.

March 20, Sewer, Second avenue, Twenty-ninth to Thirty-fourth street.....	10,735 67
June 2, Sewer, Forty-second street, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	5,948 63
Sept. 23, Sewer, Forty-second street, Eleventh to Twelfth avenue.....	4,210 99

1850.

May 24, Regulating and Macadamizing Fifty-fourth street, Fifth avenue to Broadway.....	\$272 34
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Oct. 15, Regulating and paving Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue to East river....	1,587 71
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1851.

June 2, Raising, and curb and gutter, West street, B. place to Carlisle street.....	23 99
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1850.

Dec. 11, Regulating and paving Forty-third street, Eighth avenue to Hudson river.	1,001 10
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1851.

Feb. 7, curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-second street, Eighth avenue to Hudson river.....	788 63
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1852.

Jan. 22, Sewer, Tenth avenue, Thirty-sixth to Forty-second street.....	1,291 27
--	----------

June 12, Fencing Nineteenth street, northwest corner of Second avenue.....	28 37
--	-------

July 19, Opening Fifty-ninth street, Fifth avenue to Broadway.....	93 05
--	-------

July 21, Filling bulkhead, Grand street.....	259 25
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Feb. 2, Flagging Madison avenue, Twenty-third to Fortieth street.....	169 82
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July 21, Cross-walks, Madison street, Market to Oliver	3 61
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Sewer in Eleventh street, First to Second avenue.....	287 59
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Sewer in Elm st., Anthony to Leonard...	60 29
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Raising Centre st., Leonard to Franklin..	14 63
---	-------

Basin and culverts, Elm and Leonard sts..	14 69
---	-------

Well and pump, Fifty-fourth street, Sixth to Seventh avenue	\$67 24
Jan'y 5, Opening Washington street, Gansevoort to Twelfth street.....	601 00
Sept. 13, Sewer in Stanton street, to thirty feet east.....	431 03
Curb and gutter, Thirty-fifth st., Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	230 14
Paving Thirty-first street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	529 33
Flagging Thirtieth st., Seventh to Eighth avenue	109 67
Sept. 14, Sewer, Lexington avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth street	1,525 66
Regulating and grading Eighty-third st., Avenue A to Third avenue....	700 96
Sewer, Ninth avenue, Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, and in Fifteenth street.	151 25
Repaving intersections of Jay and West streets.....	56 62
Fencing Fourth and Lexington avenues, Thirtieth to Thirty-first street.....	89 88
Paving, &c., Twentieth street, First avenue to Avenue A.....	288 81
Sept. 18, Grading Forty-second street, Eighth to Tenth avenue, &c	357 87
Oct. 28, Paving Third avenue, Fortieth to Forty-fourth street	1,559 24
Paving Thirtieth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	190 03
Paving Fourteenth street, Av. A to B...	119 89
Paving Twenty-first street, First avenue to East river.....	83 39

Nov. 1, Opening and laying out Stuyvesant sq.	\$2,600 30
Sept. 13, Sewer, Thirty-first street, Fourth to Lexington avenue.....	625 94
Sept. 14, Regulating Bloomingdale road, Fifty- ninth to Seventy-first street.....	1,354 46
Regulating and paving Wall street, Front to South.....	7 78
Grading Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	803 48
Flagging Eleventh street, Avenue A to B.	15 66
Flagging Sixth street, Avenue C to D....	34 46
Well and pump, Forty-ninth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues.....	40 46
Paving Nineteenth street, First avenue to East river.....	995 41
Paving Twenty third street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	181 68
Sewer, Franklin street, Elm to Broadway.	162 09
Sewer, Broome street, Greene to do....	59 93
Dec. 9, Sewer, Chrystie st., Bayard to Walker.	98 54
Oct. 28, Regulating Thirty-eighth street, Sec- ond to Third avenue.....	629 61
Regulating and grading Thirty-third st., Third avenue to East river.....	106 02
Paving Thirty-fourth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	916 59
Dec. 9, Regulating and grading Forty-sixth st, Eighth to Tenth avenue.....	392 80
Regulating Fiftieth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue....	1,296 77
Sewer, Marion street, Prince to head of Marion.....	333 38

Sewer, Waverley place, Sixth avenue to Grove street.....	\$7 48
Fencing Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts., Fifth and Sixth avenues.....	22 13
Fencing Eighteenth street, do.....	18 99
Dec. 22, Regulating Forty-second st., Second to Third avenue.....	1,833 93
May 22, Sewer, Third avenue, Thirty-eighth to Forty-second street.....	518 62
May 18, Regulating Sixth avenue, Forty-second to Fifty-seventh street.....	5,141 49
Sept. 13, Regulating and grading Fifty-first street, Third to Sixth avenue.....	134 75
Sept. 18, Grading Forty-second street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.....	2,837 30
1851.	
May 23, Sewer, Delancey, Sheriff to Essex st.	4 92
May 20, Sewer, Twenty-seventh street, Sixth to Eighth avenue.....	12 52
June 13, Sewer, Sixth avenue, Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh street.....	2 02
Dec. 31, Flagging Twenty-fifth street, Sixth to ♦ Seventh avenue.....	14 33
1852.	
Feb. 19, Sewer, Sixteenth street, Sixth to Sev- enth avenue.....	56 68
Jan. 3, Flagging Broadway, Fortieth to Forty- first street.....	11 90
Feb. 19, Paving Thirty-third street, Sixth to Eighth avenue.....	1 36
Jan. 22, Regulating Eleventh avenue, Thirty- third to Forty-third street.....	37 58

Jan. 3, Flagging Thirty-first street, Third to Lexington avenue.....	\$21 07
Dec. 9, Regulating Wall st., Pearl to Water. Fencing Twenty-fifth street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	11 25 11 90
Basin and culvert, corner Third avenue and Thirty-third street.....	31 78
1851.	
Jan. 16, Regulating and curbing Tenth avenue, Bloomingdale road, Eighty-sixth street.	143 95
1853.	
Jan. 10, Sewer, Chatham st., Mott to Walker. Regulating and filling Eleventh avenue, Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third street...	133 40 3,122 36
1851.	
Oct. 9, Opening Seventy-eighth street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	110 94
1853.	
Jan. 10, Sewer, Greenwich street, Sixth ave- nue to Twelfth street	374 29
Paving Broadway, Fortieth to Forty-sec- ond street.....	617 04
Sewer, Nassau street, Ann to Beekman.	129 28
Sewer, Avenue A, Fourteenth to Thir- teenth street	1,712 91
Sewer, Grand street, Suffolk to Ridge st.	435 39
Sewer, Mercer street, Grand to Spring..	143 49
Flagging Thirtieth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river	127 00
Flagging One hundred and twenty-second street, Third avenue to Harlem.....	691 10
Curb and gutter, Thirty-fifth street, First to Second avenue.....	35 66

Paving Broadway and Seventh avenue, Forty-second to Forty-sixth street	\$475 09
Jan. 17, Widening Beekman, Park row to Pearl	40,580 00
1852.	
March 13, Regulating, curb and gutter, Forti- eth street. Second and Third avenues..	1,111 36
April 17, Fencing Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Fifth and Sixth avenues.....	30 85
Regulating Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street...	539 53
April 26, Regulating Thirty-fifth street, First to Second avenue.....	328 10
May 12, Sewer, Vestry st., Canal to Hudson.	127 84
May 20, Sewer, Forty-ninth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue	142 10
May 24, Opening Bloomingdale road, Tenth avenue to Eighty-sixth street.....	5,306 50
May 1, Opening Eighty-fourth street, Ninth avenue to Hudson river.....	1,126 99
July 21, Sewer, Forty-third street, Fifth to Sixth avenue, &c.....	1,867 30
Sewer, Prince street, Greene to Broadway.	79 83
July 19, Opening Fifty-first street, Tenth ave- nue to Hudson river.. . . .	930 75
July 21, Filling and regulating Forty-sixth street, Fifth to Seventh avenue.....	842 36
Sept. 13, Paving Thirty-fourth street, Fourth to Sixth avenue.....	1,422 19
Paving Thirty-first street, Fourth to Sixth avenue	691 40
Paving Thirty-third st., Fourth to Sixth avenue	195 33

Regulating Forty-fifth street, Second to Third avenue.....	\$146 00
April 17, Regulating Sixth avenue and Broadway, Thirty-fourth to Forty-second st.	988 30
April 26, Paving Twenty-ninth street, Sixth avenue to Broadway.....	40 49
May 1, Widening Liberty street, Broadway to Greenwich	12,864 83
Jan. 22, Sewer, Second and Third avenues, Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street	66 93
1852.	
March 13, (confirmed,) Sewer, Greene street, Canal to Houston.....	25 38
May 18, Regulating Sixth avenue, Forty-second to Fifty-seventh street	169 21
July 15, Sewer, Tenth avenue, Forty-second to Forty-sixth street.....	3,832 47
July 21, Pearl st., sewer, State to Whitehall..	25 41
Cross-walk, Fourth street, Avenue B to C	2 66
Paving Avenue B and Thirteenth street.	58 93
Paving Twenty-third street, First avenue to East river.....	143 24
Regulating Thirty-seventh street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	687 54
Sept. 13, Regulating Tenth avenue, Forty-second to Forty-sixth street.....	2,870 99
Paving Sixteenth street, Avenue A to B.	410 23
Sewer, Second st., Avenue A to First av.	23 42
Sept. 14, Regulating, &c., Thirty-fifth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	437 22
Paving Twenty-seventh street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	856 67
Sewer, Bridge street, State to Whitehall.	34 82

Sewer, Thirty-seventh street, Second to Third avenue.....	\$1,413 64
1852.	
Sept. 14, Sewer, Duane street, Hudson river to Greenwich street.....	77 19
Paving Ninth avenue, Thirty-sixth to Forty-third street.....	3,173 59
Filling Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, First and Second avenues.....	87 91
Flagging Thirty-seventh street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	346 99
Sewer, Henry street, from Jefferson to Rut- gers street.....	6 43
Curb and gutter, Thirty-ninth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	726 28
Sept. 13, Well and pump, One hundred and nineteenth street, corner First avenue..	39 20
Sept. 13, Grading Forty-second street, Eighth to Tenth avenue, &c.....	2,691 80
Sept. 13, Regulating, &c., Fifty-first street, Third to Sixth avenue.....	496 80
Oct. 28, Sewer, Third street, Avenue A to Bowery.....	355 91
Oct. 19, Opening One hundred and nineteenth street, Fourth to Eighth avenue	4,073 61
Dec. 9, Regulating Fifty-first street, Eighth to Tenth avenue	5,808 16
Regulating Eighth avenue, One hundred and twentieth to One hundred and twenty-fifth street	2,427 43
Paving Forty-fourth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	373 28

Sewer, Washington street, Battery place to Morris street.....	\$222 74
1853.	
May 20, Sewer, Tenth avenue, Thirty-first to Thirty-third street and in Thirty-third street.....	5,394 86
May 23, Grading One hundred and twentieth street, Third avenue to Harlem river..	2,182 45
Well and pump, Forty-sixth street, Second and Third avenues.....	98 26
May 12, Regulating Thirty-fourth street, Broad- way to Eighth avenue.....	173 59
Grading Forty-fifth street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	1,789 02
May 23, Fencing Madison avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, &c.....	36 11
April 29, Grading and flagging Washington and Greenwich streets.....	1,475 79
April 23, Sewer, Nineteenth street, Eighth to Seventh avenue.....	936 69
Sewer, Chambers street, Broadway to Greenwich street.....	624 27
Fencing Ninth and Tenth streets, west of Avenue A.....	26 25
Sewer, basin, &c., Orange street, 100 feet north of Walker street.....	319 32
Flagging Twenty-seventh street, Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	38 86
Regulating Eighty-third street, Third to Fourth avenue.....	719 40
Paving Eleventh avenue, Twenty-fifth to Twenty-seventh street.....	1,805 30

Paving Thirty-eighth street, Second to Third avenue.....	\$395 99
Regulating Twenty-ninth street, First to Second avenue.....	693 21
Grading Forty-seventh street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	2,182 97
April 9, Regulating One hundred and nineteenth street, Second avenue to Harlem river	1,657 80
Filling between First avenue, Avenue A, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets....	836 06
Flagging Fifth avenue, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.....	15 84
Flagging Pike street, East Broadway and Division street.....	116 25
Flagging Twenty-fourth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	46 00
Flagging Division street, Norfolk to Suffolk street.....	33 44
March 8, Opening Sixty-second street, Fifth to Eighth avenue.....	3,705 00
July 12, Sewer, Duane street, City Hall place to Charlton street.....	83 60
Sewer, Greenwich street, Vandam to Chatham street.....	104 09
Well and pump, Fifty-seventh street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.....	118 16
Grading and Macadamizing Broadway, Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth street.....	3,649 18
Crosswalk, intersection Grand and Lewis streets.....	17 42
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Houston to 226 Elizabeth street.....	90 76

Grading Sixty-second street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	\$2,161 06
Flagging Broadway, Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street.....	185 32
Sewer, Mulberry street, Grand to Hester	110 07
Flagging Forty-fifth st., Second to Third avenue	161 55
Paving Forty-fourth st., Tenth to Eleventh avenue	198 90
Sewer, Eighteenth street, Seventh and Ninth avenues.....	428 80
Regulating and paving Forty-fourth street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	2,148 07
Sewer, Thirty-ninth street, Third to Lexington avenue.....	112 56
Sewer, Avenue A, Sixteenth to Fourteenth street	60 70
Paving and flagging Thirty-eighth street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues.....	520 37
Paving Cherry street, Corlears to East, and in East street.....	211 40
July 12, Sewer, Fourth avenue, Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth street.....	418 97
Sewer, Bayard street, Orange street to Bowery.....	141 73
Aug. 6, Well and pump, Eighty-third street, Fourth and Fifth avenues.....	107 87
Grading Forty-fifth street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue.....	3,599 57
Flagging Thirty-fourth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	121 77
Aug. 5, Regulating and grading, &c., Forty-ninth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue...	618 30

Aug. 6, Curb and gutter and flagging Eleventh avenue, Forty-third to Forty-eighth st.	\$591 95
Paving Nineteenth street, First to Second avenue.....	210 36
Regulating, curb and gutter, Thirty-seventh street, Second to Third avenue.....	357 86
Grading and flagging, Twenty-ninth street, Second to Third avenue.....	217 20
Aug. 13, Sewer, Thirty-fifth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	1,849 91
Sept. 12, Flagging, Rutgers street, Monroe to Cherry street.....	71 19
Paving and flagging, Thirty-sixth street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	630 99
Sewer, Madison street, Jefferson to Rutgers street.....	83 56
Paving Mangin street, Rivington to Stanton street.....	140 42
Paving, Stanton and Mangin streets to East river.....	144 84
Sewer, Thirty-fourth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	662 60
Sewer, Laurens street, University place to Bleecker street.....	123 85
Paving and flagging, Thirty-eighth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	670 88
Flagging Twenty-fourth street, Third to Lexington avenue.....	98 65
Basin and culvert, Fourteenth street and First avenue.....	109 95
Curb and gutter, Fortieth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	17,588 54

Sewer, Fifteenth street, Avenue C, one hundred feet of Avenue A.....	\$1,720 64
Paving First avenue, Twenty-eighth to Thirty-fourth street.....	2,813 02
Regulating Forty-fifth street, Second avenue to East river.....	9,498 66
Sewer, Hester street, Eldridge to Essex..	892 25
Sewer, Wooster street, Canal to Houston	1,208 41
Sept. 15, Opening One hundred and twenty-third street, Third avenue to Mount Morris.....	2,127 00
Sept. 16, Troy street, Hudson river to Twelfth street	1,166 62
Sept. 19, Paving Thirty-fifth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue	415 91
Sept. 20, Flagging, curb and gutter, Eighty-fourth street, Fourth to Fifth avenue..	565 09
Regulating Thirty-eighth street, Second avenue to East river.....	3,892 98
Sewer, Pearl street, Ferry to Frankfort street... ..	166 97
Oct. 13, Flagging Fourteenth street, Avenue A to B.....	404 23
Sewer, Nineteenth street, First avenue to Avenue A.....	763 79
Sewer, Bowery, Broome to Rivington st.	133 65
Curb and gutter, One hundred and twenty-fifth street, Fourth to Eighth avenue..	557 77
Sewer, Christopher street, Greenwich avenue to Hudson river.....	1,677 94
Curb and gutter, Forty-third st., Broadway to Fifth avenue.....	551 29

Sewer, Twenty-sixth street, Madison to Fourth avenue.....	\$220 18
Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh st., Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	1,444 17
Paving Twenty-fifth street, Sixth avenue to Broadway.....	125 54
Oct. 28, Paving Twenty-ninth street, Second to Third avenue.....	316 81
Nov. 16, Sewer in Thompson street, Spring to Prince street.....	1,208 51
Sewer, Twenty-sixth st., Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	344 22
Sewer, Fifteenth street, First to Second avenue.....	378 54
Sewer, Thirty-fourth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	2,395 11
Sewer, Cherry street, from Thirty-sixth street to Franklin square.....	166 50
Sewer, Forty-third street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	2,290 00
Sewer, Thirty-seventh street, Seventh avenue to seventy-five feet thereof.....	790 30
Sewer, Dover street, East river to Franklin square.....	521 25
Oct. 26, Sewer, Forty-first street, Lexington to Third avenue.....	204 83
Flagging Thirty-first street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	353 65
Flagging Forty-first street, corner Sixth avenue.....	341 47
Oct. 15, Sewer, Laurens street, from sewer in Canal street.....	436 83

Oct. 16, Regulating, curb and gutter Forty-ninth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	\$3,729 76
Dec. 7, Flagging Essex street, Rivington to Stanton.....	82 20
Dec. 13, Flagging Mercer street, from No. 55 to Broome.....	196 93
Sewer, Mercer and Bleecker streets, to University place.....	470 00
Sewer, Leonard street, West Broadway to Broadway.....	88 78
Regulating, curb and gutter Fiftieth st., Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	127 63
Dec. 7, Paving Forty-third street, Broadway to Fifth avenue.....	148 99
Dec. 28, Sewer, Fourth street, Troy to Jane..	93 01
Sewer, Thirty-seventh street, Madison to Fourth avenue.....	251 25
Dec. 30, Sewer, Fifth street, Avenue A to Fifty feet of First avenue.....	200 43
Flagging First avenue, Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth street.....	86 09
Dec. 22, Basin and culverts, corner Greenwich and Liberty.....	18 46
Regulating, curb and gutter, Forty-first street, Second to Third avenue.....	577 50
Nov. 26, Paving Second avenue, Twenty-eighth to Forty-second street.....	5,510 94
Dec. 28, Paving, curb and gutter, and flagging Thirty-third street, Third avenue to East river.....	955 59
Dec. 30, Sewer, Forty-first street, Eighth to Sixth avenue.....	8,289 48

Dec. 28, Paving Thirty-ninth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	\$4,363 20
Dec. 30, Sewer, Hammond street, Greenwich avenue to Hudson river.....	1,186 15
Dec. 22, Sewer, Madison street, No. 175 to Rutgers street.....	300 24
Sewer, Broome street, Columbia to Eldridge.....	1,769 50
Dec. 28, Sewer, Mott street, Chatham to Pell.	197 27
Nov. 16, Sewer, Leroy street, Hudson street to Hudson river.....	206 97
Dec. 17, Curb and gutter, and flagging Henry street, from 317 to Grand street.....	84 29
Dec. 13, Curb and gutter, and flagging Livingston street and Bowery.....	72 32
Curb and gutter, and flagging White and Church streets.....	75 17
Dec. 22, Sewer, Ridge street, Stanton to Houston.....	72 86
Nov. 16, Regulating, curb and gutter Thirty-seventh street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	13,879 00
Nov. 15, Curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-third street, Fourth to Fifth avenue....	855 64
Oct. 13, Sewer, Sullivan and Broome, Grand to Varick.....	180 41
Nov. 15, Sewer, Thirty-second street, Madison to Fourth avenue.....	161 80
Nov. 16, Sewer, Twenty-sixth street, Lexington to Third avenue.....	264 88
Sewer, Third avenue, Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh street.....	449 86

Nov. 13, Sewer, Madison avenue, Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth street.....	\$493 36
Oct. 13, Fencing Second avenue and Thirteenth street.....	9 68
Curb and gutter and flagging Forty-eighth street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.	711 46
Oct. 9, Paving Eleventh avenue. Forty-third to Forty-eighth street	1,157 95
Dec. 13, Sewer, Thirty-ninth street, Ninth to Eighth avenue.....	1,934 74
1854.	
Jan. 8, Sewer, First street, Avenue A to the Bowery	456 36
Feb. 8, Sewer, Thirty-second street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	546 92
Sewer, Eighth street, Avenue C to D....	176 24
Sewer, Washington street, Charlton to Spring	229 32
Flagging Thirty-eighth street, Second to Third avenue.....	697 74
Feb. 14, Curb and gutter and flagging Eighty-fifth street, Fourth to Fifth avenue	705 66
Feb. 27, Sewer, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, Forty-first to Fortieth street.....	3,619 01
Feb. 8, Fencing Sixth avenue, Forty-first to Forty-second street.....	26 79
Regulating and grading Forty-sixth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	382 08
Flagging Second avenue, Twenty-eighth Thirty-first street.....	265 08
Mar. 17, Flagging Twenty-ninth street, Lexington to Third avenue	57 57

Sewer, Thirty-fifth street, Lexington to Third avenue.....	\$330 79
Sewer, Thirty-eighth street, Fifth to Madison avenue.....	859 19
Fencing Twenty-fifth street, Fourth to Madison avenue.....	13 37
Flagging Eighteenth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	124 86
Flagging One hundred and twentieth street, First to Third avenue.....	799 40
Sewer, Gansevoort street, Fourth street to Hudson river.....	517 22
Feb'y 8, Sewer, Thirty-fifth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	880 75
Sewer, Fifty-fourth street, Third to Fourth avenue.....	3,310 58
Flagging north side Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	581 14
Flagging north side Broadway, Forty-first to Forty-second street.....	2 23
Mar. 17, Flagging north side Thirty-fourth street, Fourth to Lexington avenue...	364 35
Feb'y 8, Sewer, Prince street, Thompson to Macdougall.....	227 68
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Bleecker to Houston.....	186 84
Flagging Twenty-eighth street, Sixth avenue and Broadway.....	169 90
Basin and culvert, Twenty-first street and First avenue.....	104 60
Filling south side Forty-third street, Seventh to Eighth avenue....	167 14

Curb and gutter and flagging Broadway, Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth street....	\$2,695 86
Mar. 17, Flagging Sheriff street, Grand to Broome.....	37 83
Flagging Eighth avenue, Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street.....	179 86
Flagging Thirty-fourth street, Broadway to Seventh avenue	309 22
Regulating, curb and gutter, &c., Seventi- eth street, Third to Fourth avenue....	1,092 16
Crosswalks at Division and Suffolk streets.....	12 23
Regulating and grading Thirty-sixth st., Third to Lexington avenue.....	815 89
Regulating and paving Forty-second st., Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	1,087 23
Sewer, Amos street, Fourth street to Hud- son river.....	838 70
Grading Forty-first street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	1,174 63
Feb'y 8, Curb and gutter and flagging Eighth avenue, Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth street	2,673 92
Paving Forty-fourth street, Broadway to Fifth avenue.....	1,360 60
Flagging Broadway and Seventh avenue, Forty-second to Forty-sixth street....	147 78
Paving Forty-second street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.....	1,263 03
Basin and culvert, corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth street.....	156 35
Fencing Twenty-fourth street, Seventh to Eighth avenue	12 56
Sewer, Mercer street, Spring to Prince..	235 88

Regulating, paving, &c., Thirtieth street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.....	\$534 03
April 22, Regulating and paving Eleventh avenue, Thirtieth to Forty-third street.	18,069 83
Filling Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts., Seventh avenue and Broadway.....	1,121 46
May 9, Sewer, Battery place, from west side of West street.....	2,717 90
May 16, Sewer, Forty-sixth street, Eighth to Seventh avenue, through Seventh ave- nue to Fifty-first street.....	7,963 61
May 9, Well and pump, Eighty-second street, Third and Fourth avenues.....	144 75
April 21, Filling Forty-ninth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues.....	60 86
April 22, Filling Thirty-seventh and Thirty- eighth streets, Second and Third aves.	358 39
Filling First avenue, Forty-fourth to For- ty-fifth street.....	31 70
Filling Fifty-fourth street, Sixth and Sev- enth avenues	179 95
Paving, &c., Forty-first street, Broadway to Sixth avenue.....	325 92
May 4, Flagging Thirty-fifth street, First to Third avenue.....	280 16
April 22, Filling Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., First avenue to Avenue A.....	878 32
Filling Forty-sixth street, Tenth to Elev- enth avenue.	187 05
Filling Fifty-fourth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	167 42
Paving Fifteenth street, Avenue A to Av- enue B.....	418 00

April 20, Regulating, curb and gutter, &c., Fifty-third street, Third avenue to East river.....	\$1,874 86
Aug. 8, Regulating and grading Fifty-seventh street, Fifth avenue to Broadway.....	14,020 92
Oct. 29, Opening Fourth avenue, Thirty-eighth to Thirty-fifth street.....	75,601 40
Well and pump, One hundred and twenty- eighth street, Sixth and Seventh aves..	160 40
Sewer, Thirty-fifth street, Second avenue to East river.....	2,066 99
Grading Forty-fourth street, Eleventh avenue to Hudson river.....	490 57
Regulating and grading Fifty-sixth street, Fifth avenue to Broadway.....	6,480 55
Sewer, Forty-sixth street, Fifth to Sev- enth avenue.....	2,730 00
Sewer, Mercer street, Prince to Houston.	248 68
Regulating and curb and guttering Fifty- third street, Broadway to Tenth avenue	4,302 66
Flagging Forty-seventh street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue.....	258 71
Fencing Fourteenth street, from No. 218 to Fifth avenue.....	25 82
Flagging Twenty-sixth street, First ave- nue to East river.....	27 00
Sewer, Thirty-second street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	3,489 01
Regulating Sixty-third street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	2,803 38
Sewer, Forsyth st., Stanton to Houston..	383 68
Crosswalks, West street, opposite pier 41	102 38

Sewer, Thirty-eighth street, Second to Third avenue.....	\$1,343 38
Opening Eighty-fifth street, Third avenue to East river.....	1,785 45
Opening Eleventh street, Dry Dock street to East river.....	684 35
Opening Ninety-third street, Third avenue to East river.....	1,161 68
Sewer, Henry street, between Clinton and Montgomery.....	241 70
Sewer, Bowery, Grand to Walker street.	121 75
Sewer, Jane street, West to new bulkhead	2,115 03
Sewer, Spring street, Thompson to Sullivan street.....	49 23
Regulating Lawrence street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	1,363 45
Regulating, paving and flagging Thirty-fourth street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.	1,572 30
Crosswalks, Seventeenth street, opposite No. 203.....	2 72
Sewer, Grand street, Wooster to Greene	94 22
Sewer, Vesey street, Greenwich street to Broadway.....	253 39
Crosswalks, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.....	1,043 69
Sewer, Bowery, Great Jones to Bond street.....	145 22
Flagging Norfolk street, Rivington to Stanton.....	55 59
Sewer, Sixth avenue, Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth street.....	191 00

Sewer, Fifteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.....	\$150 00
Sewer, Barrow street, two hundred and sixty feet west of Bleecker street.....	116 50
Sewer, Broadway, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.....	501 75
Flagging Twenty-eighth street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues.	190 12
Flagging Ninth avenue, Thirty-first to Thirty-second street.....	57 16
Flagging Tenth avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth street.....	205 62
Paving Thirty-eighth street, between the Third avenue and East river	402 32
Crosswalks, One hundred and twenty-fifth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues.....	578 73
Paving Forty-sixth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.....	1,274 81
Sewer, Forty-eighth street, Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	708 40
Crosswalks, Third avenue, from One hundred and twenty-fifth to One hundred and twenty-ninth street.....	2,164 20
Sewer, Lispenard, from Broadway to old sewer.....	160 74
Sewer, Second avenue, between Third and Fourth streets.....	47 80
Mulberry, between Chatham and Bayard streets	573 71
Flagging Fifty-fourth street, Seventh and Eighth avenues.....	597 65
Regulating Second avenue, Section B.....	37,134 98

Opening Sixty-first street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	\$502 00
Sewer, Avenue C, through Fourteenth street to East river.....	6,039 18
Regulating and grading Second avenue, Twenty-eighth to Fifty-third street...	41,715 71
Regulating and grading Forty-eighth st., Fourth to Fifth avenue.....	862 62
Sewer, Charlton street, Hudson to Macdougall.....	332 42
Flagging Fifty-ninth street. Second and Third avenues..	474 00
Fencing southwest corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street.....	42 96
Flagging Fifth avenue, Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street.....	236 91
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Prince to Houston.....	333 84
Sewer, Thirty-eighth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	4,856 67
Sewer, West Broadway, from sewer in Duane.....	163 80
Regulating Seventeenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.....	2,276 96
Regulating Forty-eighth street, between Third avenue and East river.....	11,532 53
Grading One hundred and Twenty-eighth street, Fourth and Seventh avenues....	2,257 04
Flag, curb and gutter Twenty-seventh street, east of Third avenue.....	17 96
Flagg, curb and gutter, Elizabeth from No. 75 to 97... ..	130 51

Regulating and grading Fifty-fifth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	\$2,569 37
Sewer, Macdougall street, from Bleecker to Amity street.....	238 49
Sewer, Thirty-third street, from Lexington to Third avenue.....	1,034 59
Sewer, Bleecker street, Carmine to Christopher.....	1,208 73
Grading Forty-ninth street, Fifth avenue to East river.....	10,453 73
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Grand to Prince	721 25
Sewer, Mulberry street, Hester to a point two hundred and twelve feet.....	53 10
Sewer, Grand street, Chrystie to Allen to Broome	313 95
Paving and flagging Thirty-seventh street, Fourth to Madison avenue	253 74
Flagging Fourteenth street, from No. 218 to Fifth avenue.....	269 89
Regulating, curb and gutter, Ninetieth st., Fourth and Fifth avenues.....	772 27
Sewer, Hester street, Orange to Mott. . .	16 28
Sewer, Elm street, Grand to Howard....	135 00
Sewer, Washington street, Bleecker to Carlisle	67 60
Sewer, North Moore street, Hudson st. to Hudson river	85 00
Sewer, William street, North William to Duane	149 01
Sewer, Beekman street, Gold to Pearl...	480 03
Sewer, One hundred and eighteenth street, Third avenue to East river	3,190 35

Regulating Thirty-ninth street, Second to Third avenue	\$250 07
Sewer, Forty-second street, Lexington to Fourth avenue	79 66
Sewer, Mott street, Pell to Walker street.	259 77
Sewer, Twenty-second street, old sewer to Second avenue	855 06
Sewer, Hester street, Eldridge to For- syth street	25 35
Filling Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues	1,498 23
Fencing Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thir- ty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts., Fourth and Fifth avenues	254 41
Fencing Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, Fifth avenue and Broadway	17 84
Sewer, Allen st, Hester to School No. 27.	196 75
Fencing Thirty-third street, Ninth and Tenth avenues	20 74
Sewer, Fiftieth street, Eighth avenue and Broadway	875 28
Filling and Flagging Thirty-sixth street, Broadway and Eighth avenue	316 76
Filling Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., First and Second avenues	254 11
Sewer, Forty-eighth street, Eleventh ave- nue to Hudson river	561 37
Paving Thirty-second street, Tenth and Eleventh avenues	144 94
Flagging Thirty-third street, Ninth and Tenth avenues	354 06
Filling Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth sts., Second and Third avenues	572 76

Regulating, paving and flagging Thirty-seventh street, Second and Third avs..	\$695 80
Regulating, paving and flagging Thirty-fifth street, Ninth and Tenth avenues..	538 29
Regulating and grading Fifty-fifth street, Ninth avenue to Hudson river.....	7,346 00
Paving and crosswalks, Tenth avenue, Thirty-third to Forty-fifth street.....	6,683 73
Opening Eleventh avenue, One hundred and seventh to One hundred and Forty-fourth street	14,035 16
Regulating and grading One hundred and eighteenth street, Third avenue to East river.....	593 38
Regulating, curb and gutter, and flagging Fortieth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.	3,880 66
Paving Thirty-seventh street, Seventh to Eighth avenue	196 68
Regulating and grading Forty-fourth st., First avenue to East river.....	718 07
Flagging Broome st., Elizabeth to Mott.	236 07
Sewer, Fifty-fourth st., Broadway, through Seventh avenue to Fifty-sixth street...	5,942 83
Sewer, Thirty-ninth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue	3,270 46
Flagging and curb and gutter, Eighty-seventh street, Third and Fifth avenues	3,448 55
Flagging and curb and gutter, Forty-seventh street, Eighth to Tenth avenue.	209 82
Grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-first street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river	4,823 84

Regulating and grading Second avenue, section C.....	\$116,451 07
Sewer, Forty-first street, Second to Third avenue	1,495 41
Sewer, Rutgers street, Division to East river	1,076 96
Crosswalk at intersection of Mulberry st.	34 87
Fencing, Seventeenth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues	16 08
Flagging Twenty-ninth street, Second to Third avenue	113 26
Sewer, Eldridge street, Houston to No. 23 Eldridge.....	520 73
Paving Thirty-fifth st., Eighth to Ninth avenue	236 72
Flagging and reflagging First avenue, Third to Sixth street.....	21 11
Sewer, Rivington st., Sheriff to Clinton.	1,235 29
Regulating Eighty-fourth street, Second to Third avenue	2,141 04
Sewer, Forty-sixth street, Eleventh avenue to Hudson river	1,400 03
Regulating, curb and gutter Forty-first street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue	7,317 18
Sewer, Twenty-seventh street, Eighth to Ninth avenue	358 95
Sewer, Forty-fourth street, Broadway to Sixth avenue.....	2,356 40
Paving and flagging Forty-first street, Eighth to Ninth avenue	686 72
Sewer, Mott street, Grand to Houston st.	1,350 88
Flagging Fifty-first st., First to Third av.	164 33

Sewer, Third avenue, Forty-ninth to Fifty-third street.....	\$3,654 23
Opening One hundred and twenty-ninth to One hundred and thirty-first street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	4,864 00
Curb and gutter, Eighty-second street, Second and Fourth avenues.....	2,123 36
Sewer, Thirty-second street, Second to Third avenue	322 24
Flagging, Orange st., Walker to Bayard.	83 57
Curb, gutter and flagging One hundred and twenty-sixth st., Third to Fourth avenue	350 45
Sewer, Fifty-fourth street, Eighth to Sixth avenue.....	1,572 00
Sewer, Varick street, Spring to Broome.	845 72
Crosswalks, One hundred and twentieth street, at Third avenue.....	157 65
Crosswalks, One hundred and twentieth street, Second and Third avenues....	30 00
Paving, and curb and gutter, Beekman street, Park row to Pearl street	624 75
Sewer, Rivington st., Bowery to Clinton.	1,106 26
Curb and gutter, and flagging Avenue D, Second to Tenth and Third to Lewis st.	681 09
Flagging Sixth avenue, Broadway to Thirty-seventh street.....	170 13
Sewer, Bank street, Factory to Hudson river.....	1,998 49
Paving Thirty-ninth street, Broadway to Sixth avenue.....	196 21
Regulating, curb and gutter, Thirty-sixth street, Third to First avenue	946 87

Sewer, Avenue B, Twelfth and Eleventh streets	\$67 82
Sewer, Front street, Peck slip to Beekman street.....	13 64
Sewer, Hamersley street, Houston to Hudson river	2,388 17
Curb, gutter and grading, Forty-first st., Fourth to Fifth avenue.....	90 56
Opening Eighty-third street, Eighth avenue to Hudson river	5,157 90
Paving and flagging Fiftieth street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.....	407 88
Sewer, Forty-ninth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues	3,649 82
Paving, and curb and gutter, Seventh avenue, Forty-sixth to Fifty first street....	3,179 56
Sewer, Madison street, Oliver to Market.	291 48
Sewer, Laurens st., Spring to Bleecker..	462 33
Flagging Ninth avenue, Forty-second to Forty-fifth street	150 90
Flagging Thirty-third street, Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	329 48
Sewer, Pitt st., Rivington and Delancey.	283 12
Flagging Thirty-second street, Eighth to Ninth avenue	82 84
Sewer, Sullivan street, Prince to Houston.	594 35
Sewer, Seventh avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.....	346 70
Paving Thirty-ninth street, Eighth and Ninth avenues....	486 88
Regulating and grading Sixty-ninth and Seventieth sts., Seventh to Eighth av..	9,031 53

Regulating and grading One hundred and twenty-third st, Third av. to Avenue A.	\$7,057 64
Sewer, Twenty-ninth street, Tenth to Ninth avenue.....	1,141 82
Sewer, Eighteenth street, Sixth to Seventh avenue	198 57
Sewer, Thirty-first street, Second to Third avenue.....	2,774 69
Sewer, Division street, Chatham to Allen.	905 50
Regulating, curb and gutter, Forty-eighth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river..	2,274 41
Flagging Clinton and Attorney streets..	183 93
Sewer, Forty-seventh street, Eighth and Ninth avenues.....	1,267 02
Regulating and grading One hundred and twenty-seventh street, Fifth and Seventh avenues.....	1,833 80
Regulating and grading Forty-seventh st., Third avenue to East river.....	2,549 92
Grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-first street, Third avenue to East river.	21,296 34
Opening One hundred and twenty-second street, Third to Fourth avenue.....	3,934 00
Flagging Thirteenth street, Broadway and Second avenue	186 93
Flagging Third avenue, Fifty-first to Fifty-second street.....	555 94
Flagging One hundred and twenty-fifth street.....	118 82
Regulating and grading Third avenue, Sixty-first and Eighty-second streets...	27,788 23
Filling Broadway and Seventh avenue...	428 59

1850.

Dec. 11, Regulating Forty-ninth street, Fifth avenue to Bloomingdale road.....	\$163 84
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Nov. 15. Regulating, and curb and gutter, Thirty-second street, Fourth avenue to Broadway.....	58 01
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1851.

May 23, Draining lots, Thirty-fifth and Thirty- seventh streets, Seventh and Eighth avenues.....	4 65
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Sept. 19. Regulating and paving Thirtieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues.	10 83
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Oct. 24, Fencing Seventh and Eighth avenues, Twenty-ninth and Thirty third streets.	6 81
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May 12, Opening Lexington avenue, Forty- second to Sixty-sixth street.....	15 00
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Aug. 20, Paving Tenth avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-third street	5 58
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Nov. 20, Regulating Eighty-seventh street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	16 04
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1852.

April 26, Paving Madison avenue, Thirty-sixth to Fortieth street.....	20 34
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April 17, Regulating, curb and gutter, Sixth avenue and Broadway, Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street.....	103 95
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1851.

Dec. 31, Regulating Twenty-fifth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	51 89
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Oct. 16. Regulating curb and gutter, Thirty- fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, Fifth to Sixth avenue	79 44
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Oct. 24, Sewer, Thirty-eighth street, Fifth to Sixth avenue, &c.....	\$54 76
May 23, Fencing lots, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, Fifth and Sixth avenues.	5 18
1852.	
Feb. 18, Flagging Twenty-sixth street, Sixth to Eighth avenue.....	46 40
April 17, Fencing on Second avenue and Fifteenth street, &c.....	5 90
May 18, Regulating Sixth avenue, Forty-second to Fifty-seventh street.....	5 15
Regulating and grading Eighth avenue, Eighty-fourth to One hundred and eighth street.....	20,217 89
1853.	
Feb. 12, Paving and flagging Thirty-eighth street, Fourth to Seventh avenue.....	3,073 28
Paving Dey street, Broadway to Greenwich.....	50 90
Paving and flagging Thirty-seventh street, Fifth to Sixth avenue.....	620 16
1852.	
Jan. 3, Paving Avenue B, Thirteenth to Eighteenth street.....	6 15
Sept. 14, Paving Nineteenth street, First avenue to East river.....	134 87
1851.	
Dec. 23, Curb and gutter, Third avenue, Twenty-ninth to Twenty-eighth street.....	28 78
1852.	
Feb. 18, Sewer, Delancey street, Essex to Bowery.....	9 05

Regulating Ninetieth street, Third to Fourth avenue.....	\$108 41
Flagging, curb and gutter, Trinity place.	837 39
Sewer, Tenth avenue, Fourteenth to Thirteenth street, and in Thirteenth street..	497 49
Sewer, Whitehall street, State street to Bowling Green.....	176 80
Flagging Fourth avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth street.....	43 96
Sewer, Market street, Division street to East river.....	440 19
Regulating and grading Forty-fifth street, Fifth avenue to Broadway.....	1,474 03
Curb, gutter, and flagging Forty-eighth street, Sixth avenue to Broadway.....	914 59
Sewer, Macdougall st., Houston to Spring street.....	485 19
Filling First avenue and Avenue A, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.....	246 04
Regulating and paving, Tenth avenue to Fifty-fifth street.....	10,394 58
Regulating, grading, curb and gutter, and flagging Sixth avenue, Forty-second to Forty-ninth street.....	2,169 04
Regulating Fifty-fourth street, Fifth to First avenue.....	9,951 14
Grading Fifth avenue, Forty-second to Forty-ninth street.....	2,962 82
Opening and extending Park place to College place.	3,156 00
Extending and widening Canal and Walker streets.....	159,953 00

1855.

Sept. 29. Opening Ninth avenue, Bloomingdale road to One hundred and twenty-fifth street.....	\$36,966 52
Oct. 2. Basin and culverts, southeast corner Bowery and Houston street	67 72
Flagging, east side, Ninth avenue, Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth street.....	244 14
Paving and flagging Thirty-second street, First and Second avenues.....	689 99
Oct. 5, Flagging, north side, Twelfth street, First avenue and Avenue A.....	31 00
Curb, gutter, and resetting, opposite Nos. 105, 107 and 109 Varick street.....	18 86
Oct. 6, Flagging, east side, Second avenue, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets	88 64
Flagging, curb and gutter, One hundred and twenty-seventh street, Third and Fourth avenues	236 31
Sewer, Forty-third street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	1,284 13
Filling Thirty-sixth street, Second and Third avenues.....	151 21
Flagging West street, Canal to Watts st..	282 44
Filling Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue.....	939 56
Regulating and paving Forty-first street, Seventh and Eighth avenues.....	181 45
Curb, gutter, and flagging Fortieth street, Lexington and Fourth avenues.....	298 92
Flagging, south side, Twelfth street, Avenue C and Dry Dock street.....	12 32

Flagging Thirty-third street, Sixth and Eighth avenues.....	\$8 97 96
Sewer, Thirty-sixth street, Lexington avenue to thirty feet of Fourth avenue....	901 03
Oct. 26, Regulating, curb and gutter, paving Eleventh avenue, Twenty-fifth to Thirty-first street.....	2,578 96
Sewer, Third street, from old sewer to East river.....	610 94
Oct. 2, Sewer, Thirty-third street, Second avenue to East river.....	930 68
Aug. 9, Opening Eighty-fourth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	3,023 00
Oct. 2, Sewer, Forty-third street, Broadway to Sixth avenue.....	339 70
Sewer, East Broadway, Jefferson to Montgomery..	513 54
Oct. 5, Regulating, paving and flagging Thirty-second street, Second to Third av....	697 86
Sewer, Twenty-fifth street, three hundred and seventy feet west of Eighth avenue	28 21
Sewer, Greenwich, Murray to Barclay, to Hudson river.....	468 42
Oct. 2, Sewer, Forty-sixth street, Ninth to Tenth avenue.....	4,466 83
Oct. 5, Grading and paving Thirty-fourth st., Second to Third avenue.....	395 25
Flagging Second st., Avenue A to Av. B.	130 73
Flagging Twenty-third street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	342 00
Regulating and paving Thirty-fifth street, First to Third avenue.....	912 67
Paving Renwick street	133 35

Oct. 25, Regulating and grading Fifty-second street, Eleventh avenue to Hudson river.	\$1,879 56
Oct. 22, Opening Ninety-second street, Fifth avenue to East river.....	3,731 00
Oct. 26, Paving and flagging Thirty-ninth st., Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	438 77
Paving and flagging Twenty-seventh st., Hudson river to Sixth avenue	493 97
Sewer, Fifty-first street, Third to Fourth avenue	5,153 50
Sewer, Mott street, Hester to Walker st.	56 42
Sewer, Washington street, Leroy to Christopher street.....	312 92
Sewer, Madison street, Market to Montgomery street	139 33
Regulating, regrading, curb and gutter, and flagging Third avenue, Forty-fourth to Sixty-first street.....	5,923 21
Regulating, paving, curb and gutter, and flagging Forty-second street, Third to Fifth avenue.....	1,576 81
Sewer, Forty-first street, Ninth and Tenth avenues.....	967 47
Sewer, Twenty-sixth street, one hundred and fifty feet east of Tenth avenue....	1,175 73
Sewer, Dominick street, fifty feet west of Varick to Broome, to and through Hudson street.....	362 81
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Grand to Hester street.....	274 49
Sewer, Elizabeth street, Hester to Walker street.....	315 41

Sewer, Bedford street, Leroy to Carmine.	\$77 06
Sewer, Second street, First avenue to Bowery.....	490 92
Paving, grading, curb and flagging Forty-seventh street, Eighth avenue to H. R.	1,396 61
Paving Fifty-fourth street, Seventh and Eighth avenues.....	1,060 43
Aug. 15, Filling Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Sixth to Seventh avenue.....	691 05
May 1, Widening Duane, Broadway to Hudson street.....	50,071 00
1851.	
Aug. 14, Flagging Thirty-ninth street, Tenth avenue to Hudson river.....	1,372 28
Aug. 15, Sewer, Sullivan street, Bleecker to Houston.....	145 73
Sept. 25, Sewer, Forty-fourth street, through Third avenue to Forty-second street...	8,998 30
Sept. 21, Paving Broadway, Forty-fifth to Fiftieth street.....	2,006 91
Aug. 15, Flagging east side Thirty-sixth street to 39 west side Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets.....	421 62
Flagging, curb and gutter, Thirty-sixth street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue.....	6,335 21
Filling Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Avenue A to B.....	137 10
Sewer, Fifth avenue, Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street.....	235 66
July 26, Regulating Seventy-ninth street, Tenth avenue to Broadway.....	1,314 56
Sept. 21, Flagging Forty-first street, Second to Third avenue.....	216 22

Opening Eighty-fourth street, Ninth to Eighth avenue.....	\$3,001 91
July 14, Fencing Thirty-third street, Seventh to Eighth avenue.....	46 19
Filling Thirty-fifth and Thirtieth sts., Second to Third avenue.....	583 35
June 15, Opening Eightieth street, Fifth ave- nue to East river.....	5,387 22
Aug. 15, Flagging Twenty-eighth street, Sixth 'and Seventh avenues.....	165 37
Flagging Fifty-third street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	908 49
Flagging One hundred and twentieth street, First avenue to Hudson river ..	735 33
Sewer, Essex street, Hester to Grand street	61 18
Sewer, Division street, Rutgers to Lud- low street.....	148 76
Sept. 21, Sewer in Thirty-third street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.....	2,088 41
Sept. 18, Sewer, Fortieth street, Second and Third avenues.....	683 33
Sept. 21, Paving and flagging Thirty-sixth street, to Second avenue.....	211 47
Filling Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, Seventh and Eighth avenues...	100 74
Aug. 14, Repairing and draining Monroe and Grand streets.....	36 60
Aug. 15, Sewer, Grand street, Lewis street to East river.....	1,281 87
710 returns, amounting to.....	<u>\$1,410,468 44</u>

DOCUMENT No. 21.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

DECEMBER 28, 1857.

The following reports of the Special Committees, appointed in relation to erecting a Monument to the memory of General WILLIAM J. WORTH, were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

In October, 1848, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty adopted the following :

Whereas, Information has been received of the arrival at their native homes in this state, of Brevet Major-General JOHN E. WOOL and Brevet Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. WORTH, of the United States Army, both heroic and patriotic sons of the Empire State, who have consecrated their lives to their country in the last war with England, and in the recent conflict with Mexico, displayed on her fields both Spartan valor and American science, magnanimity and heroism—and

Whereas, It is the duty and pride of the citizens of New York to render the tribute of their respect to such worthy and distinguished compatriots ; therefore

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's Room be tendered to them, for the purpose of receiving the visits and the congratulations of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to present them with a copy of these proceedings, and to attend to the arrangements necessary to carry them into effect.

In June, 1849, the Mayor, &c., adopted the following :

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence has been received in our city of the decease of Major General WORTH, of the U. S. Army, at San Antonio, Texas, on the 7th inst., and

Whereas, The distinguished and patriotic services of the deceased to his country, at Chippewa Plains and Niagara, in the last war with Great Britain; at Palaklakhabor, in Florida; at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Molino del Rey, in the late brilliant campaign in Mexico, have rendered his name dear to the American people, and shed an additional lustre on the American arms; and

Whereas, The deceased was by birth a citizen of this state; therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council of the city of New York, in common with their fellow-citizens, deeply deplore the loss which our country has sustained in the death of the lamented and gallant WORTH, and that they tender to his bereaved family their sincere sympathies for this dispensation of Divine Providence, by which they have been deprived of a kind and generous protector and friend.

Resolved, That the flags be displayed at half-mast from the City Hall, on Wednesday next, and that the proprietors of the several public places in the city be requested to display their flags at half-mast during said day.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

In July, 1849, the Mayor, &c., adopted the following :

Whereas, By a dispensation of Divine Providence, Brevet Major General WILLIAM J. WORTH, a native of this state, departed this life at San Antonio, Texas, and in consideration of his distinguished services in defence of his country, during the late war with England, and the successful manner in which he led our troops during the Mexican war, entitles his remains to all the honors due untarnished valor, combined with unblemished private character; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, to confer with a similar Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with a view of making suitable arrangements for bringing on the corpse of that illustrious soldier to his native state for interment.

On the 9th day of January, 1854, Mayor WESTERVELT sent to the Board of Aldermen, the following message and letter, viz:

MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, January 9th, 1854.

Hon. Common Council:

GENTLEMEN,—I transmit the inclosed letter from Major SPRAGUE, U. S. A., on the subject of the proposed Monument to the late lamented General WORTH, and which I trust will receive at your hands the attention which it merits.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

LETTER.

FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.,

January 6th, 1854.

SIR—I would again most respectfully and urgently ask your attention to the final disposition of the remains of General WORTH. The fact that they were taken from the possession of the family, and intrusted to a Committee of the Common Council of the city of New York, at San Antonio, Texas, is well known from the proceedings of that body, and from the subsequent ceremonies, when the remains were deposited in Greenwood Cemetery, four years ago, where they now are, unburied. The widow and the children have a deep and anxious feeling upon this subject; they ask a grave for the husband and parent, a spot to be identified as such, however humble or obscure. The proprietors of the Greenwood Cemetery are prepared at any moment to give the necessary ground to erect a monument worthy of the fame of the deceased, as contemplated and expressed by the Common Council, and guaranteed by the most reliable assurances when the remains were confided to the city of New York; or if the alternative be necessary, a piece of ground will be designated, where the family can have the remains interred, and a suitable stone erected.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. SPRAGUE,

Major U. S. Army.

To his Honor the Mayor of the city of New York.

These were referred, on motion of Alderman LORD, to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen D. D. LORD, JOHN KELLY, and PETER P. VOORHIS, who, on the 6th day of March, made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the Common Council of the city of New York should make provision for the proper interment of the remains of General WORTH, and

to erect a Monument to his memory, and that this duty cannot longer be delayed without dishonor to the deceased, and disgrace to the city.

Resolved, further, That these resolutions be sent to the Honorable Board of Councilmen, for their concurrence, and for the adoption by them of such measures as they may think proper.

The Board at once accepted the report, and adopted the resolutions.

On the 10th day of March, the papers were transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, and afterwards, on motion of Gen. F. E. MATHER, were referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Councilmen

F. E. MATHER,	P. CRAWFORD,
W. H. SMITH,	D. D. CONOVER,
E. H. KIMBARK.	

On the 7th day of August, this Committee made a report, accompanied by the following resolutions, viz :

Resolved, That the remains of Major-General WORTH should be interred, and a suitable Monument erected, at an early day, and at the city's expense.

Resolved, That the most suitable place for such interment and Monument is the ground between Broadway and Fifth avenue, next southerly of Twenty-fifth street.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he hereby is directed to advertise, inviting drawings and plans for a granite Monument to Major-General WORTH, adapted to the ground between Broadway and Fifth avenue, and Twenty-

fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and request that such drawings, &c., be accompanied by estimates of the probable cost to erect such Monument.

The resolutions were adopted, and designs, &c., advertised for.

On the 5th day of December, the same Committee reported, with resolutions, as follows :

Resolved, That the piece of ground bounded by Broadway and Fifth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the erection thereon by the city of a Monument to Major-General WORTH.

Resolved, That the plan and drawings for such Monument prepared by JAMES G. BATTERSON, be, and the same hereby are adopted.

With a further resolution, that proposals for estimates for erecting such Monument, to be fifty feet high, be advertised.

By reason of unavoidable delays, the matter was continued over till another Common Council was organized.

On the 3d day of January, 1855, Gen. F. E. MATHER offered the following :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed upon the matters of the final disposition of the remains of the late General WORTH, and the erection of a Monument to his memory.

Which was adopted, and Councilmen MATHER, RIDDER, HASWELL, RANNEY, and SWAN, were appointed the Special Committee.

In the Board of Aldermen, the matter was referred to Messrs. FOX, VARIAN, and WILLIAMSON.

In July, of that year, the foregoing recommendations received concurrent action, and were approved by the Mayor.

Proposals were advertised, and in August, 1856, a resolution was concurred in, and approved, as follows :

Resolved, That the contract for building a Monument to the memory of Major-General WORTH, be, and said contract hereby is awarded to JAMES G. BATTERSON, he being the lowest bidder therefor.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, respectfully report :

That they have discharged the duties assigned to them, and now deem it their duty, in bringing their labors to a close, to make a full report of their proceedings to the Common Council, by whom they were appointed, and whose views and wishes they have endeavored to fulfill.

Your Committee, after learning "that the stone work was finished," immediately took into consideration the propriety of having a suitable day set apart for the laying of the corner-stone, and the inauguration of the Monument, and also of obtaining the views of the family of General WORTH, as to what they might desire in regard to the subject.

The family of the deceased requested that the remains of their sire might be removed from Greenwood, and re-in-

tered in the Monument, and therefore arose the necessity of further arrangements being made for the proper solemnities to be observed on the occasion.

Your Committee at once called a meeting in the Mayor's office, on the 14th of November, 1857, where the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the 25th day of November, 1857, "the celebration of the evacuation of the British Army from the city of New York," be set apart for the contemplated occasion.

Resolved, That Major-General SANDFORD be invited to co-operate with the Committee, and that he be requested to invite the military of this city, the military of Hudson, Albany, Troy, and other surrounding cities, and that he have full charge of the military arrangements on the occasion.

Resolved, That MORGAN L. HARRIS, Chairman of the Joint Committee, be requested to invite his Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, to be present and participate ; also the Governor of this and the surrounding States, together with the Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, and Hudson.

Resolved, That the State officers, officers and attaches of the Municipal government, the Fire Department of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City and Hoboken, without their apparatus, and all other civic societies be invited to participate.

Resolved, That the Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, be invited to deliver an oration on the occasion.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens be requested to close their stores and places of business on that day, from the hour of twelve, at noon, until sunset; and that the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor, and the proprietors of all public places in the city, be requested to display their flags at half-mast during the whole day.

The following invitation was then extended to his Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States :

To his Excellency, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States :

SIR—On behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York, I have the honor to solicit your Excellency's attendance at the occasion of the completion of the Monument erected in this city to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, in which his remains are then to be re-interred and finally deposited.

The ceremony by which the people of this city propose to testify in an enduring manner their love and veneration for the heroic character and patriotic deeds of that great soldier, will take place on the 25th day of November, 1857.

It is earnestly hoped that your Excellency's public duties and private engagements may allow you to participate, by your presence, in an object so interesting to the country, as one by which great public services and patriotic devotion, contributing in an eminent degree to the lustre, if not the integrity and permanency of this Union, are to be publicly acknowledged by a grateful people, and visibly held up to the recollection of the present and all future generations, so long as mural tablets or human inscriptions may endure.

On behalf of the Joint Committee,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

The following invitation was extended to the Honorable JOHN A. KING, Governor of the State of New York :

Hon. JOHN A. KING, *Governor of the State of New York:*

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to a joint resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York, I have the honor to solicit your Excellency's attendance at the completion of the Monument erected in this city to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, on the 25th day of November, 1857, on which occasion his remains are to be re-interred and finally deposited therein.

It is earnestly hoped that your Excellency's public duties and private engagements may permit you to participate, by your presence, in an object so interesting as this, by which the people of this city propose to testify their love and veneration for heroic deeds and patriotic services, reflecting lustre on the country at large.

On behalf of the Joint Committee,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

The following notes of invitation were extended to the Cabinet, and other distinguished individuals, to be present and participate :

CITY HALL,

New York, Nov. 18, 1857.

Hon. ————

SIR—Pursuant to a joint resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York, I have the honor to solicit your attendance at the funeral ceremonies to be observed in this city on the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, on the 25th day of November, 1857, on which occasion his remains are to be re-interred and finally deposited in their last resting-place.

It is earnestly hoped that your public duties and private engagements may permit you to participate, by your presence, in an object so interesting as this, by which the people of this city propose to testify their love and veneration for heroic deeds and patriotic services, reflecting lustre on the country at large.

On behalf of the Joint Committee,

I have the honor to submit myself, your obed't serv't,

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman.*

The following special invitation was extended to Mr. ROBERT MACOY, R. W. Deputy Grand Master of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons :

CITY HALL,
New York, Nov. 18, 1857.

ROBERT MACOY, Esq.,

DEAR SIR—On behalf of the Common Council, I have the honor to invite, through you, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and the Subordinate Lodges, to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the 25th day of November, 1857, at the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, on which occasion his remains will be re-interred and finally deposited therein.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Joint Committee, the civic societies who intend to participate, will report to me on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P.M., Room No. 8, City Hall.

Respectfully,

MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Chairman of Committee.

The following invitation was also extended to the family of the deceased :

CITY HALL,
New York, Nov. 18, 1857.

To the Widow of the late Maj. Gen. Wm. J. WORTH :

RESPECTED MADAM—The pleasing but mournful duty has been assigned to me to invite the family of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the Monument to be erected to his memory, on the 25th day of November, 1857, on which occasion his remains will be deposited in their final resting-place.

By communicating to me the views of the family in regard to any arrangement they may propose, especially with reference to the selection of the officiating clergyman, you will greatly facilitate the arrangements to be carried out on this solemn occasion, and oblige

Your humble and obedient servant,

MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Chairman Joint Committee.

In reply to the above, the following was received :

MR. HARRIS :

SIR—Providence permitting, I will, with my family, be in New York on the 25th of November, the day appointed for paying the last honors to the memory of my husband. I have no suggestions to make in regard to the arrangements, fully believing that all my wishes will be anticipated by the friends who have thus far taken so deep an interest in the completion of the Monument. I should desire to have Bishop POTTER invited as officiating clergyman ; Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia, and Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, New Jersey, as friends of the family ; the Officers and Professors of the Military Academy, West Point, and at Governor's Island. Of any other officers who may be in New York, who are friends of the family, you will be able to learn through Col. MYERS, at the Quarter-Master's office, No. 4 State street, New York.

I shall be at the St. Nicholas on Monday evening. Should you desire to consult me in reference to any of the arrangements, I shall be glad to hear from you.

Truly, your friend.

Mrs. WORTH.

ALBANY, Nov. 19th, 1857.

Your Committee immediately proceeded to comply with the requests of the family, and invited the Right Reverend HORATIO POTTER, to officiate as clergyman.

The reply received from the Right Reverend Bishop POTTER is as follows :

NEW YORK, 33 West 24th street,
November 23d, 1857.

DEAR SIR—My sense of the public services of the late General WORTH, and my respect for the wishes of Mrs. WORTH, would make me anxious to comply with the request of the Committee, transmitted by you to me, to officiate at the funeral services on Wednesday, were it in my power to do so. But before the invitation reached me, I stood engaged for a service which will take me out of town to-morrow, and which may prevent me from being in town on Wednesday. With my most respectful regards, therefore, to Mrs. WORTH, and to the other members of the family, I must ask them to select another person.

It may not be remembered by Mrs. WORTH, or by the Committee, that the Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity parish, in this city, was formerly in the army; that Gen. WORTH was his commander, and that he officiated at the interment at Greenwood. If there be no other person in view, I would suggest his name.

Respectfully, yours,

HORATIO POTTER.

Your Committee, after receiving the intelligence that Bishop POTTER would be debarred by prior engagement of a similar nature from participating, addressed the following lines to the Rev. FRANCIS VINTON:

CITY HALL, Room No. 8,

New York, November 24th, 1857.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—In consequence of other engagements, which require the absence of Bishop POTTER from the city, he has communicated to the Committee of Arrangements that it will not be possible for him to officiate in the obsequies to be observed on the 25th inst., at the inauguration of the Monument, and the re-interment of the remains of the late lamented Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH; I therefore have the honor to make application to you, and to request that you will attend on this occasion for that purpose.

The Committee earnestly ask that you will endeavor to comply with the request, and trust that nothing may prevent you from accepting it, and rendering this most important service.

On behalf of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman*.

And in answer, the following was received:

ST. PAUL'S MISSION ROOM,

No. 31 Vesey street, Nov. 24, 1857.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq., *Chairman*:

SIR—I shall comply with the request of the Committee, to officiate at the obsequies of the late Major-General WORTH. He was my commander

in the Corps of Cadets at West Point. It was my pious but melancholy duty to bury him at Greenwood. He was honored and loved by me.

To be called to participate in the inauguration of a Monument, which the public gratitude is erecting to his memory, and to solemnize his interment with the offices of the church, is an honor, and, I may add, a satisfaction to me.

With profound sympathies for Mrs. WORTH, and the bereaved family, and with respect for the Committee,

I remain your obedient servant,

FRANCIS VINTON.

The following communication was received from the Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS :

November 20, 1857.

To the Joint Special Committee on the Worth Monument :

GENTLEMEN—Agreeable to your request, I give you a list of such relatives as I now think of, beyond the General's own immediate family, which consists of his wife, one son, and three daughters.

I would suggest your sending an invitation to each one, stating in it where they shall meet on the 25th, so as to go together to take their place in the procession.

If, on the arrival of Mrs. WORTH here, or on the return of my clerk from Albany, any further names of relatives are given me, I will hand them to you.

I have put down the numbers in each family that would be likely to attend.

RELATIVES TO BE INVITED :

J. W. EDMONDS, (3) No. 293 Fifth avenue.

Col. HENRY L. WEBB, (1) " "

F. W. EDMONDS, (4) Bronxville, Westchester Co.

Mrs. FRANCES LORD, (1) " "

G. W. LEAKE, (4) Cashier People's Bank.

JOSEPH S. YORK, (3) Bancroft House.

Mr. JOHN N. GUNN, (2) [care of J. W. EDMONDS.]

Mrs. RUTH FRARY, (2) Hudson, N. Y.

Mrs. G. A. WORTH, (3) No. 131 West 23d street.

FRANK W. WORTH, (1) Broker, Wall street.

J. LAWRENCE WORTH, (2) Park Bank.

THOMAS WORTH, (2) City Bank.

T. W. OLCOTT, (4) Albany.

T. W. OLCOTT, JR., (2) "

THEODORE OLCOTT, (2) New York.

HORATIO OLCOTT, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

JOSIAH OLCOTT, Hudson, N. Y.

RICHARD J. WELLS, " "

Yours,

J. W. EDMONDS.

Alderman HARRIS.

In accordance with the preceding communication, invitations were extended to the parties named therein.

Your Committee will further state, that through their wishes, Major-General SANBORD issued the following orders :

FIRST DIVISION NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1857.

Since the issuing of the Division Orders of the 10th November, the Common Council of the city has made arrangements to remove the remains of Major-General WORTH, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, from Greenwood Cemetery, to the Monument to be erected to his memory, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue.

The parade and review in commemoration of the day will take place at 11 o'clock, upon the Battery, as directed in Division Orders of the 10th instant.

All military corps from other cities and villages, desirous of participating in the ceremonies of the day, will report to the Division Inspector, upon the Battery, at half past 10 o'clock, A.M.

After passing the City Hall, the Division will form line in Broadway with the right on Murray street, and will wheel into line with the left in front, as soon as the funeral procession is formed.

The line of march will be up Broadway to the Monument, upon reaching which the Division will form line on the west side of Broadway, until the body with the civic procession has passed.

The 71st Regiment is detailed as a guard of honor for the occasion. Col. VOSBURG will detail a detachment to receive the body at the City Hall, on Tuesday, at 3 P.M., and to remain on duty until the procession is formed.

Col. VOSBURG will make his requisition upon the Commissary-General for three rounds of blank ammunition for his regiment.

The Major-General, by request of the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council, respectfully invites all officers of the army and navy of the United States, desirous of participating in the ceremonies proposed by the Committee, upon the removal of the remains to the Monument, to assemble on the 25th of November instant, at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Major-General also invites the several corps of uniformed militia troops, within a convenient distance of the city, desirous to participate in the funeral honors to be rendered on the occasion, to report themselves to the Division Inspector of the First Division, upon the Battery, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M., precisely.

The military corps of Albany, Troy and Hudson, the former residences and birth-place of the lamented WORME, are especially invited to attend.

All officers of the militia not on duty are invited to attend, in full uniform, and to assemble in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 11 o'clock, A.M. By order of

Major-General SANDFORD.

B. C. WETMORE, *Division Inspector.*

The following orders were also issued by Col. VOSBURG, of the 71st regiment :

AMERICAN GUARD.

71ST REGIMENT N. Y. S. MILITIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, New York, Nov. 18, 1857.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NO. 13.

In compliance with Division and Brigade orders, the officers and members of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, in full uniform, for parade, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

The line will be formed in Broome street, the right on Broadway, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, A.M.

The band and field music will report to the Adjutant, at the armory, at half-past 8 o'clock.

The music committee are directed to have the drums covered with black crape or thin black serge, by the 24th inst.

Quarter-master, BUCKINGHAM is directed to make requisition upon the Commissary-General for 1,200 rounds of blank cartridge.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel, at the armory, at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

Upon this occasion, the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council for the funeral obsequies of the late lamented and gallant Major-General WORTH, whose remains are to be taken from the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in their last resting-place, beneath the Monument erected by the Common Council of this city, have, by a unanimous request, desired Major-General SANBORN to detail the Seventy-first as a "guard of honor," which having been acceded to, the regiment, upon this occasion, will have the high and distinguished honor of guarding the last mortal remains of the hero to the tomb, where he will rest, surrounded by his fellow-countrymen, by whom he was loved so well. By order of

COL. A. S. VOSBURG.

A. G. DEMAREST, *Adjutant*.

Your Committee will further state, that owing to the shortness of the days at this season of the year, they deemed it expedient to have the body removed from Greenwood Cemetery the day before the contemplated occasion, so as to have the same in readiness at an early hour the next morning, and to prevent delay. It was therefore arranged for the Committee to meet at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, A.M., on the morning of the 23d, and proceed in carriages to Greenwood, and have the body removed to the Governor's room, where the same might lay in state until it was necessary for its removal to its final resting-place.

Publicity being given of the intentions of the Committee in this instance, called forth the following note, which was addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Committee :

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in introducing Capt. SPRAGUE, of Brooklyn, who commands the National Guard of that city, a very spirited and excellent company.

Capt. SPRAGUE desires to tender the services of his Company for duty at the Greenwood Cemetery, and from there to the city, at the time of the removal of the remains on Tuesday next.

If the Committee should decide to accept the services of our escort, I would recommend Capt. SPRAGUE and his Company, as an unexceptionable corps for that duty.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

Ald. MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman, &c.*

The following was sent in reply :

CITY HALL,

New York, Nov. 19, 1857.

Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD :

DEAR SIR—The Committee have instructed me to inform you that they accept the offer in relation to Capt. SPRAGUE's Company to escort the Committee to and from Greenwood, on the day of the removal of the body, and have also decided to leave the whole military arrangements with you.

They desire, however, that a company of the 71st Regiment shall meet the body at the ferry on this side, and escort it to the Hall; and wish also to have the 71st Regiment detailed as a guard of honor on the day of the ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

MORGAN L. HARRIS,

Chairman Committee.

On the morning of the 24th inst. your Committee proceeded to Greenwood, and received the body, where they

were met by the National Guard of Brooklyn, Captain SPRAGUE, who escorted the body to South Ferry, on New York side, and was there met by Company F, 71st Regiment, Captain TOMPKINS, who received and escorted it to the Governor's Room, City Hall, where it was deposited temporarily, under guard of Company F, 71st Regiment. The doors of the Governor's Room were opened, and the citizens, through the night, were allowed to view the coffin.

On the 25th inst., the body was finally deposited beneath the Monument, of which a full description of the exercises and ceremonies of the memorable day will be found in the following sequel.

MORGAN L. HARRIS,	}	<i>Committee on part of Aldermen.</i>
WILLIAM WILSON,		
WILLIAM COULTER.		
PETER FULLMER,	}	<i>Committee on part of Councilmen.</i>
PETER CRAWFORD,		
ALEX. HEMPHILL,		

ANSWERS TO INVITATIONS.

The following answers were received in reply to the invitations extended to be present and participate :

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 21st, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR :—I have received your kind invitation on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York, to attend "on the occasion of the completion of the Monument in the city to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH."

I sincerely regret that it will not be in my power to accept this invitation. Pressing and important public business at this season of the year, so near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible for me to be absent from my duties. Under other circumstances I should gladly embrace the opportunity you present of testifying my respect for the memory of the gallant, patriotic and accomplished WORTH.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman,*

Joint Special Committee, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 19, 1857.

SIR :—Be pleased to tender to the Joint Committee my thanks for their invitation to attend the funeral ceremonies to be observed on the 25th inst., in the city of New York, on the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of Major-General WORTH, and my excuse for declining to be present on that interesting occasion. My official duties

will necessarily detain me here ; but though absent, I shall fully participate in all those sentiments, which this manifestation of public feeling is so well calculated to inspire.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully, yours,

LEWIS CASS.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, *Chairman, N. Y.*

State of New York, Executive Department,

ALBANY, Nov. 23d, 1857.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman of Joint Committee :

SIR :—I beg leave to say in reply to your communication of the 18th inst., which was only received on my return to this city on Saturday last, that I will attend the funeral ceremonies to be observed on the completion of the Monument to late Major-General WORTH, on the 25th inst.

Very respectfully, your obdt. serv't,

JOHN A. KING.

State of New York, Secretary's Office,

ALBANY, Nov. 24th, 1857.

DEAR SIR :—My absence from the city has prevented me from receiving your note of invitation till to-day. Nothing could be more in accordance with my feelings than to join in paying a tribute of respect to the gallant WORTH. The city honors itself as well as him, in erecting a Monument to his memory. I shall avail myself of your polite invitation, and be present, if possible. If I am not, it will be owing to the contents of a mail to-night, that I am daily expecting.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. T. HEADLEY.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.

State of New York, Adjutant-General's Office,

ALBANY, Nov. 23d, 1857.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Special Committee:

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the ceremonies of the re-interment of the remains of General WORTH. I shall be present on that occasion.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

FRED'K TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1857.

SIR :—I had the honor to receive, the 20th inst., your invitation in behalf of the Common Council of New York, to attend the funeral ceremonies to be observed in New York on the 25th of November, 1857, on the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH.

Agreeably thereto, I will do myself the honor to be present and participate in the ceremonies so justly due to the memory of a gallant and distinguished son of the State of New York.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman of Joint Committee.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT has the honor to acknowledge the invitation on the part of the Corporation of the city

of New York, through their Joint Committee, to attend the completion of the WORTH MONUMENT, on the 25th inst., and to say that he leaves the city a day earlier, to meet the Secretary of War.

ALBANY, Nov. 20th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—The Albany Worth Guards intend being present in your city, at the WORTH celebration on the 25th inst.

In making out your programme, please have it understood, so that a position may be assigned us.

We intend to arrive in New York on the morning of the 25th, and will quarter at Tammany Hall during our stay.

Yours, &c.,

M. K. BRYAN,

Albany Worth Guards,

Van Vechten Hall, Albany.

Alderman M. L. HARRIS,

Ch'n Com. Arrangements.

ALBANY, Nov. 24th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of invitation in behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York, to attend the celebration of the obsequies of Major-General WORTH. I sincerely regret, it is out of my power to attend. It would be a high gratification to show my profound respect to the memory of an old and intimate friend—to one of the braves of the Union—one whose sword was ever ready to leap from its scabbard at his country's call—one who was as successful in vanquishing the savage, as the veteran of England, "Whose host

coped with host, and dire was the din of war." The gallant, chivalric WORTH was ever seen, with waving plume, in the heat of combat, leading to victory. His fame will endure, when his Monument shall have crumbled.

With great respect,

I am your ob't servt.,

J. T. COOPER,

Major-General Third Division.

TO MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Special Committee, &c.

38 West Thirty-second street, New York,

Nov. 24, 1857, 2 P.M.

DEAR SIR :—I have this moment received your communication of the 18th instant, and regret exceedingly that the necessity of my proceeding this afternoon to Washington, under peremptory orders, as a witness before a Court of Inquiry, will deprive me of the satisfaction of participating in the funeral ceremonies of to-morrow; a circumstance the more to be regretted by me, as the heroic and lamented WORTH was not only a personal friend of mine, but one for whose character, as a brave and skillful soldier, I have always entertained the most exalted estimate, and for whose memory the highest reverence.

With great respect, I am,

Dear Sir, your obed't serv't,

M. C. PERRY.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Committee.

State of New York, Society of the Cincinnati,

4 IRVING PLACE, Nov. 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR :—It is perhaps proper for me to inform you that Gen. WORTH was an honorary member of this Society.

If it is agreeable to the Committee, we will unite in the approaching solemnities of the re-interment of his remains.

If it should be desired by the Committee, (but not intending to obtrude upon your arrangements) I can furnish the names of one or more members of the Society to act as pall-bearers.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. B. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

Alderman HARRIS, *Chairman, &c.*

City Clerk's Office, Brooklyn,

November 24th, 1857.

TO MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq., *Chairman, &c.* :

SIR :—At a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, held Monday evening, Nov. 23d, 1857, a resolution was adopted, of which the following is a copy :

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council will meet in the Common Council chamber at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, November 25th, with their staves of office, for the purpose of proceeding to New York, to unite with the Common Council of that city in the ceremonies of the day, and that the Heads of Departments be invited to meet and unite with them on that occasion.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to

make the necessary arrangements to carry out the foregoing resolution :

ALD. WILLIAM W. WALSH, ALD. JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO,
" WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, - JOHN S. BOGART,
ALD. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.

Respectfully,

WM. G. BISHOP,

City Clerk, &c.

CITY HALL, Nov. 20, 1857.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Committee, &c. :

DEAR SIR :—I much regret that absence from the city will deprive me of the pleasure of participating in the ceremonies in honor of the memory of the brave Gen. WORTH. He was for many years a personal friend, and I greatly appreciate his worth and eminent services rendered to his country. These considerations increase the regret I shall experience at being absent on this most interesting occasion.

I have the honor to be, with respect, yours,

HENRY E. DAVIES.

UTICA, Nov. 21st, 1857.

SIR :—I should be glad to show my appreciation of the personal and military character of the late Major-General WORTH, by assisting at the funeral solemnities which are to be observed upon the final interment of his remains in the city of New York, on the 25th instant, under the direction of the Common Council.

Our history, I presume, does not afford a more brilliant

illustration of personal bravery and of all the military virtues, than that which is furnished by the life of this illustrious General ; and I am gratified that the authorities of your city have undertaken to engrave it upon the public mind by a striking and impressive ceremony.

I regret that I shall not be able to be present on the occasion.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HIRAM DENIO.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d, 1857.

SIR :—I have received this day your respected letter of the 16th instant, informing me that the Joint Committee of the Common Council, of which you are Chairman, have selected me as one of the pall-bearers in the funeral obsequies in commemoration of the distinguished and lamented Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, and I beg leave in reply to express my grateful acknowledgments to the Committee for the honor conferred upon me, and deeply regret that unavoidable circumstances prevent its acceptance ; as it would have been most gratifying to me to pay the last tribute of respect to this gallant and accomplished officer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your friend and servant,

CAMPBELL P. WHITE.

HON. MORGAN L. HARRIS,

Chairman, &c., &c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1857.

To MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Committee, &c. :

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend the funeral solemnities to be observed in New York, on the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General WILLIAM J. WORTH, on the 25th inst. While in common with my fellow-citizens I hold in high estimation the military services of the very brave and gallant officer whose memory they strive to perpetuate, circumstances over which I have no control prevent me from attending them to-morrow.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

GEO. TALCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR :—In the absence of Gen. CADWALADER from this city, I received your letter inviting him to participate in the funeral ceremonies to be observed in your city, on the completion of the Monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General WORTH, on the 25th inst.

I have to inform you that he will not return here for several days, which will prevent his acceptance of your invitation.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

DAVID F. FOLEY.

MORGAN L. HARRIS, Esq.,

Chairman Joint Committee, &c.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR :—It would afford me melancholy pleasure to attend the funeral ceremonies of the late General WORTH, on the 25th instant, to which you have so kindly invited me, but imperative engagements prevent.

In common with one who knew him well, I revere his name and cherish his memory as one of the best men and bravest Generals which our country has ever produced.

I have the honor to be, yours, sincerely,

D. S. DICKINSON.

The Hon. MORGAN L. HARRIS,

Chairman Committee, &c.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS,

FOR THE

*Ceremonies to be observed on the completion and Inauguration
of the Worth Monument, Nov. 25th, 1857.*

The Joint Special Committee of the Common Council on the subject of the WORTH MONUMENT, respectfully announce to the public, that on the 25th instant—on which occasion General WORTH's remains will be finally re-interred—the procession will move from the Park at 12, M., and will proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Twenty-fifth street, the site for the erection of the Monument.

The solemnities to be observed at the Monument will be as follows :

1st. The receiving and depositing of the relics in the box which is to be placed in the corner-stone.

2d. The oration to be delivered by his Honor the Mayor.

3d. The religious ceremonies and benediction by the Rev. Dr. VINTON, who will be associated with the Rev. Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, of Burlington, New Jersey, and the Rev. Dr. STEVENS, of Philadelphia.

4th. The dedication ceremony by the Masonic Fraternity.

The ceremonies will then conclude by the firing of three volleys by the 71st Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, "the Guard of Honor for the day."

The arrangements of the day will be under the command and direction of the Committee.

The Committee also respectfully make the following requests, viz :

That the several persons having charge of the church and fire alarm bells in the city will cause the same to be tolled from the hour of 12, M., until the close of the ceremonies.

That the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, will display their colors at half-mast from 12 o'clock, M., until the close of the ceremonies.

That our fellow-citizens will close their several places of business during the day.

That the owners and proprietors of public and private conveyances will cause their vehicles to be kept out of the following named streets, which the various organizations will form in, viz :—Whitehall street, Broadway, and Park Row.

The clergy and pall-bearers are requested to meet in the Council Chamber, at 11, A.M., on the day in question.

The relatives of the deceased are requested to meet at the Governor's Room, at 11, A.M.

The civic societies, firemen, &c., are requested to form in Centre street, the right resting on Chambers street.

The citizens generally can have a fair opportunity of viewing the catafalque and coffin in front of the Hall, between the hours of 10 and 12, A.M., as the Committee have made suitable arrangements with the police to admit every person to pass around the car and behold the same.

All persons desiring to have relics placed in the box, to be placed in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman BLUNT, No. 8 City Hall.

Committee :

MORGAN L. HARRIS,	PETER CRAWFORD,
WILLIAM WILSON,	ALEX. R. HEMPHILL,
PETER FULLMER,	GEO. W. WARNER,
WILLIAM COULTER,	CHARLES DOTY,
ORISON BLUNT,	W. JUDSON,

The various organizations are particularly requested to form in the following order, viz :

1. The military of this and other cities, under the command of Major-General SANDFORD.
2. The officiating clergymen.
3. The pall-bearers and funeral car, drawn by sixteen white horses, and the 71st Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, as a Guard of Honor.
4. Horse of Gen. WORTH, caparisoned and led.
5. The relatives and friends of the deceased.
6. The Mayor, Common Council and Corporation officers.
7. The Mayor and Common Council, and Corporation officers of Brooklyn.
8. The officers of the late war with Mexico, mounted, and the First Regiment of New York Volunteers.
9. Soldiers of 1812.
10. The United States Officers, both military and civil.
11. The Society of Free and Accepted Masons.
12. The Cincinnati Society.
13. The Tammany Society.
14. The Firemen.
15. The Civic Societies and Citizens.

PROGRAMME OF THE CEREMONIES.

The following was the order of procession on the arrival of the military at the Park :

His Excellency JOHN A. KING, Governor of New York,
With full mounted Staff.

Major-General WRIGHT, of New Jersey.

Brigadier-General HATFIELD, of New Jersey.

First Division N. Y. S. Militia, in reverse order.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Manahan's Band.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. RYAN.
Band.

Twelfth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. COCKS.
Band.

Eleventh Regiment, (Infantry) Col. VAN BUREN.
Band.

Tenth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. HALSEY.
Band.

Troop of Cavalry.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN.

THIRD BRIGADE.

La Fayette Guard Band.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. LE GAL.
Shelton's Band.

Ninth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. PITKIN.
Washington Brass Band.

Eighth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. LYONS.
National Guard Band.

Seventh Regiment, (Infantry) Col. DURYEA.

Major CARTER and officers of the Staff of the City Battalion of Newark, New Jersey.

Troop of Washington Grays as Brigade Escort.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General DURYEA and Staff, of Brooklyn.

Major-General HALL.

SECOND BRIGADE.

New York Brass Band.

Sixth Regiment, (Infantry) Col. PINCKNEY.

Band.

Fifth Regiment (Infantry) Col. SCHWARTZWALDER.

Band.

Fourth Regiment, (Light Artillery) Col. HINCKEN.

Troop of Horse as Escort.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General CHARLES YATES.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Band.

Veteran Corps, (Artillery) Capt. RAYNOR.

Mounted Band.

Third Regiment, (Hussars) Col. POSTLEY.

Robertson's Band.

Second Regiment, (Infantry and Rifles) Col. ROBINSON.

Heller's Mounted Band.

First Regiment, (Artillery and Cavalry) Col. RYER.

Troop of Horse as Escort.

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General C. W. SPICER.

Division Staff of the First Division.

Troop of Horse as Escort.

Major-General CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Commanding First

Division N. Y. State Militia.

The Officiating Clergymen, in Carriages.

The Pall-Bearers, in Carriages, who were as follows :

Gen. PHILIP SCHUYLER,	Gen. JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER,
" RICHARD V. DEWITT,	Col. JOHN VAN BUREN,
" WARD B. BURNETT,	" ALEXANDER MING,
" P. M. WETMORE,	" ALBERT C. RAMSEY,
" HENRY J. STORMS,	Maj. CADY, U. S. A.
" HENRY T. KEIRSTED,	" EGBERT L. VIELE,
" GARRET H. STRUKER,	Capt. HUDSON, U. S. N.
" JOHN LLOYD,	" JOHN B. BURST.

Dodworth's Band.

Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURG, as a guard of honor,
marching in reversed order, with arms reversed.

CATAFALQUE.

In a hollow square, formed by details from the
Seventy-first Regiment.

Horse of Gen. WORTH, caparisoned and led.

Twenty Carriages containing the Mourners, Friends, Relatives and Connections of the deceased General, viz :

GEN. WORTH'S FAMILY :

MRS. WORTH,	MR. AND MRS. JAMES KIDD,
MRS. SPRAGUE AND THREE CHILDREN,	THE MESSRS. MCKOWN,
MISS MARGARET WORTH,	MR. AND MRS. GILBERT,
MISS JOSEPHINE WORTH,	MR. AND MRS. J. F. BACON,
MR. WILLIAM J. WORTH,	MRS. EMMA BRIGHT AND TWO SONS.
CADET HENRY WORTH.	

G. A. WORTH'S FAMILY :

MRS. WORTH AND TWO DAUGHTERS,	F. W. WORTH,
MR. AND MRS. J. L. WORTH,	MR. AND MRS. THOS. WORTH.

OLCOTT FAMILY :

JOSIAH OLCOTT AND TWO DAUGHTERS, RICHARD J. WELLS AND FAMILY,
T. W. OLCOTT AND FAMILY.

EDMONDS FAMILY:

MRS. FRARY AND DAUGHTER,	J. S. YORK, WIFE AND SON,
COL. HENRY L. WEBB,	F. W. EDMONDS, WIFE AND CHILDREN.
J. W. EDMONDS AND DAUGHTER,	
G. W. LEAKE, WIFE AND CHILDREN,	MR. AND MRS. J. GUNN,
	MRS. J. LORD.

Members of the Joint Committee of the Common Council.

His Honor Mayor Wood,
and the Common Council and Corporation Officers of the
city of New York, with their staves and badges of office.

His Honor Mayor POWELL,
and the Common Council and Corporation Officers of the
city of Brooklyn, with their staves and badges of office.

Band.

Officers of the late war in Mexico, mounted.
Remnant of the First Regiment New York Volunteers.

Field Music.

Veteran Soldiers of 1812.

Officers of the U. S. Army.

Officers of the U. S. Navy.

U. S. Civil Officers.

Judges and Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts.
The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the
State of New York.

The Banner of the Grand Lodge.

Band.

Grand Marshal—HENRY W. TURNER.

Special Aids—C. F. NEWTON and WILLIAM GURNEY.
Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the M. W.
Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The Society of the Cincinnati.

The Tammany Society.

Citizens.

Police.

Upon the arrival of the Procession at the Monument, the ceremonies were observed in the following order :

1st. The receiving and depositing of the relics in the box to be placed in the corner-stone, as follows :

Newspapers of the day :—New York Express, Times, Sun, Tribune, Herald, News, Evening Post, Courier and Enquirer, and Journal of Commerce.

A Bible of the New York Bible Society.

Report of the Jackson Gold Box Committee.

Copy of Invitations of the Committee on the Worth Ceremonies.

Copy of Joint Proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council for 1856, with the entire account of the Monument.

American Coin.

Newspaper articles of the Funeral Procession of General WASHINGTON on the 14th of December, 1799.

Transactions of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, 1857.

Transactions of the Grand Lodge, emergent meeting, Nov. 20, 1857.

Washington ; an exemplification of the Principles of Freemasonry ; an Oration delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, Nov. 4, 1852, by STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D.

Valentine's History of New York.

Constitutions and General Regulations of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Adopted 1854.

Macey's Masonic Manual, containing the Rituals of Freemasonry.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity in relation to the ceremonies of dedicating the Monument.

List of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, by the M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, JR., Grand Master, 1857.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity by the R. W. ROBERT MACOY, Deputy Grand Master.

American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry and kindred Sciences,
Nos. I and II.

Several copies of the By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges.

Proceedings of the Grand Commandery for 1857.

Constitution of the Grand Commandery, adopted 1857.

Master Mason's Certificate.

Norton's Literary Letters, comprising American papers of interest.

Comptroller Flagg's Report for 1854 and 1855.

Biography of the Sketch of Capt. JOHN F. CAIRNS, by Wallace.

Cohen Roll of the Wells Light Guard.

A piece of the iron chain that crossed the river at West Point.

A piece of old Fort Putnam.

Tenth note of South Carolina, 1776.

Catalogue of the New York Free Academy, together with the Annual Medal.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Metropolitan Social Club.

By-Laws and History of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

Confederate O. of B. C. B. S. A. J. T. 1001. B. O. of the V. G. M.
O. or Sons of the S. and the F. O. B.

Valentine's Manual, 1857.

Manual of the State of New York.

One of Colt's Revolving Pistols.

State Manual.

Sprig of Orange, Myrtle and Fir Evergreen.

A French Letter Lock.

Report of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital for 1856.

Roll of the Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Light Artillery, Company
F, Capt. JAMES McMAHON.

Medal of the Union of the Erie Canal and Atlantic Ocean.

Pennies, coinage of 1812 and 1787.

Commission of General WORTH, on parchment.

Masonic Emblems, manufactured from the Charter Oak, and a history
of its fall.

History of New York, in pamphlet form, 170 years ago.

Address of ISAAC FERRIS, D.D., LL.D., with the Fourth Report of the
Surgeons of the Surgical Department of the University of New York.

2d. Oration by His Honor the Mayor, as follows :

"WE COME TO BURY CÆSAR, NOT TO PRAISE HIM."

WE come in the name of the people of New York, representing its corporate interests, to perform a mournful duty—the last sad ceremonies of depositing beneath this stone all that is left of the mortal remains of one of the noblest and most cherished sons of the Commonwealth.

It is, indeed, a mournful occasion—not only in the performance of these rites, and the personal remembrances it recalls—but in the contemplations and reflections it involuntarily forces upon the mind.

It has been said that the *disappointments* in Life are great, and the *successes* tragically few. Whilst this may apply to men in the aggregate, history and observation teaches, that the SPECIAL MAN may make conquests from time—surmount difficulties—and attain the goal of his ambition. The sorrows, the trials and tribulations, of the GENERAL MAN, result from the confidence reposed in, and the deferred hopes of, the ETERNAL TO-MORROW : while the triumphs of the SPECIAL MAN, may infallibly be traced to his earnest action in the ever-living present—in the realities of the TO-DAY.

Time is always capricious and often deceitful. To the youthful it is full of hope and golden promises. In the aged it fosters those fond anticipations, but prolongs their realization; and, while human expectation is most sanguine, it coquets with our hopes, and it may be, flits from our grasp.

The force and reason of these remarks, are happily illus-

trated by the life and example of that exalted citizen whose memory we now celebrate; to whose public virtues and public services we pay homage, gratitude and honor. With him there was no to-morrow in life. He was truthful to his instincts; to his nature, and his public career displayed the unceasing activity of an ever-present to-day.

A brief recital, however imperfect, of the leading incidents in his eventful, useful, and well-spent public life, cannot fail of being interesting to a portion of my auditory from old associations—must give satisfaction and gratification to the patriotism of us all—and should excite the ardor of the youthful to the noblest ambition, by emulating the example of a man whose career was so singularly marked with unsullied glory and unspotted personal respect.

WILLIAM JENKINS WORTH was born March 1st, 1794, in Hudson, Columbia county, in this state. His childhood was passed upon the banks of our loveliest river, fittingly characterized as the American Rhine;

" Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,"

might well ennoble the aspirations of a youth whose bosom was fired with genius and patriotism. While yet in his eighteenth year, and when the peace of Europe and America was perturbed, he entered, in 1812, the military family of MORGAN LEWIS, as private secretary to that estimable general. His life was not destined to be long spent in idle inactivity. He was already thirsting for fame—already longing to be engaged in the service of his country; and the realization of his aspirations were not long deferred.

We were then upon the eve of a national disruption with England. The war of 1812 commenced—that war by the proclamation of which, the United States assumed a bold, defiant, and independent attitude among the nations; and which resulted in a practical assurance to the world, that wherever our flag floated, there the American citizen (no matter where he might first have beheld the sunlight) *should* be protected, free from insult or molestation, in his independence! It was in maintaining the national assertion of those principles that young WORTH first fleshed his sword. He accompanied Gen. LEWIS, in the spring of 1813, and, about one year after he had entered his service, to the frontiers of Canada, having received the commission of lieutenant in the United States army; he was present and took part in the attack upon Fort George, on which occasion he distinguished himself with such intrepidity and gallantry, that he was appointed aid-de-camp to his friend and patron. The battle of Chrystler's Field, on the St. Lawrence, soon followed. General LEWIS was sick and confined to his vessel when the day of action arrived. But our youthful soldier was resolved upon not being an idle spectator. He solicited, and received, permission, to join the field-army then commanded by General BOYD, whom he served as volunteer aid-de-camp. In this engagement he won fresh honors. His bravery and courage were warmly and favorably spoken of in the official report. He was already an established favorite—one that excited hopes of future promise and future glory.

When General LEWIS recovered from his illness, and soon after the battle of Chrystler's Field, he was assigned to command in the city of New York. WORTH's amiable dis-

position, the genial qualities of his heart, and his fine military ardor, won for him a place not only in the esteem, but in the affections of Gen. LEWIS. He was, indeed, regarded by the latter as one of his own family. And, accordingly, we find him writing from this city, June 15th, 1814, to Lt. WORTH, requesting the latter to come and "fill up the vacancy" occasioned by his absence. "If laurels"—he adds, doubtless, with a proud knowledge of the martial flame which burned in the young man's bosom, and cognizant of the choice he would make—"if laurels are your object, you have a better chance of being gratified where you are than here,"—and of course he remained.

The resolution to remain where glory could be achieved was readily formed—without difficulty, hesitation or equivocation. The lioness springs not more eagerly to the protection of her young, than the patriotic and martial heart to the defence of his country's Liberties and Independence! "Having"—he writes, in declining the kind and generous invitation of General LEWIS—"having participated in three month's fatigues of the Camp of Instructions; THE ENEMY BEING WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE, separated only by the Niagara, which we cross on the morrow, AND THE BATTLE FIELD IN VIEW, will, I trust, excuse my choice. The campaign promises to be a stirring one, and you, I am sure, would not pardon my leaving." There is in this letter the ring of the true metal. Gleams of its author's future distinguished and honorable military distinction is seen in it; and it may be readily conceived that it brought gladness—a full heart and melting eye—to the brave old soldier for whom it was designed.

There is an eminent man residing in New York, to-day,

upon whose cheek long may the rose of health continue to bloom, at the very mention of whose name the American heart beats quick with pride, and who must be always ranked among the first military heroes of this or the past generation—who, more than once, bore testimony to the bravery, chivalry and daring of General WORTH. Yes, associated in our country's history, with the memory and services upon the field, of Generals WASHINGTON and JACKSON, must be that of WINFIELD SCOTT, one of whose aids in 1814, and then in his twentieth year, was WILLIAM JENKINS WORTH. To have merited and won the approval and encomiums of that veteran commander, is not among the least honorable distinctions of the marked life of the latter. He bore an active and distinguished part in the battle of Chippewa, relative to which General SCOTT wrote in his official report: "I cannot close this account of meritorious conduct without mentioning the great services rendered me by those two gallant young soldiers, Lieutenants WORTH and WATTS, my aids. There was no danger they did not cheerfully encounter in communicating my orders, and their zeal and intrepidity won the admiration, as they had before the esteem, of the whole brigade." Such high and encomiastic commendation was not without its merited effect. Lieutenant WORTH was breveted a captain for his gallant conduct in this affair.

On the 25th day of July, 1814, was fought the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. *There* the chivalrous WORTH was present; and *there*, as upon former perilous occasions, he signally distinguished himself. The engagement was fierce and bloody; but he shrank not from that post of duty which was assigned him, in the hour of his country's peril.

"The conduct of Captain WORTH, my aid-de-camp," officially writes General SCOTT to the War Department, "was marked with his usual skill and gallantry. I had already derived much benefit from his services, when he received a wound, at the moment believed to be mortal, IN THE ACT OF PASSING THROUGH A BLAZE OF FIRE TO COMMUNICATE AN ORDER. His conduct in this second affair will not only bear a comparison with his own services in the first, BUT WITH THE SERVICES OF ANY OTHER OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN EITHER ACTION."

From the effects of his wound Captain WORTH did not soon recover. It lamed him for life, and confined him to his bed and room twelve months. When he was able to walk beneath the sunlight again, peace was restored and security dwelt within our borders. But our War Department, acting in the spirit of a free and liberal government, was not unmindful of the valued services of its servant. Captain WORTH had no high-sounding pedigree—no hereditary or noble lineage to commend him for promotion to his superior officers—but he had talents, bravery, and signal military ardor, which, he well knew, under the republican institutions, in defence of which he shed his blood, were the only true and safe passports to fame. In consideration of his services and distinguished conduct in the battle of Lundy's Lane, he was made a Brevet Major.

The brilliancy and effectiveness of WORTH's genius was not confined to the battle field. He was a man, by the very constitution of his nature and character, calculated to be of public usefulness to whatever sphere of life his attention might have been directed. He loved activity and despised sloth. He placed no confidence in that which

was vague or indefinite; idle he would not consent to be; and he never left until "to-morrow" undone, that which could be accomplished "to-day." He was always preparing for possible or contingent emergencies, not because he necessarily anticipated danger, but in order to insure public safety and security.

What I have here remarked, is borne out by the fact that from 1815 he passed through various military grades—first as major commanding the corps of cadets; then as instructor of tactics, in which capacity he served ten years; and next as lieutenant colonel of ordnance. In 1838, he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the eighth infantry, in command of which he was successfully engaged upon the Niagara frontier, in quelling the patriot war, instigated by the somewhat notorious insurgent, Bill Johnson. Here he carried out with remarkable firmness and popular satisfaction, the instructions of government—his demeanor, affability, and personal dignity, imparting confidence to the early settlers upon the frontier of our state; while the public services which he had rendered, and the professional activity which he displayed, inspired them with respect for his patriotism and capacity.

In 1840, he accompanied his regiment to Florida, *there* to encounter the fierce hostility of the native tribes. His well-known energy and skill commended him to the favorable notice of the War Department, and consequently, soon after his arrival, he was placed in command of the army operating in Florida. By consummate tact and the celerity of his movements, he succeeded in bringing the hostile chiefs, Wild Cat and Halleck Tustinugge, to battle on the 19th of April, 1842, in the Pilicklickiha Ham-

mock. It was a battle waged with a savage foe and fought with savage ferocity. The conflict was bloody and protracted, commencing with the rising sun, and ceasing not until sundown. But the hostile hands were defeated; the Pilicklickiha Hammock was to them more than another Waterloo; their fierce and barbarous spirit was there effectually quelled. It was their last struggle; and from that day forward the peaceful settlers of Florida—their wives and daughters, their old women and old men—were free from insult and violence; were enabled to pursue their agricultural or commercial vocations, in comparative safety and security.

The war, after seven years duration, was thus brought to a close by the skill and gallantry of Colonel WORTH; and, as an evidence of our government's appreciation of his services, in this campaign, he was promoted to a brevet Brigadier-general in the United States army. His commission was placed in his hands by President POLK, who improved the occasion by thanking him in flattering and happy terms, for his great exertions—unwavering fidelity—and unswerving determination, to advance the glory and prosperity of our country.

Four years of profound peace ensued, which, with his wonted and characteristic caution and prudence, General WORTH devoted to the training and fitting of his regiment for those fields of glory in which our arms were soon to be victorious. The wisdom of this line of conduct was soon made evident. The year 1846 found us engaged in the Mexican War. Gen. WORTH, in command of his regiment, was ordered to Mexico, where he soon won fresh laurels and inscribed his name immortally in history. For three

days he encountered, in command of his own regiment, and first division, the enemy, before Monterey; and on the third day he had the satisfaction of triumphantly marching, at the head of his forces, into the city. This battle was but the prelude to the unbroken chain of our victories in Mexico, and in consequence of the perseverance which he displayed therein, WORTH was breveted Major-general.

The glorious achievements of our army in Mexico now followed in rapid succession, the story of which is so recent and familiar to all, that to enter, at this time, into a detailed account of the martial events which then transpired, would be but repeating what you have heard more than a thousand times, in centennial addresses and political orations. Nevertheless, it would not, perhaps, be amiss to observe, that wherever danger was to be encountered—a foe to be conquered or honor gained—there General WORTH might be found participating in the fray. At the head of his division he was distinguished in the siege of Vera Cruz. In the great battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, he added fresh laurels to his garland. And as he was first to receive the surrender of Monterey, so it seemed reserved for him to receive also the surrender of the city of Mexico, when that capital was subdued.

At the conclusion of the Mexican War, General WORTH was ordered to the department of Texas, and there, on the seventh day of May, 1849, he expired. He died esteemed and regretted by all who knew him; admired and venerated by his countrymen, and leaving behind him the record of a career so brilliant, that I doubt whether the life of any other officer in our army, at the present time, or in the

past, presents ■ more extensive list of battles in which he had participated, and which belong to the history and fame of our nation.

The immortality of a soldier's name, whose public life is as marked and distinguished as that of General WORTH, and who has rendered so many services to his country and his race—does not necessarily depend upon the homage his successors may pay, nor upon the monuments which they raise, to honor his memory. The fidelity of his unswerving patriotism—the unsullied integrity of his personal character, and the unquestioned force of his military genius, have inscribed his name indelibly upon the page of our country's history. Yet the desire to thus commemorate the good deeds of the dead, who have been distinguished in life, is one of the noblest and most exalted passions of our species. But in death and in life alike, it was the fortunate lot of General WORTH to have been made the favored recipient of public honors.

Thus, among other tokens of the nation's gratitude, the state of New York presented him with a sword, in 1838, to testify its appreciation of his distinguished services in the war of 1812. The legislature of Florida voted him unanimous thanks for having closed the Indian war there in 1842. The citizens of Hudson, and Columbia county, presented him with a complimentary sword, in honor of his distinguished gallantry at Monterey; and the state of Louisiana did the same for his brave conduct throughout the Mexican war. In 1848, the national congress ordered a sword for him, upon which was engraved an appreciative notice of his public services. It was now the palpable duty of the emporium of the empire state—the queen city

of America—to testify, in a substantial form, her regard for one who devoted thirty-six years of active public life to the advancement of his country's glory, and who was one of the most eminent and brave of the sons of New York.

When it was ascertained that Major-general WORTH was dead, a Committee from the Corporation of the city of New York was commissioned to visit the widow of the deceased, and charged to assure her, that in case she would surrender to us his remains, a monument, not unworthy of his fame would be here erected, to, in some degree, perpetuate his name.

In a spirit of characteristic good sense and conjugal devotion, the request was complied with; the remains of the illustrious departed were conveyed to this city, and deposited in the receiving vault, at Greenwood Cemetery, in a manner creditable to a metropolis and state whose greatness and prosperity claimed, in his affections, the highest place. But, up to the present moment, the remains of Major General WORTH have been unburied. There was no spot, honorable to the wealth and magnificence of this emporium, or worthy of the public services which he had rendered, to which his widow and children might repair, to pay the last homage of love to the fidelity of the husband or the virtues of the parent. But, from this day forward, the pilgrim of his genius and patriotism may here kneel in thankfulness, reverence and admiration, at his shrine. The youth of our country, passing and repassing this monument, will hereafter pause to peruse the record engraved thereon, of the virtues, services and fame, of a man whose life presents a beautiful illustration of the institutions of our country, having raised himself from civil life to the high-

est rank known in the army; and every gradation in the chain of his elevation having been due to the fidelity of his adherence to professional duty. The life of General WORTH is, indeed, an exemplar which young men might well emulate, for its strict truthfulness of duty to himself, his country, and his God, as a conditioned being in Time.

The dedication ceremonies were then performed by the Masonic Fraternity.

The religious exercises and benediction by the Rev. Drs. VINTON, VAN RENSSELAER, and STEVENS, concluded the ceremonies of the day.

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